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B. G. Ingersoll

PEORIA.

THE HISTORY

OF

PEORIA COUNTY

ILLINOIS.

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST—HISTORY OF ILLINOIS—HISTORY OF THE COUNTY
ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT, GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT, RESOURCES, ETC., ETC.—A
SKETCH OF ITS CITIES AND TOWNS, THEIR IMPROVEMENTS, INDUSTRIES,
MANUFACTORIES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC., ETC.—A WAR RECORD
OF ITS VOLUNTEERS IN THE LATE REBELLION—GENERAL
AND LOCAL STATISTICS—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—
PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMI-
NENT MEN—MAP OF PEORIA COUNTY—
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED
STATES—MISCELLANEOUS
MATTERS—TABLES,
ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

A sage has truly said "Of the making of books there is no end." And it is well, for though in literature, as in society, the wheat and the chaff are intermingled in promiscuous confusion, and careful selection and winnowing are necessary to obtain the pure bread of life, yet the "survival of the fittest obtains," and upon the bookshelves of the world's libraries lie the crystallized brain and deeds of the centuries. It is the province of the historian to gather up the records of the onward march of human progress, and through the "art preservative" transmit them, condensed in convenient form for future use, to the coming ages. "History is a faithful narration of facts of yesterday, registered upon time's leaf of to-day, to be turned over to-morrow."

In the incipient stages of settlement in all countries, when civilization is in its birth throes, existence is little else but a struggle for food and raiment and shelter. The heroes who brave the dangers and hardships of frontier life little conceive, while they are waging the uneven contest with Nature in sowing the seed of a mighty nation or commonwealth, that the commonplace every day transactions of their lives will to their great grandchildren be matters of transcendent import, as drops forming the rivulet upon which their ancestral barques floated down the ever swelling stream of time toward an unfathomable eternity. And did those conquerors of the wilderness and its hordes of primeval inhabitants, the wild beasts and wilder-men, understand the value of their acts to future generations; their brawny hands are wont to wield the ax and the plow rather than the pen. Thus the years that witness the early improvements of any country march silently into the sepulcher of the entombed cycles of the past with their events unregistered, save as they linger in the memories of the participants. By and by, when the haunts of the savage have been converted into fields of golden grain; his wigwam has given place to the stately mansion; the bark canoe to the floating steam palace, and transportation and traffic lifted, by wings of steam and electricity, from the back of the red man's pony, then the grandchildren of those patriarchs open their eyes in wonder at the marvelous changes wrought, and inquire wherefore? It is then the historian steps upon the scene and endeavors to rescue from oblivion the pioneers and their labors which have made the "wilderness blossom as the rose." His task is neither an easy nor enviable one. To gather up the scattered fragments and forge them into a continuous, harmonious narrative with no "missing link" requires much careful research and arduous labor.

Two hundred and seven years will have elapsed on the 25th of this coming June since the Territory now embraced within the boundaries of Peoria county was first visited by white man; a century has intervened since the French colony was planted on the site of Peoria City,

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and more than three score years have passed since the first American settlement was made. In the absence of any diary of consecutive events and incidents, an effort to resurrect and embody all the matters of historical interest must of necessity be attended with great difficulty. Many months of zealous labor have been devoted to this end, culminating in this volume, and the publishers hope and confidently believe this History will be found comparatively free from errors, and containing much that will render it highly prized as a reference book and a keepsake to the inhabitants of Peoria county.

The State and Territorial History was revised and a considerable portion of it written especially for this volume. The abstracts of State Laws were prepared by one of Peoria's leading Attorneys for the book, with great care and labor, and will be found reliable and useful to the farmer and business man. The War Record is a feature upon which considerable work was expended, and will prove an heirloom to the friends of the boys who fought in blue. No pains have been spared in the compilation of the History of Peoria county and City to have it embody a comprehensive narrative of the establishment, growth and present status of the multitudinous financial, social and religious enterprises of this great commonwealth. The aim has been in the biographical feature to avoid fulsome eulogium, and present a plain condensed statement of facts.

The publishers tender their grateful acknowledgements and heartfelt thanks to the friends, too numerous to name, who have in many ways aided and encouraged the progress and completion of the enterprise. Most loyally and generously have the representative men and women of the county and city, responded when solicited for facts and data necessary to embody in the History; and to them, including the members of the Press, and the patrons who have given it substantial encouragement, and to their posterity the work is respectfully dedicated by the Publishers,

JOHNSON & CO.

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PART I.

THE

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

De Soto—Le Caron—Samuel de Champlain—French Adventurers—James Marquette—Louis Joliet—Embarkation to Explore New Countries—Lake Michigan and Green Bay—The "Ouisconsin"—Indian Accounts of the Country—Discovering the Great River—Indian Name of the River—Joy of the Explorers—Interview with Indians on Iowa Soil—Feast—Speech of an Indian Chief—The Des Moines River—"Muddy Water"—The Arkansas—Return—Indian Nations—Marquette's Record—His Subsequent Voyage—La Vautum—Marquette's Death—Removal of His Remains—Joliet's Subsequent Explorations—Robert La Salle—Louis Hennepin—Chevalier de Tonti—De La Motte—Fort Crevecoeur—Hennepin's Voyage—Falls of St. Anthony—Seur de Luth—Hennepin's Claims as an Explorer—Colonization of Louisiana—Dissensions—Murder of La Salle.

The three great colonizing powers of the Old World first to raise the standard of civilization within the limits of North America were France, England, and Spain. The French made their earliest settlements in the cold and inhospitable regions of Quebec; the English at Jamestown, Virginia, and at Plymouth, Massachusetts; and the Spaniards on the barren sands of Florida. To the French belongs the honor of discovering and colonizing that portion of our country known as the Valley of the Mississippi, including all that magnificent region watered by the tributaries of the Great River. It is true that more than one hundred years earlier (1538-41) the Spanish explorer, De Soto, had landed on the coast of Florida, penetrated the everglades and unbroken forests of the South, finally reaching the banks of the Great River, probably near where the city of Memphis now stands. Crossing the river, he and his companions pursued their journey for some distance along the west bank, thence to the Ozark Mountains and the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and returning to the place of his death on the banks of the Mississippi. It was a perilous expedition indeed, characterized by all the splendor, romance and valor which usually attended Spanish adventurers of that age. De Soto and his companions were the first Europeans to behold the waters of the Mississippi, but the expedition was a failure so far as related to colonization. The requiem chanted by his companions as his remains were committed to the waters of the great river he had discovered, died away with the solemn murmurs of the stream, and the white man's voice was not heard again in the valley for more than a hundred years. De Soto had landed at Tampa Bay, on the coast of Florida, with a fleet of nine vessels and seven hundred men. More than half of them died, and the remainder made their way to Cuba, and finally back to Spain.

Four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," a French Franciscan, named Le Caron, penetrated the region of the great lakes of the North, then the homes of the Iroquois and the Hurons, but a French settlement had been established at Quebec, by Samuel de Champlain, in 1608. This was followed by the

establishment of various colonies in Canada, and the hardy French adventurers penetrated the country by the way of the St. Lawrence and the lakes. In 1625 a number of missionaries of the Society of Jesus arrived in Canada from France, and during the succeeding forty years extended their missions all along the shores of Lake Superior.

In 1637 a child was born at the little city of Laon, in France, whose destiny it was in the fullness of time to be instrumental in the hands of Providence in giving to the world a definite knowledge of the grandest and most fertile region ever opened up to civilization. That child was James Marquette, the descendant of a family of Celtic nobles. He entered the Society of Jesus when seventeen years of age, and soon conceived a desire to engage in the labors of a missionary among the Indians. He sailed for Quebec in 1666, and two years later founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary. The Winter of 1669-70 he spent at Point St. Ignatius, where he established another mission. Here the old town of Michillimackinac, afterward called Mackinaw, was founded. It was from Indians of the different tribes who came to this mission that he received some vague intimations of the great river—the father of all the rivers. He at once conceived a desire to penetrate to the banks of the wonderful river, and carry his missionary work to the tribes which he had learned inhabited its borders. He applied to his superior, Claude Dablon, for permission to “seek new nations toward the Southern sea.” The authorities at Quebec were equally desirous of having new regions explored, and therefore appointed Louis Joliet to embark upon a voyage of discovery. Joliet was a native of Quebec and had been educated in a Jesuit college. He had, at the age of eighteen, taken minor orders, but had abandoned all thoughts of the priesthood and engaged in the fur trade. He was now twenty-seven years of age, with a mind ripe for adventure. He left Quebec, and arriving at Mackinaw, found Father Marquette highly delighted with the information that they were to be companions in a voyage which was to extend to the domain of the King of France, as well as to carry the Gospel to new nations of people. The explorers, accompanied by five assistants, who were French Canadians, started on their journey May 13, 1673. Marquette has himself recorded in the following simple language their feelings on this occasion: “We were embarking on a voyage the character of which we could not foresee. Indian corn, with some dried meat, was our whole stock of provisions. With this we set out in two bark canoes, M. Joliet, myself and five men, firmly resolved to do all and suffer all for so glorious an enterprise.” They coasted along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, entered Green Bay, and passed up the Fox river, carrying their canoes across the Portage to the “Ouisconsin,” now called Wisconsin. At Lake Winnebago, before crossing the Portage, they stopped at an Indian village, which was the furthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary work. Here they assembled the chiefs and old men of the village and told them of the objects of the voyage. Pointing to Joliet, Father Marquette said: “My friend is an envoy of France to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel.” The Indians furnished two guides to conduct them to the Wisconsin river. It is related that a tribe of Indians endeavored to dissuade them from pursuing their perilous journey by telling of desperate and savage tribes that they would meet; that the forests and the rivers were infested with frightful monsters; that there were great fish in the rivers that would swallow up men and canoes together, and of a demon who could be heard from a great distance, and who destroyed all who approached. Unmoved by these frightful stories, Marquette, Joliet, and their five brave assistants, launched their little canoes on the waters of the Wisconsin, and moved slowly down the current. After a lapse of seven days, June 17th, 1673, they reached the mouth of the Wisconsin and glided into the current of the Mississippi, a few miles below the place now known as Prairie du Chien. Here, and on this day, the eye of the white man for the first time looked upon the waters of the Upper Mississippi. Marquette called the river “The Broad River of the Conception.” The

Indian name is derived from the Algonquin language, one of the original tongues of the continent. It is a compound of the words *Missi*, signifying great, and *Sepe*, a river.

The explorers felt the most intense joy on beholding the scene presented to their enraptured vision. Here was the great river whose waters somewhere thousands of miles away flowed into a southern sea, and whose broad valley was the fairest and richest in the world, but unknown to civilized man, save as an almost forgotten dream or a vague romance. They had solved one of the great mysteries of the age in which they lived. As they glided down the stream the bold bluffs reminded Marquette of the "castled shores of his own beautiful rivers in France." The far-stretching prairies alternating with forests, on either side, were adorned in all the wild glories of June. Birds sang the same notes that they had sung for ages amid these "forests primeval," while herds of buffalo, deer and elk were alarmed and fled to the dense retreats of the forest or the broad prairies beyond. Not until the 25th of June did they discover any signs of human habitation. Then, about sixty leagues, as they thought, below the mouth of the Wisconsin, at a place where they landed on the west bank of the river, they found in the sand the foot-prints of man. Marquette and Joliet left their five companions in charge of the canoes and journeyed away from the river, knowing that they must be near the habitation of men. They followed a trail leading across a prairie clothed in the wild luxuriance of Summer for a distance of about six miles, when they beheld another river and on its banks an Indian village, with other villages on higher land, a mile and a half from the first. The Indians greeted the two white strangers, as far as their ability permitted, with a splendid ovation. They appointed four of their old men to meet the strangers in council. Marquette could speak their language. They informed him that they were "Illini" (meaning "we are men"), and presenting the calumet of peace, invited them to share the hospitalities of their village. Marquette told them of the object of their visit, and that they had been sent by the French, who were their friends. He told them of the great God that the white man worshipped who was the same Great Spirit that they adored. In answer, one of the chiefs addressed them as follows:

"I thank the Black Gown Chief (Marquette) and the Frenchman (Joliet) for taking so much pains to come and visit us; never has the earth been so beautiful, nor the sun so bright as now; never has the river been so calm, nor so free from rocks, which your canoes have removed as they passed; never has our tobacco had so fine a flavor, nor our corn appeared so beautiful as we behold it to-day. Ask the Great Spirit to give us life and health, and come ye and dwell with us."

After these ceremonies the strangers were invited to a feast, an account of which is given by Marquette. It consisted of four courses. First, there was a large wooden bowl filled with tagmity, or Indian meal, boiled in water and seasoned with oil. The master of ceremonies, with a wooden spoon, fed the tagmity to their guests as children are fed. The second course consisted of fish, which, after the bones were taken out, was presented to the mouths of the strangers as food may be fed to a bird. The third course was a preparation of dog meat, but learning that the strangers did not eat that, it was at once removed. The fourth and final course was a piece of buffalo meat, the fattest portion of which were put into the mouths of the guests.

The stream on whose banks took place this first interview between the explorers and the untutored Indians, after parting with their guides, was the Des Moines river, and the place of their landing was probably about where the town of Montrose is now located, in Lee county, Iowa. One of our sweetest American poets has rendered Marquette's narrative in verse, as follows:

"Came a people
From the distant land of Wabun;
From the farthest realms of morning
Came the Black Robe Chief, the Prophet,
He the Priest of Prayer, the Pale-face,

With his guides and his companions.

And the noble Hiawatha,
With his hand aloft extended,
Held aloft in sign of welcome,
Cried aloud and spoke in this wise:
'Beautiful is the sun, O strangers,
When you come so far to see us;
All our town in peace awaits you;
All our doors stand open for you;
You shall enter all our wigwams;
For the heart's right hand we give you.
Never bloomed the earth so gayly,
Never shone the sun so brightly,
As to-day they shine and blossom,
When you came so far to see us.'

And the Black Robe Chief made answer,
Stammered in his speech a little,
Speaking words yet unfamiliar:
'Peace be with you, Hiawatha,
Peace be with you and your people,
Peace of prayer, and peace of pardon,
Peace of Christ, and joy of Mary.'

Then the generous Hiawatha,
Led the strangers to his wigwam,
Seated them on skins of bison,
Seated them on skins of ermine,
Brought them food in bowls of bass-wood,
Water brought in birchen dippers,
And the calumet, the peace-pipe,
Filled and lighted for their smoking.
All the warriors of the nation,
Came to bid the strangers welcome;
'It is well,' they said, 'O brother,
That you came so far to see us.'

Marquette and Joliet remained at the Indian villages six days, and were then accompanied to their canoes by an escort of six hundred Indians. Invitations were extended to the strangers to renew their visit, after which the explorers embarked in their boats and floated on down the stream, passing the sites of future great cities of the valley, and passing the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio rivers, and as far down as the mouth of the Arkansas. Marquette named the Missouri river *Pekitanoui*, or "Muddy Water," on account of the now well-known character of that stream.

After extending their voyage to the mouth of the Arkansas, where they found a village of the Arkansas tribe, they ascended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois. They ascended the latter river to its source. Along this stream they found many villages of the Illinois, or *Illini*, a large and powerful tribe, who were subdivided into five smaller tribes—the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kahokias, Kaskaskias, and Peorias. The country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers was inhabited by the three last named tribes. The Michigamies resided in the country bordering on Lake Michigan, and the Tamaroas occupied the territory now included in the counties of Jersey, Madison and St. Clair, Illinois. Kaskaskia—also designated by the early explorers as "La Vantum" and "Great Illinois Town"—was the largest of the villages, containing according to Marquette, seventy-five lodges. Without the loss of a man, or any serious accident, the party reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discoveries. Marquette made a faithful record of what they had seen and the incidents of the voyage. That record has been preserved. The report of Joliet was unfortunately lost by the upsetting of his canoe while on the way to Quebec.

At the request of the Illinois Indians, Marquette soon returned and established the mission of the Immaculate Conception at La Vantum. In the Spring of 1675, on account of failing health, he started to return to Green Bay. While passing along the shore of Lake Michigan, conscious that he was nearing the end of his earthly labors, he observed

an elevated place near the mouth of a small river. He told his companions that the place was suitable for his burial, and requested them to land. On that lonely and desolate coast, May 18, 1675, at the age of thirty-eight, James Marquette ended his last earthly voyage, and received burial at the hands of his devoted companions. Two years later some Indians of the mission at Kaskaskia disinterred his remains, and conveyed them in a box made of birch bark, with a convoy of over twenty canoes, to Mackinaw, where they were reinterred at the mission church. The post was abandoned in 1706, and the church burned. The place of burial was finally lost, and remained lost for two hundred years. In May, 1876, the foundations of the old Jesuit Mission were accidentally discovered on the farm of one David Murray, with a number of church relics, the moldering remains of the great missionary and explorer, and a cross with his name inscribed upon it.

Joliet, after his return to Quebec, became again a trader with the Indians. His services were rewarded by the French government by the gift of the Island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Little after this is known of him. He died about 1730.

The reports given of the discoveries of Marquette and Joliet, served to encourage other adventurers to engage in the effort to extend their explorations. Robert La Salle, a French navigator, who was born at Rouen about the year 1635, had long cherished a project of seeking a route to China by way of the Great Lakes. Before the return of Marquette and Joliet, he had explored Lake Ontario and visited the different Indian tribes. In 1675 he went to France and obtained from the Government a grant to a large tract of land about Fort Frontenac, the exclusive right of traffic with the Five Nations, and also a patent of nobility. He laid before his Government his desire to explore the Mississippi to its mouth, and take possession of all the regions he might visit in the name of the King of France. His plans were warmly approved, and he was provided with the means for carrying them into execution. In July, 1678, he returned to Fort Frontenac, soon after established a trading house at Niagara, and visited the neighboring Indian tribes for the purpose of collecting furs. He engaged the services of thirty mechanics and mariners and built the first ship for the navigation of the lakes. It was called the Griffin, and was a bark of sixty tons. Having been joined by Louis Hennepin and Chevalier de Tonti, the latter an Indian veteran, on the 7th of August, 1679, they launched the Griffin on Niagara river, and embarked for the valley of the Mississippi. They crossed Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, reaching Green Bay, September 2d. For the purpose of relieving himself of some pressing financial obligations at Montreal, La Salle here engaged for a time in collecting furs with which he loaded the Griffin, and sent it in the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors on its return trip, with orders to return immediately; but the vessel was never heard of afterward. He waited until all hope had vanished, and then, with Father Hennepin, Chevalier de Tonti, the Sieur de la Motte, and about thirty followers, began again the voyage. They ascended the St. Joseph in canoes to the portage, and carried their barks to the Kankakee, a distance of six miles, descended the Kankakee and the Illinois until they reached an Indian village on the latter stream, at the expansion of the same, known as Lake Peoria. The village was situated on the west bank of the lake, and must have been passed by Marquette and Joliet on their voyage up the river in 1673, although no mention is made of it by them. La Salle, Hennepin, Tonti and their followers landed at Lake Peoria, January 3d, 1680. The Indians received them hospitably, and they remained with them for several days. Here a spirit of discontent began to manifest itself among the followers of La Salle, and fearing trouble between his men and the Indians, they crossed the river and moved down about three miles, where they erected a fort, which La Salle named *Fort Crevecœur* (heart-break) a name expressive of La Salle's sorrow at the loss of his fortune by the disaster to the Griffin, and also his feelings in the fear of mutiny among his men. The party remained here until in February, when Tonti was placed in command of the post, and Hennepin charged with a voyage of discovery to the sources of

the Mississippi. La Salle returned on foot with three companions to Fort Frontenac for supplies. On his arrival he learned of the certainty of the loss of the Griffin, and also of the wreck of another vessel which had been sent with resources for him from France.

Father Hennepin, with two companions, Picard du Gay and Michel Ako, on the 29th of February, 1680, embarked from Fort Crevecoeur in a canoe down the Illinois to its mouth, which they reached in a few days. They then turned up the Mississippi, reaching the mouth of the Wisconsin, April 11th. Above this point no European had ever ascended. They continued the voyage, reaching the Falls of St. Anthony, April 30th, 1680. Hennepin so named the falls in honor of his patron Saint. When they arrived at the mouth of St. Francis river, in what is now the State of Minnesota, they traveled along its banks a distance of 180 miles, visiting the Sioux Indians, who inhabited that region. The river, Hennepin, so named in honor of the founder of his order. In his account of this voyage, Hennepin claims that they were held in captivity by the Indians for about three months, although they were treated kindly by them. At the end of this time a band of Frenchmen, under the leadership of *Seur de Luth*, in pursuit of furs, had penetrated to this part of the country by the way of Lake Superior. The Indians allowed Hennepin and his companions to return with the traders. They descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Wisconsin, passing up that stream and down the Fox river, and so on through Green Bay to Lake Michigan. Hennepin went to Quebec, and thence to France, where, in 1683, he published an account of his explorations and a description of the region of the Upper Mississippi. In 1697 (two years after La Salle's death) he published an enlarged work, in which he claimed that he had descended the Mississippi to its mouth. His faithful description of the valley for a time gave him credit for veracity, but the impossibility of reconciling his dates, and other circumstances, are by the best authorities regarded as stamping his claim false. Before the time this work was published, as we shall see, La Salle had descended the Mississippi to its mouth. Hennepin explained his long silence as to his exploration to the mouth of the Mississippi, by claiming that he had feared the enmity of La Salle, who had ordered him to follow a different course, and had also prided himself upon his own claims as being the first European to descend the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Father Hennepin died in Holland, about the year 1699.

We now return to the further adventures of the brave and intrepid La Salle. He returned to Fort Crevecoeur in the latter part of the year 1680, to find that Tonti had been abandoned by his men, and obliged to take refuge among the *Pottawattamies*. He spent another year in collecting his scattered followers, finally succeeded, and on the 6th of February, 1682, he had reached the mouth of the Illinois. As they passed down the Mississippi La Salle noted the different streams tributary thereto. They erected a fort near the mouth of the Ohio, and a cabin at the first Chickasaw bluff. On the 9th of April they entered the Gulf of Mexico. They re-ascended the river a short distance, founded the Fort of St. Louis, took possession of the whole valley in the name of France, and called it by the name of Louisiana, in honor of the king.

La Salle, having accomplished much for the glory of France, now retraced his steps northward. After spending one year about the great lakes, actively engaged in laying the foundations of French settlements in the new regions he had discovered, in November, 1683, he reached Quebec, and soon after embarked for France. The government, with marks of great esteem, bestowed upon him a commission placing under his authority all the French and natives of the country, from Fort St. Louis to New Biscay. An expedition, with four vessels and 280 persons, was fitted out for the colonization of Louisiana; it sailed August 1, 1684. Associated with La Salle, in this expedition, was Beaujeu, as naval commander. The mouth of the Mississippi was the objective point, but by mistake the fleet passed on northward. When the error was discovered La Salle desired to return, but Beaujeu persisted in advancing. Dissensions arose, and La Salle,

with 230 colonists, disembarked. This was in February, 1685. A fortified post, which was called Fort St. Louis, was established, and attempts made at agriculture, but without success. Attempts were made to reach the Mississippi, which they thought near, but failed. La Salle and his followers traversed the wilderness toward New Mexico, and in January, 1687, by sickness and disaster, his party was reduced to thirty-seven. Some of these, following Beaujeu's example, revolted. La Salle, with sixteen men, then determined to reach the country of the Illinois. Two men, who had embarked their capital in the enterprise, were bitter in their malignity toward the leader of this unsuccessful expedition. Their feelings found some gratification in the murder of a nephew of La Salle. The latter sought to investigate as to the death of his relative, but only shared his fate, as one of them fired upon him from ambush, and the heroic La Salle fell, the victim of quarrels and dissensions among his own followers. This event happened after he had passed the basin of the Colorado and reached a branch of Trinity river, in Texas.

We have thus briefly outlined the part taken by this energetic and adventurous explorer, in giving to civilization a knowledge of a region that was destined to constitute the richest and most productive portion of the American continent, if not indeed, of the world.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Early French Settlements — Indian Tribes — Mission at Kaskaskia — Kahokia — Vincennes — Fort Ponchartrain — Fort Chartres — La Belle Reviere — La Salle — The English Claim "From Sea to Sea" — Treaty with Indians in 1684 — English Grants — French and Indians Attack Pickawillany — Treaty with the Six Nations — French and English Claims — George Washington — French and Indian War — Fall of Montreal — Treaty of Paris — Pontiac's Conspiracy — Detroit — Pontiac's Promissory Notes — Pontiac's Death — France Cedes Louisiana to Spain — Washington Explores the Ohio Valley — Emigration — Land Companies — The Revolution — Colonel Clark — Surrender of French Posts in Illinois — Surrender of Vincennes — Gov. Hamilton Taken Prisoner — Daniel Boone — Simon Girty — Virginia's "Land Laws."

As the French were the first to explore the region known as the Northwest, so they were the first to improve the opening thus made. The earliest settlements were in that part of the country east of the Mississippi and south of the Great Lakes, occupied chiefly by the Illinois tribes of the Great Algonquin family of Indians. The Illinois were divided into the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kahokias, Kaskaskias, and Peorias, and were sometimes designated as the Five Nations. The three last named tribes occupy the country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers; the Michigamies the region bordering on Lake Michigan, and the Tamaroas, a small tribe, in the same region occupied by the Kahokias, and now embraced in the counties of Jersey, Madison, and St. Clair, in the State of Illinois. The French opened the way for colonization by the establishment of missions among these tribes, their efforts in this direction having been attended with great success in Canada. A mission was founded at Kaskaskia by Father Gravier about the year 1698. This at the time of the visit of Marquette and Joliet, in 1673, was the largest and most important of the Illinois villages, and contained seventy-four lodges, or about fifteen hundred inhabitants. By the early explorers it was called by the several names of "Kaskaskia," "La Vantum," and "Great Illinois Town." Here, in 1675, Father Marquette had attempted to Christianize the Indians by establishing the mission of the Immaculate Conception. For years it was nothing more than a missionary station, occupied only by the Nations and the missionary. About the year 1700 missions were also established at Kahokia and Peoria, the latter being near the site

of old Fort Crevecoeur. Another of the early French settlements was at Vincennes on the Oubache (Waba, now Wabash) river. Authorities disagree as to the date of this settlement, but it was probably about 1702. For many years this was an isolated colony of French emigrants from Canada, and several generations of their descendants lived and passed away in these vast solitudes, before either they or their savage neighbors were disturbed by the encroachments of an expanding civilization. During all this time they had maintained friendly relations with the natives. In July, 1701, a station was established by De la Motte on the Detroit river, called Fort Ponchartrain. While these attempts to colonize the Northwest were in progress, similar efforts were being made by France in the Southwest, but without maintaining like friendly relations with the natives, for in a conflict with the Chickasaws, an entire colony at Natchez was cut off. As these settlements in the Northwest were isolated but little is known of their history prior to 1750. In this year Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, near Fort Chartres, writes of five French villages, with a population of eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and sixty red slaves or savages. He says there were whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of half-breeds. They then raised wheat, cattle, swine and horses, and sent pork, grain and flour to New Orleans. On the 7th of November, 1750, the same priest writes:

"For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with: the most considerable is a colony of Germans some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues further up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to work them as they deserve."

The fame of Robert Cavalier de La Salle was not achieved alone by his explorations of the Valley of the Mississippi, for, in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Marquette and Joliet, La Salle discovered the Ohio river, or *La Belle Riviere* (Beautiful River), as the French called it. Being conversant with several Indian dialects, he had learned from some Senecas of a river called *Ohio* which rose in their country and flowed a long distance to the sea. La Salle then held the belief that the river flowing to the west emptied into the Sea of California, and longed to engage in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He obtained the approval of the Government at Quebec, but no allowance to defray the expense. He sold his property in Canada for two thousand eight hundred dollars, and with the proceeds purchased canoes and the necessary supplies. With a party of twenty-four persons he embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence, July 6th, 1669. Crossing over Lake Ontario, they were conducted by Indian guides to the Genesee, about where the city of Rochester, New York, is now located. The enterprise did not receive the approbation of the Indians at the Seneca village then situated on the bank of the Genesee at this point, and they refused to furnish him guides to conduct him further. After a month's delay he met an Indian belonging to the Iroquois tribe on Lake Ontario, who conducted them to their village,

where they received a more friendly welcome. From the chief of the Iroquois at Onondaga he obtained guides who conducted the party to a river south of Lake Erie. This proved to be a tributary of the Ohio. They descended it, and thence down the Ohio to the great falls where Louisville now stands. By virtue of this discovery the French claimed the country along the Ohio, and many years after established military and trading posts at different points. One of these was Fort Du Quesne, erected in 1754, which was taken from them by the English a few years later and called Pittsburg, in honor of William Pitt, then prime minister of England.

Notwithstanding the discovery of the Ohio by the French under La Salle as early as 1669, the English claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific on the ground that her sea-coast discoveries entitled her to the sovereignty of all the country from "sea to sea." In 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with Indian tribes known as the Northern Confederacy, to-wit: the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras being subsequently taken in, these tribes became known as the Six Nations, and the English assumed their protection. They purchased from them large tracts of land and aimed to obtain a monopoly of the Indian trade. The English government made grants of land west of the Alleghanies, and companies were formed for their settlement. France, seeing the English obtaining a foothold by planting trading posts in the Northwest, in 1749 sent Louis Celeron with a small force of soldiers to plant in mounds at the mouth of the principal tributaries of the Ohio, plates of lead with the claims of France inscribed thereon. The English, however, still continued to make explorations and establish trading posts. One of these grants of England was to a company known as the "Ohio Company," and embraced a tract of land on the Great Miami, described as being one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. Christopher Gist was sent by this company in 1750 to inspect their lands and to establish a trading post. In 1752 a small party of French soldiers, assisted by Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked this post and captured the traders after a severe battle. The English called this post Pickawillany — the name being subsequently contracted to Pickaway or Piqua. The location of this post was doubtless near that of the present town of Piqua, on the Great Miami, about seventy-eight miles north of Cincinnati. Thus on the soil of what became a part of the State of Ohio was shed the first blood between the French and English for the possession of the Northwest.

In 1744 the English had entered into a treaty with the Six Nations at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by which they acquired certain lands described as being within the "Colony of Virginia." The Indians subsequently complained of bad faith on the part of the English in failing to comply with some of the stipulations of the treaty. The Governor of Virginia appointed commissioners to hear the grievances of the Indians. They met at Logstown, on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the present city of Pittsburg, in the Spring of 1752. Notwithstanding the complaint of the Indians that the English had failed to supply them with arms and ammunition as they had agreed, they succeeded in obtaining a confirmation of the treaty of Lancaster.

In the mean time the French were quietly preparing to maintain their claims to the country in dispute. They provided cannon and military stores in anticipation of the coming conflict. The French were notified to give up their posts, but they failed to comply. Governor Dinwiddie finally determined to learn definitely their intentions, and for this purpose selected Major George Washington, then twenty-two years of age, as a messenger. With Christopher Gist as a guide, and four attendants or servants, Washington set out through the wilderness on his perilous journey. He held a conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations at Logstown in November, 1753. He learned something of the condition of the French, but the Indians desired to remain neutral and were disposed to be non-committal. Washington proceeded to Venango, where there was a French post called Fort Machault. Here he delivered to the French Governor, Dinwid-

die's letter, and received the answer of St. Pierre, the commander of the fort, declining to give up without a struggle. Preparations for war were made in all the English colonies while the French continued to strengthen their lines of fortifications.

It will thus be seen that what is known as the French and Indian war had its origin in this dispute about the possession of what is now one of the fairest and richest portions of our Republic. It resulted, not only in England maintaining her right to the territory in dispute, but in wresting Canada from France. It was a war of eight years duration, commencing with the attack of the French and Indians on the English post at Piqua in 1752, and virtually ending with the fall of the city of Montreal in April, 1760. Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Niagara, and Quebec had all previously surrendered to the English, the first two without resistance. After the fall of Montreal the Governor of Canada signed a capitulation surrendering the whole of Canada to the English. One post, however, that of Detroit, still remained in possession of the French. Major Rogers was sent from Montreal to demand its surrender. Beletre, the commander of the post, at first refused, but on the 29th of November, having heard of the defeat of the French arms in Canada, he also surrendered. September 29th, 1760, the treaty of peace between France and England, known as the treaty of Paris, was made, but not ratified until February 10th, 1763. Meantime the Northwest territory was entirely under English rule and settlements began to extend. The Indians who had been the friends and allies of the French during the war were not reconciled to the English, claiming that they had not carried out their promises. Under the famous Ottawa chief, Pontiac, they united in a general conspiracy to cut off all the English posts on the frontier. The Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawnees, Delawares and Mingoes, buried the hatchet in their local quarrels, and united to exterminate the English.

Owing to the treachery on the part of some of Pontiac's followers, he failed in the complete execution of his plans, but in May, 1763, several British posts fell, and many whites were victims of the merciless tomahawk. In the arrangement among the Indians it was agreed that Pontiac's own immediate field of action was to be the garrison at Detroit. He laid siege to the post May 12th, and continued it until October 12th. To obtain food for his warriors during this time, he issued promissory notes, drawn upon birch bark and signed with the figure of an otter. All these notes were faithfully redeemed. Being unsuccessful in reducing the garrison, the tribes generally sued for peace, but Pontiac remained as yet unsubdued. To Alexander Henry, an Englishman who visited Michillimacinae, the next Spring, he said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not yet conquered us. We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread, and pork and beef; but you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

Pontiac still entertained the hope that the French would renew the war, and finally conquer the English, and endeavored to incite the Indians on the Miami, and in other parts of the West, to continue hostilities. He applied, but unsuccessfully, to the French commander at New Orleans. Being unable to unite again those who entered so eagerly into his original conspiracy for destroying the English settlements, he went to the Illinois country, where he made a stand, and had for a time the sympathy and co-operation of the French fur traders in that region. Soon, however, all but his immediate followers deserted his cause, and he then reluctantly accepted peace on the terms offered by the English. From this time he had but little influence with the tribes. He was killed by an Illinois Indian, while drunk, at Kahokia, in 1769. At the time of his death he was about fifty-seven years of age.

Great Britain now held sovereignty over the entire Northwest, and to prevent

Louisiana from also falling into the hands of the English, France by secret treaty, in 1762, ceded it to Spain. The next year the treaty of Paris formally gave to England possession of the Northwestern Territory. The English now began to prepare for settlement and occupation of the country. In 1770 persons from Virginia and other British provinces took up the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the Ohio to the mouth of the Little Kanawa. In October of the same year, George Washington with a party descended the Ohio from Pittsburg to the Kanawa, which last named stream they ascended about fourteen miles, and marked out several large tracts of land. Buffalo were then abundant in the Ohio valley, and several of them were shot by Washington's party. Pittsburg was then a village of twenty houses, the inhabitants being mostly Indian traders.

The British government was inclined to observe a liberal policy toward the French settlers in the West. In 1763 the king, by royal proclamation, had forbidden his subjects from making settlements beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic; but his subjects in the colonies were little disposed to observe this restriction. Finally, in 1774, Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the West. A number of settlements were made in the Ohio valley, the settlers often coming in conflict with the Indians. Several battles were fought, ending in the battle of Kanawa, in July, when the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio. During the years following, up to 1776, several land companies were formed, and engaged in extensive operations. One, called the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the Indians large tracts of land on the Mississippi river, south of the Illinois. An association, styling itself the "Wabash Land Company," obtained a deed from eleven chiefs to 37,497,600 acres of land. The War of the Revolution interfered with these and many other similar schemes of speculation. The parties interested subsequently made efforts to have these land grants sanctioned by Congress, but did not succeed.

In 1771, according to the best information we have, Kaskaskia contained eighty houses, and nearly one thousand inhabitants, white and black. Kahokia contained fifty houses, with three hundred white inhabitants, and eighty negroes. There were a few families at Prairie du Rocher, on the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis. At Detroit, there were, in 1766, about one hundred houses. This place was founded by Antoine de la Motte Cadillac, in 1701, and is the oldest town in the Northwest.

When the War of the Revolution commenced the British held Kaskaskia, Kahokia, Vincennes, Detroit, and other important posts in the West. Col. George Rogers Clark, a master spirit of the frontier, who was familiar with all the important movements of the British in the West, and also with the disposition of the Indians, formed a plan unequaled in boldness, for subjugating these posts. He repaired to the capital of Virginia, Patrick Henry being then Governor, and presented to the authorities his plan of operations, which was approved by Governor Henry. He was accordingly furnished with two sets of instructions—one secret and the other open. His open instructions authorized him to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm and equip his troops at Pittsburg, and proceed to subjugate the country. Col. Clark succeeded in raising but three companies, but with these and a few private volunteers, he descended the Ohio as far as the falls, in the Spring of 1777. Here he fortified a small island, known as Corn Island, and then announced to his men their destination. Leaving a small garrison, on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, he moved down the river. Under a burning July sun, with his chosen band, he marched to Kaskaskia, reaching that post on the evening of July 4th. Without the loss of a man on either side the fort and village were captured. He easily induced the Indians to give their allegiance to the American cause. They accompanied him to Kahokia on the 6th, and through their influence the inhabitants of that place surrendered without resistance.

The priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, hastily joined in rendering all the aid he could to forward the purposes of Clark. He established a government for the colonies he had taken, and then made ready to march upon St. Vincent, or Vincennes, as it is more commonly known. But Gibault offered to go alone and induce the post on the "Oubache" to throw off the authority of England. Clark accepted the offer, and on the 14th of July Gibault started on his mission. On the 1st of August he returned, with intelligence of entire success, the garrison at Vincennes having taken the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Col. Clark placed garrisons at Kaskaskia, and Kahokia, and sent orders for the erection of a fort at the Falls of the Ohio, where the City of Louisville now stands. He also sent Rochelblave, the former commander of Kaskaskia, a prisoner of war to Richmond. The county of Illinois was established in October of the same year, by the Legislature of Virginia. John Todd was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and acting governor. Courts were established, and the colony was provided with a government complete. The Indians acknowledged allegiance to the new government.

While Col. Clark was arranging for the government of the Illinois colonies, the British Governor, Hamilton, was planning an expedition to move from Detroit down the Wabash to Vincennes, intending to recapture the posts which had surrendered to Clark, and thence extend his operations to Kentucky. He knew nothing of the capitulation of Vincennes until his arrival, when he found the fort in command of Capt. Helm, who had been sent by Col. Clark to take charge of the garrison. Hamilton demanded the surrender of the fort, and being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, Capt. Helm surrendered to a superior force. On the 29th of January, 1779, Clark received intelligence of what had transpired at Vincennes, and of the intended operations of Hamilton. Having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Kahokia, and dispatched a force down the Mississippi to ascend the Ohio and operate with the land forces in that direction, on the 5th of February he set out himself with one hundred and twenty men on his hard march to Vincennes. He reached the fort on the 22d, and was joined by the remainder of his command, which had come by water. He immediately commenced his attack on the fort, and on the 25th Gov. Hamilton surrendered. He was sent as a prisoner of war to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement, and thus failed to accomplish his purpose of uniting the Indian tribes against the Americans. All the important posts in the Northwest, except Detroit, were now in the hands of the Americans. Had Clark received reinforcements, which had been promised, he would doubtless have captured Detroit also; but Virginia and the other colonial governments at this time doubtless had all they could do to attend to the operations of the war east of the Alleghanies. The Legislature of Virginia passed resolutions complimenting Col. Clark and his men, and in 1781 he was promoted to the rank of general. Previous to this he had taken part with Steuben against Arnold, when the latter invaded Virginia, in 1780. Subsequently, Virginia gave to Gen. Clark and his men one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, wherever they might choose to locate it, north of the Ohio. They made selection of a tract opposite the Falls of Ohio, between New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana. Gen. Clark died near Louisville, Kentucky, February 13, 1808.

The years 1781 and 1782 were dark years in the history of the infant settlements of the Northwest, in consequence of the many outrages practiced by the Indians. Many deeds of cruelty were committed under the leadership of the outlaw, Simon Girty, occurring chiefly in the Ohio Valley. Several battles between the Indians and frontiersmen occurred north of the Ohio, while in Kentucky the famous Daniel Boone and his companions were engaged in protecting the frontier outposts.

In 1783 the treaty of peace, which ended the Revolutionary struggle, was concluded, and by its terms the boundaries of the West were defined as follows: On the north, to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi

river, down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude; thence on that line east to the head of Appalachicola river, down its center to the junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

For some time after the cessation of hostilities, General Haldimand, the British commander at Detroit, refused to evacuate, on the ground, as he claimed, that his king had not ordered him to do so. It shortly, however, passed under the control of the United States, and so remained, except when held by the British, through the surrender of Gen. Hull, for a few weeks in August and September, 1812.

The war of independence had been fought and gained, and England, as we have seen, had renounced her claim to the Northwest, but the Indian title was not yet extinguished. From 1783 to 1786 various treaties were made, by which the Indians relinquished their title to extensive tracts of territory. The individual States also held claims to the territory surrendered by Great Britain, and acts of cession were necessary to vest the title to the soil in United States; but of this we shall treat more fully in another place. In 1779 Virginia had passed her "land laws," by which grants made to settlers were confirmed, and providing for selling the rest at forty cents per acre. Kentucky was included in the territory of Virginia until 1792. It was originally explored by Daniel Boone and his compeers about the year 1769. Harrodsburg was founded in 1774, and Lexington a year or two later, when the news of the battle of Lexington was fresh in the minds of its founders.

CHAPTER III.

NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

Territory held by States—Articles of Confederation—Objections of certain States—Delaware Resolutions—Action of Congress—Maryland—New York—Cession of Territory by States—Ordinance of 1787—Territorial Organization of the Northwest—Fort Washington—Wm. H. Harrison. Arthur St. Clair—Early American Settlement—New England Company—Gen. Rufus Putnam—John Cleves Symmes—Cincinnati Founded—Treaty with Spain—Division of the Northwestern Territory—Organization of the Territory of Indiana—Division of Indiana Territory—Territory of Michigan—Gov. Wm. Hull—Destruction of Detroit by Fire.

At the time the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union were pending a number of the States held, or claimed, large tracts of territory not now included in those States. New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, all held such territory. Virginia claimed all that vast region which now embraces the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. That State had made provision, by legislative enactment, to dispose of her lands to settlers. Certain States, claiming that the unoccupied western lands were rightfully the common property of all the States, insisted on limiting the area of those States claiming western territory. This was a subject of warm and protracted discussion in the adoption of the Articles of Confederation. The delegates from Maryland, under instructions from the General Assembly of that State, declined, in the Congress of the Confederation, to sign the Articles of Confederation until provision was made for restricting the boundaries of the States, and vesting the soil of the western territories in the Confederation for the common benefit of all the settlers. Virginia had remonstrated against this course. On the 25th of November, 1778, the act of New Jersey for ratifying the Articles of Confederation was presented in the

Congress. Her delegates were directed to sign the articles "in the firm reliance that the candor and justice of the several States will, in due time, remove as far as possible the inequality which now exists." The delegation from Delaware, after having signed the articles, on the 23d of February, 1779, presented sundry resolutions passed by the legislature of that State, among which were the following :

"Resolved, That this State thinks it necessary, for the peace and safety of the States to be included in the Union, that a moderate extent of limits should be assigned for such of those States as claim to the Mississippi or South Sea; and that the United States in Congress assembled, should, and ought to, have the power of fixing the western limits.

"Resolved, That this State consider themselves justly entitled to a right in common with the members of the Union, to that extensive tract of country which lies westward of the frontier of the United States, the property of which was not vested in, or granted to, private individuals at the commencement of the present war. That the same hath been, or may be, gained from the King of Great Britain, or the native Indians, by the blood and treasure of all, and ought, therefore, to be a common estate, to be granted out on terms beneficial to the United States."

The same day, after the presentation of these resolutions, Congress passed the following :

"Resolved, That the paper laid before Congress by the delegates from Delaware, and read, be filed; provided, that it shall never be considered as admitting any claim by the same set up, or intended to be set up."

Eight States voted in favor of this resolutions, and three against it.

The State of Maryland still persisting in her refusal to ratify the Articles of Confederation, on the 30th of October, 1779, Congress, by a vote of eight States to three, and one being divided, passed the following :

"WHEREAS, The appropriation of vacant lands by the several States, during the continuance of the war, will, in the opinion of Congress, be attended with great mischiefs: Therefore,

"Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the State of Virginia, to reconsider their late act of Assembly for opening their land office; and that it be recommended to the said State, and all other States similarly circumstanced, to forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands, or granting the same during the continuance of the present war."

On the 19th of February, 1780, the Legislature of New York passed an act authorizing her delegates in Congress, for and on behalf of that State, by proper and authentic acts or instruments, "to limit and restrict the boundaries of the State in the western parts thereof, by such line or lines, and in such manner and form, as they shall judge to be expedient," and providing for the cession to the United States of certain "waste and uncultivated" territory. This act was fully carried into effect by her delegates on the 1st of March, 1781.

On the 6th of September, 1780, Congress passed a resolution earnestly recommending the States having "claims to the western country, to pass such laws, and give their delegates in Congress such powers" as might effectually remove the only obstacle to a final ratification of the Articles of Confederation, and requesting the Legislature of Maryland to authorize her delegates in Congress to subscribe to the articles.

On the 10th of October, 1780, a further resolution on this subject was passed by the Congress of the Confederation, as follows :

"Resolved, That the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th day of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and formed into distinct republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States; that each State which shall be so formed shall contain a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit; that the necessary and reasonable expenses which any particular State shall have incurred since the commencement of the present war, in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, shall be reimbursed; that the said lands shall be granted or settled at such times, and under such regulations, as shall hereafter be agreed on by the United States, in Congress assembled, or any nine or more of them."

In pursuance of the recommendation of Congress, of September 6, 1780, several States made cessions of territory to the United States. Virginia ceded her northwestern territory March 1, 1784, and by an act of her Legislature of December 30, 1788, agreed to change the conditions of the act of cession of 1784, so far as to ratify the 5th article of the ordinance of 1787, passed by Congress for the government of the territory. The delegates in Congress from Maryland signed the Articles of Confederation at the date of the cession of territory by New York, March 1, 1781, thus completing the confederation.

On the 23d of April, 1784, Congress passed a resolution for the government of the territory ceded by Virginia, which was superseded by the famous ordinance of July 13, 1787, entitled "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio." The first part of this important enactment provides for the temporary government of the territory, and concludes with six "articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever to remain unalterable, unless by common consent." The provisions of these six articles are of such importance as to justify their insertion here in full:

"ARTICLE 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

"ART. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, when the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted. No person shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that should, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, *bona fide*, and without fraud previously formed.

"ART. 3. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

"ART. 4. The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States, in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States, in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States, in Congress assembled, nor with

any regulations Congress may find necessary, for securing the title in such soil, to the *bona fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

"ART. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three, nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to-wit: the Western States in the said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The Middle States shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line and by the said territorial line. The Eastern States shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line; provided, however, and it is further understood and declared that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever: and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government, provided the constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and so far as can be consistent with the general interests of the Confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

"ART. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall be duly convicted; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

These articles, sometimes known as the "Compact of 1787," form the basis of the organization of the Northwestern Territory and of the several States into which it was subsequently divided. Although the original act of cession was adopted by Virginia in 1781, it will be seen that it was three years later before Congress agreed upon a plan of government. The subject was one of serious and earnest discussion at various times. At one time a motion prevailed to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery. Another proposition was agreed to by which the territory was to be divided into States by parallels and meridian lines, making ten States which were to be named as follows: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelsipia. When this plan was submitted to the legislatures of the States there were serious objections made, especially by Massachusetts and Virginia. There were objections to the category of names, but the chief difficulty was the resolution of Congress of October 10th, 1780, which fixed the extent of each State at not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances might admit. So the subject was again taken up in 1786, and discussed

during that year and until July 12th, 1787, when the ordinance finally passed, as stated above.

An act of territorial organization was approved August 7th, 1789. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor, and William H. Harrison Secretary. In 1788 a town had been laid out by John Cleves Symmes at Fort Washington, and was named Losantiville, but afterward Cincinnati. The place was settled by persons from the New England States and from New Jersey, but did not extensively improve until after Gen. Wayne's defeat of the Indians in 1794. This became the seat of the new territorial government. The election of representatives for the territory was held February 4th, 1799. As required by the ordinance of 1787, these representatives met at the seat of the territorial government to nominate ten persons, out of which Congress was to appoint five to serve as the territorial council. The following persons were commissioned: Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes; Robert Oliver, of Marietta; James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. The first Territorial Legislature met September 16th, 1799, and on the 24th both houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected president of the council. On the 13th of October the legislature elected Wm. Henry Harrison as a delegate to Congress. He received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of the Governor. At this session thirty-seven acts were passed and approved. Eleven other acts were passed which the Governor vetoed. The greater part of the legislation of the session related to the organization of the militia and to revenue matters. The session closed December 19th, 1799. President Adams appointed Charles Willing Bryd as secretary of the territory to succeed William Henry Harrison, elected to Congress, and the senate confirmed the nomination. James N. Varnum, S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong were appointed to the judicial bench of the territory in October, 1787.

Having briefly outlined the legislation which resulted in the formation of a territorial government, we return to notice some of the earlier American settlements in the territory. As elsewhere stated, a few French settlements had been made by emigrants from Canada and Louisiana, on the Ohio river and in the region known as the Illinois country, but it was not until after the Virginia cession that any permanent American settlements were made. Then several treaties were made with the Indians, in which they relinquished their title to large portions of the territory. The government made several large grants to companies and individuals, for the purpose of colonizing the country. One of these was to a company from Massachusetts and Connecticut, called the New England Company, of a tract lying along the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, embracing 1,500,000 acres. Here the town of Marietta was laid out, in August, 1787, at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers. Fort Harmar was built on the opposite, or west bank of the Muskingum, the year before. The New England Company sent its first party of settlers in the Spring of 1788. They consisted of eight families, and some other persons, and all under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam. The party, after a long and weary journey over the Alleghanies, and down the Ohio, arrived at Marietta on the 7th of April, 1788. This little band had the honor of being the pioneers of Ohio, unless the Moravian missionaries may be so regarded. The settlement was first known as the "Muskingum," but on the 2d day of July, 1788, at a meeting of the directors and agents of the company, the name was changed to Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette.

In 1786, John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, visited the country between the Miamies, and being pleased with its appearance, made application to the government for the purchase of a large tract of land, to be settled on similar conditions with those of the New England Company. The grant was made to Symmes and his associates the following year. Associated with Symmes, was Matthias Denman, also of New Jersey, who located, among other tracts in the Symmes purchase, the section upon which Cincinnati was laid out. Denman sold to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each one-third of his

location, retaining the other third himself. In August, 1788, they laid out the first portion of what, in a few years, became one of the great cities of the West. Fort Washington was erected here in 1790, and was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory. There were but few settlers here until after 1794, when settlers began to arrive rapidly. In July, 1815, the population was 6,500.

In October, 1795, the treaty was signed between the United States and Spain, which secured to the former the free navigation of the Mississippi. After this the Northwest began to settle rapidly. During the next year settlements were made at various points along the Miami and Scioto rivers, including those at Piqua and Chillicothe. In September, of the same year, the city of Cleveland was laid out.

The great extent of the Northwest Territory, and the rapid increase of population at the beginning of the new century, began to render the efficient action of the courts impossible; and to remedy this evil a division of the Territory was proposed. A committee in Congress, to whom the matter had been referred, on the 3d of March, 1800, reported in favor of two distinct territorial governments, and that the division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, and running directly to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. The report was accepted, and an act passed, which was approved May 7th, of the same year, making the division. It provided, among other things, that from and after the next 4th day of July, "all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lies to the northward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory." The same act provided, that until the Legislatures of the Territories, respectively, otherwise ordered, Chillicothe, on the Scioto river, should be the seat of government of the Territory east of the line of division; and that Vincennes, on the Wabash river, should be the seat of government of the Indiana Territory. On the 3d of November, of that year, the Territorial Legislature met at Chillicothe. William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties in 1801. The new Territory then embraced all that region now comprising the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. Nearly the whole of it was at that time in the possession of the Indians. Soon after the arrival of Governor Harrison at Vincennes, he concluded several treaties with the Indians, whereby large grants of land were obtained from the various tribes. By a treaty made at St. Louis, August 18th, 1804, he obtained a relinquishment of Indian title to over 51,000,000 of acres. The year before, the government had obtained Louisiana from France, by purchase, and that being divided, the "District of Louisiana" (the "New Northwest") was annexed to Indiana Territory, thus extending Gov. Harrison's authority over a vast domain, occupied chiefly by savage tribes.

By an act of Congress, of January 11th, 1805, Indiana Territory was divided into two separate governments, and the new Territory of Michigan formed. William Hull was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and Detroit was designated as the seat of government. On the 30th of June the Territorial government of Michigan was to go into operation. When Gov. Hull, and the other Territorial officers, reached Detroit, they found the place in ruins and the inhabitants scattered. On the 11th of that month a fire had destroyed almost every building in the place. Gov. Hull adopted a new plan for rebuilding the town, and in population and importance it soon regained all it had lost by the fire.

Other changes were subsequently made in the boundaries of the Western Territories, as new States were from time to time admitted into the Union, until finally, all that vast domain originally designated as the "Northwestern Territory" became sovereign States.

CHAPTER IV.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Discovery of the Mouth of the Mississippi — Founding of New Orleans — French Grant — John Law — The "Mississippi Bubble" — Territory West of the Mississippi — France Cedes to Spain — Spain Cedes Back to France — France Cedes to the United States — Right to Navigate the Mississippi — Particulars of the Negotiations With France — Extent of the Territory — Possession Taken by the United States — Division of the Territory.

That vast region of territory once known as Louisiana, came under the jurisdiction of civilized men by the right of discovery — a right which has long been known and recognized among civilized nations, though often necessarily followed by conquest to render it effective. For two centuries the Spaniards had navigated the Gulf of Mexico, so far as we know, ignorant of the fact that it received the waters of one of the largest rivers of the world. About the year 1660 the French, who had re-established themselves in Canada, received some information of this great river, but did not discover its mouth until 1691, when, according to some authorities, La Salle succeeded in reaching it. Iberville founded his first colony in 1699, but it did not assume importance until 1717, when the city of New Orleans was founded. In 1712 Louis XIV of France granted to M. Crozart a charter to the whole territory of Louisiana, which was so named in honor of the king. Under the leadership of John Law, in 1716, a company was formed in Paris and incorporated as the "Mississippi Company," which purchased Louisiana from the crown. The financial disasters in France caused by Law brought about the failure of his Mississippi scheme, and the explosion of what is known in history as the "Mississippi bubble." Louisiana was then resumed by the crown, and the commerce of the Mississippi was declared free. The French retained possession until 1762, when they ceded it to Spain, including the whole country to the head waters of the great river and west to the Rocky Mountains. The jurisdiction of France, which had continued for nearly a century, thus ended, until in 1800 Bonaparte, then first consul, induced the Spanish government to cede it back to France. During the time that Louisiana remained a Spanish dependency, that government claimed the exclusive right of navigating the Mississippi river. The free navigation of that river was essential to the prosperity and commerce of the United States. Spain then having jurisdiction also over the Floridas east of the great river, and that river for several hundred miles flowing wholly through the Spanish dominions, the question of its navigation south of the southern boundary of the United States became a serious one to our government and people. The people in the western part of the United States especially demanded the free navigation of the river as a right. But Spanish military posts enforced the collection of duties on imports by way of the river for the upper region. Boats descending were forced to submit to revenue exactions by Spanish authorities. These exactions were a constant source of trouble and disaffection, and led to a threatening state of affairs between the United States and Spain. Spain, however, by the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, conceded to the United States the free navigation of the river from its source to the Gulf, and also the free use of the port of New Orleans for three years as a port of deposit.

The treaty of Madrid, however, did not quiet all troubles between the United States and Spain. In 1802, during the administration of President Jefferson, there was some apprehension of a war growing out of the continued disputes respecting the southwestern boundary. These disputes had led to many difficulties between the people of the United States and the Spanish authorities. These affairs, however, assumed a new aspect, when

in the Spring of 1802 the Government of the United States received intelligence that, by a secret treaty made in October, 1800, Spain had ceded Louisiana to France. At this time Mr. Livingston was the United States Minister to France, and President Jefferson, soon after learning of the Spanish cession to France, wrote to Mr. Livingston in reference to acquiring the right to deposit at the port of New Orleans, and other matters which had been in dispute between the United States and Spain. In his annual message to Congress, in December of the same year, the President alluded to the subject of the Spanish cession to France. Congress passed resolutions asserting the right of navigating the Mississippi, and insisting upon the right to the use of a port or a place of deposit. At that time it was understood in the United States that the Spanish cession to France included the Floridas, which, however, was not the case. The policy of the President was to enter into a treaty with France for the purchase of New Orleans and the Floridas, and with this view, on the 10th of January, 1803, he appointed James Monroe minister plenipotentiary to France to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Mr. Monroe's nomination was confirmed by the Senate. The instructions to the American ministers only asked for the cession of the city of New Orleans and the Floridas, together with the free navigation of the Mississippi. The cession at this time of the entire Territory of Louisiana was not a subject of discussion. Mr. Monroe sailed from New York March 8, 1803, and arrived in Paris April 1.

Bonaparte was then first consul, and France was on the eve of a war with England. He supposed the American ministers were authorized to enter into more extended stipulations than they really were. Marquis de Marbois was directed to negotiate with the American ministers. Said the first consul to his minister, as recorded by the latter :

"Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season. I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans that I will cede ; it is the whole colony, without any reservation. I know the price of what I abandon, and I have sufficiently proved the importance that I attach to this province, since my first diplomatic act with Spain had for its object the recovery of it. I renounce it with the greatest regret. To attempt to retain it would be folly. I direct you to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not even await the arrival of Mr. Monroe ; have an interview this day with Mr. Livingston. But I require a great deal of money for this war, and I would not like to commence with new contributions. If I should regulate my terms, according to the value of these vast regions to the United States, the indemnity would have no limits. I will be moderate, in consideration of the necessity in which I am of making a sale. But keep this to yourself. I want fifty millions francs, and for less than that sum I will not treat ; I would rather make a desperate attempt to keep those fine countries. Tomorrow you shall have full powers. Mr. Monroe is on the point of arriving. To this minister the President must have given secret instructions, more extensive than the ostensible authorization of Congress, for the stipulation of the payments to be made. Neither this minister nor his colleague is prepared for a decision which goes infinitely beyond any thing that they are about to ask of us. Begin by making them the overture without any subterfuge. You will acquaint me, day by day, hour by hour, of your progress. The cabinet of London is informed of the measures adopted at Washington, but it can have no suspicion of those which I am now taking. Observe the greatest secrecy, and recommend it to the American ministers ; they have not a less interest than yourself in conforming to this counsel. You will correspond with M. de Talleyrand, who alone knows my intentions. If I attended to his advice, France would confine her ambition to the left bank of the Rhine, and would only make war to protect any dismemberment of her possessions. But he also admits that the cession of Louisiana is not a dismemberment of France. Keep him informed of the progress of this affair."

On the same day that Napoleon thus confided to Marbois his determination, conferences began between the latter and Mr. Livingston. The American minister had been

in Paris about two years, endeavoring to obtain indemnities claimed by American citizens for prizes made by the French during peace, but so far, without result further than vague answers. Mr. Livingston had become distrustful of the French government, and feared the Louisiana overtures were but an artifice to gain still further time. Soon after these preliminary discussions were entered upon, Mr. Monroe arrived in Paris, and the next day began his conferences with Marbois. Rapid progress was made in the negotiations, for both sides had an interest in hastening the matter. Mr. Monroe was surprised to hear the first overtures made so frankly by the French minister, when he proposed to cede to the United States so vast a region of country, with the largest rivers in the world, instead of merely a town and an inconsiderable extent of territory. The offer embraced infinitely more than the American ministers were empowered to ask for, or accept. Their powers only extended to an arrangement respecting the left bank of the Mississippi, including New Orleans. But the moment was a critical one with France, hostilities being about to commence with England. There was not time for further instructions from the government of the United States before the opportunity would pass, perhaps forever. The American ministers therefore assumed the responsibility of treating for the purchase of the entire colony, or territory of Louisiana—an extent of country sufficient in itself for an empire. The terms were soon agreed upon. The United States was to pay for this vast acquisition the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. In the treaty of October 1, 1800, between France and Spain, the latter had reserved the right of preference in case France should cede this territory to another power; but here again France could not afford to wait. The treaty was concluded and subsequently submitted to the Spanish cabinet. They complained that no regard had been paid to their reserved right, and for almost a year that court delayed its approbation of the treaty. On the 10th of February, 1804, however, Don Pedro Cavallos, the Spanish minister, wrote to Mr. Pinckney, the American minister, that "His Catholic Majesty had thought fit to renounce his opposition to the alienation of Louisiana made by France, notwithstanding the solid reasons on which it is founded, thereby giving a new proof of his benevolence and friendship to the United States." The important treaty that gave to the United States this vast region, with all its wonderful resources, was concluded on the 30th of April, 1803, and four days later the instruments, in French and English, were signed by the ministers. After affixing their signatures, the ministers rose and shook hands, each expressing his satisfaction with the result. Mr. Livingston said: "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our whole lives. The treaty which we have just signed has not been obtained by art, or dictated by force; equally advantageous to the two contracting parties, it will change vast solitudes into flourishing districts. From this day the United States take their place among the powers of the first rank; the English lose all exclusive influence in the affairs of America."

The first consul, who had followed the negotiation with a lively interest, acquiesced in the result, and said to Marbois: "It is true, the negotiation does not leave me anything to desire. Sixty millions [frances] for an occupation that will not, perhaps, last for a day! I would that France should enjoy this unexpected capital, and that it may be employed in works beneficial to the marine. This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States; and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

On the 22d day of May, 1803, England commenced hostilities against France by the capture of some of her merchant vessels, and on the same day Bonaparte gave his formal ratification of the Louisiana treaty of cession. In July the treaty was received in the United States, and on the 20th of October, 1803, it was ratified by the Senate, by twenty-four against seven votes. The country ceded by this treaty, as estimated at that time, exceeded a million of square miles, all occupied by savages, except a few sparse settlements, aggregating from 80,000 to 90,000 inhabitants, about 40,000 of whom were slaves.

The whites were chiefly French or descendants of French. Congress, a few days after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, passed an act making provision for the occupation and temporary government of the territory acquired. Eleven millions of dollars were appropriated as payment for the purchase—the remaining four millions being reserved, according to a stipulation in the treaty, to indemnify citizens of the United States who had sustained losses at the hands of the French. The resolution for carrying the treaty into effect was sustained by the House of Representatives by a vote of ninety to twenty-five.

Even before the acquisition of Louisiana, it had been a favorite object of President Jefferson to have an exploring expedition sent across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, and in January, 1803, he had recommended an appropriation for that purpose. The appropriation was made, and the enterprise was placed under the direction of Captains Lewis and Clarke. The treaty with France, however, was ratified before the exploring expedition was ready to start. On the 14th of May, 1804, Captains Lewis and Clarke, with their companions, consisting in all of thirty persons, left the banks of the Mississippi on their long and perilous voyage of two years and three months, to seek out and give to their country and the world some more accurate knowledge respecting this vast region of country, of which civilization at that time knew so little. The expedition was in every way successful, and the report made by Captains Lewis and Clarke enabled the government and people of the United States to form a better judgment of the immense value of the country acquired.

It will be seen that the region acquired by the Louisiana purchase, comprehended not only the present State of Louisiana, but all the vast region between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean, and as far north as the British possessions. The great States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, the greater part of Minnesota, and several of our great Territories, are but parts of this purchase.

On the 20th of December, 1803, in pursuance of authority given by act of Congress, Gov. Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana purchase, and raised the American flag at New Orleans. The Spanish authorities there objected to the transfer, but early in 1804 they acquiesced and withdrew. The newly acquired territory, by authority of Congress, was, on the first of October, 1804, divided as follows: All south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel became the District of Louisiana, and was placed under the authority of the officers of the then Indiana Territory. It so remained until July 4, 1805, when the District of Louisiana was given a territorial government of its own. In 1812, the Territory of New Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the Territory of Louisiana became the Territory of Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, Missouri Territory was divided—that part comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country west, being organized as the Territory of Arkansas. In March, 1821, a part of Missouri Territory was organized as the State of Missouri, and admitted into the Union. On the 28th of June, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi river and north of Missouri, was made a part of the Territory of Michigan, so remaining until July 4, 1836, when Wisconsin Territory was organized. This embraced within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. An act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, created the Territory of Iowa, embracing not only the present State of Iowa, but the greater part of the present State of Minnesota, and extending northward to the British possessions.

CHAPTER V.

EXPEDITION OF LEWIS AND CLARKE.

Organization of Exploring Party — Departure — Osage Indians — Strange Tradition of the Origin of the Osage Nation — The Missouri — Old French Fort — Animal Mounds — The Stones and Bones — Indian Graves — The American Indians — Osage War Indians on Grand River — Little John River — But had no great Food — Great Sioux River — Hot Springs — Journey — Indian and Peter Knave — Moccasins and Little ponies — Osage War the Sioux — Indian Food — The Mandans — Women Quarters — White and Brown Bears — Antelope — Snake Hole — First View of Rocky Mountains — Natural Barren — The Great Fall of the Missouri — Whirlwinds — Sources of the Missouri — Canadian River — The Fortunate — Chief of the Mandans — Plaines — New Indians — Down Lewis River — The Soldiers — Great Part of the Journey — The Mandans — Women Houses — Singing as War Trophies — Sight of the Pacific — Fort Union — Return — Arrival at St. Louis.

In January, 1806, President Jefferson, in a confidential message to Congress in regard to Indian affairs, took occasion to recommend, among other things, the organization of a party to trace the Missouri river to its source, and thence proceed to the Pacific ocean. The recommendation was favorably considered, and Capt. Meriwether Lewis, from his own application, appointed to command of the expedition. Wm. Clarke was subsequently associated with him, so that this celebrated expedition is known in our history as that of Lewis and Clarke. The incidents of this long, tedious, and romantic journey are worthy to be related as among the most interesting in the annals of American adventure. At that time all that vast region bordering on the Upper Missouri and its tributaries, as well as the regions bordering on the Pacific, were unknown and unexplored by white men. By the latter part of the year 1804, the party composing the expedition was made up and ready to start. The highest settlement of whites on the Missouri river at that time was at a place called La Charrette, sixty-eight miles above the mouth. At this place it had been the design of Capt. Lewis to winter, but the Spanish authorities of Louisiana had not yet received official information of the transfer of the country to the United States. For this reason the party remained in winter quarters at the mouth of Wood river, on the east side of the Mississippi.

Besides Captains Lewis and Clarke, the party was made up of nine young men from Kentucky, twelve soldiers of the regular army, two Frenchmen as watermen and interpreters, and a colored servant belonging to Captain Clarke—twenty-six persons in all. A corporal, six soldiers and nine watermen, in addition to the above, were engaged to accompany the expedition as far as the country of the Mandans, as there was some apprehension of attacks by the Indians between Wood river and that tribe.

Three boats were provided for the expedition. The largest was a keel-boat, fifty-five feet long, drawing three feet of water, carrying one large square sail, and twenty-two oars. The other two were open boats, one of six, and the other of seven oars.

The expedition started from the encampment at the mouth of Wood river, on Monday, May 14, 1804. Captain Lewis, who was at that time in St. Louis, joined the expedition at St. Charles, twenty-one miles up the Missouri, which place they reached on the 16th. Here they remained until the 21st, when they proceeded on their voyage, reaching La Charrette, the last white settlement, on the evening of the 24th. The village consisted of but seven poor families. On the 1st of June they arrived at the mouth of the Osage, one hundred and thirty-three miles on their journey. The country bordering on this river was inhabited by a tribe known as the Osage Indians. They had a remark-

ble tradition among them as to the origin of their nation. They believed that its founder was a snail passing a quiet existence along the banks of the Osage, till a flood swept him down to the Missouri and there left him exposed on the shore. By the heat of the sun he was changed to a man. The change, however, did not cause him to forget his native place away up on the banks of the Osage, and he immediately sought his old home. Being overtaken with hunger and fatigue, the Great Spirit appeared, gave him a bow and arrow, and taught him to kill deer and prepare its flesh for food and its skin for clothing. When he arrived at his original place of residence he was met by a beaver, who inquired who he was, and by what authority he came to disturb his possession. The Osage replied that he had once lived on the borders of that river, and that it was his own home. While they were disputing, the daughter of the beaver appeared, and entreated her father to be reconciled to the young stranger. The father yielded to her entreaties, and the Osage soon married the beaver's daughter. They lived happily on the banks of the Osage, and from them soon came the villages and nation of the Osages. Ever since, they entertained a pious reverence for their ancestors, never killing a beaver, for by so doing they would slay a brother. It has been observed, however, that after the opening of the fur trade with the whites, the sanctity of their maternal relations was very much reduced.

The next tribe mentioned by the explorers was that of the Missouris, once a powerful nation, but then reduced to about thirty families. They finally united with the Osages and the Ottos, and as a separate nation became extinct. The Sauks, Ayauways (Iowas), and the Sioux are mentioned as being the enemies of the Osages, and as making frequent excursions against them. On the 26th of June they arrived at the mouth of the Kansas, 340 miles from the Mississippi, where they remained two days for rest and repairs. Here resided the tribe of Indians of the same name, and had two villages not far from the mouth of the river. This tribe, at that time, had been reduced by the Sauks and Ayauways to only about three hundred men. The party, at this stage of the journey, saw numerous buffalo on the prairies. On the 2d of July the party passed Bear Medicine Island, near which were the remains of an old fort, built by the French, the ruins of the chimneys and the general outline of the fortification being visible. On the 8th of July they reached the mouth of the Nodawa. The river is mentioned as navigable for boats some distance. On the 11th they landed at the mouth of the Nemahaw. Mention is made of several artificial mounds on the Nemahaw, about two miles up the stream, at the mouth of a small creek. From the top of the highest mound there was a fine view of the country. On the 14th they passed the Nishnabotona river, finding it to be only three hundred yards from the Missouri at a distance of twelve miles from its mouth. Platte river and other streams, both in Iowa and Nebraska, are mentioned and the country described with great accuracy. Along in this part of the country were the first elk they had seen.

On the 22d of July the explorers encamped on the north (Iowa) side of the river, ten miles above the mouth of the Platte river, to make observations and to hold an interview with the neighboring tribes. They remained here in camp until the 27th. Among the streams mentioned in this vicinity are the Papillon, Butterfly Creek and Moscheto Creek, the last named being a small stream near Council Bluffs. In mentioning them we use the orthography of the explorers, which in some instances differs from that now in use. The Indians who occupied the country about the mouth of Platte river at this time were the Ottos and Pawnees. The Ottos were much reduced, and formerly lived about twenty miles above the Platte on the Nebraska side of the river. They lived at this time under the protection of the Pawnees. The latter were also much dispersed and broken. One band of the nation formerly lived on the Republican branch of the Kansas river. Another band were the Pawnee Loups, or Wolf Pawnees, who resided on the Wolf fork of the Platte. Another band originally resided on the Kansas and Arkansaw, but in their wars with the Osages they were often defeated, and retired to the Red river. Various other tribes living further west, are mentioned. On the 27th they continued their jour-

ney, and about ten leagues from their encampment, on the south (Nebraska) side of the river, they saw and examined a curious collection of graves, or mounds. They were of different heights, shapes and sizes. Some were of sand, and others of both earth and sand. They were supposed to indicate the position of the ancient village of the Ottoes before they retired to the protection of the Pawnees. On the 29th they passed the spot where the Ayaaway Indians, a branch of the Ottoes, once lived, and who had emigrated from that place to the Des Moines. Mention is here made of an interview with one of the Missouri Indians who lived with the Ottoes, and the resemblance of his language to that of the Osages, particularly in calling a chief *inca*.

On the 30th of July the party encamped on the south (Nebraska) side of the river. At that place next to the river was a plain, and back of it a wooded ridge, rising about seventy feet above the plain. At the edge of this ridge they formed their camp, and sent an invitation to the Indians to meet them. From the bluffs at this point they mention a most beautiful view of the river and adjoining country. The latitude of the camp was determined by observation to be 41 degrees 18 minutes and 14 seconds. The messenger sent to invite the Ottoes returned on the evening of the 2d of August, with fourteen Ottoe and Missouri Indians, accompanied by a Frenchman who resided among them, and who acted as interpreter. Lewis and Clarke made them presents of pork, flour and meal, and the Indians returned presents of watermelons. The next morning (Aug. 3d) a council was held with the six chiefs who were of the party of Indians; they were told of the change in the government, and promised protection and advised as to their future conduct. All the chiefs expressed their joy at the change in the government, and wished to be recommended to the Great Father (the President) that they might obtain trade and necessities. They asked the mediation of the Great Father between them and the Mahas (Omahas), with whom they were then at war. At the conclusion of the council medals and other presents were given to the chiefs, and also some presents to the other Indians who were with them. The grand chief of the Ottoes was not present, but to him was sent a flag, a medal, and some ornaments for clothing. The explorers gave to the place where this council was held the name of Council Bluffs. The reader will remember, however, that it was above the present city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was on the Nebraska side of the river.

On the afternoon of the 3d of August they resumed their journey, and on the 7th arrived at the mouth of a river on the north side, called by the Sioux Indians, Eaneah-wadepon (Stone river), and by the French, *Petite Riviere des Sioux*, or in English, Little Sioux river. The explorers were informed by their interpreter (M. Durion) that this river rises within about nine miles of the Des Moines; that within fifteen leagues of that river it passes through a large lake, nearly sixty miles in circumference, and divided into two parts by rocks, which approach each other very closely. Its width is various; it contains many islands, and is known by the name of *Lac d'Esprit*—Spirit Lake. The country watered by it is open and undulating, and may be visited in boats up the river for some distance. The interpreter further added that the Des Moines was about eighty yards wide where the Little Sioux approaches it; that it was shoally, and that one of its principal branches was called Cat river. The interpreter claimed to have been to the sources of the Little Sioux, and those who are familiar with the country about Spirit Lake, will concede that he described it quite accurately. The explorers speak of a long island two miles above the mouth of the Little Sioux, which they named Pelican island, from the large number of pelicans which were feeding on it, one of which they killed. They also killed an elk. On the 10th they passed the first highland near the river, after leaving their encampment at Council Bluffs. Not far from this, on a high bluff, was the grave of Blackbird, one of the great chiefs of the Mahas, who had died of small-pox four years before. The grave was marked by a mound twelve feet in diameter at the base, and six feet high, and was on an elevation about 300 feet above the water.

In the center of the grave was a pole eight feet high. Near this the Mahas had a village, and lost four hundred men of their nation, and a like proportion of women and children by the small-pox at the time that Blackbird died. After this dreadful scourge they burned their village, which had consisted of three hundred cabins. On a hill at the rear of the place where the village stood were the graves of the nation. On the evening of the 18th the explorers were again visited at their camp by a party of Ottos and Missouris, who entertained them with a dance. The professed object of their visit was to ask intercession for promoting peace between them and the Mahas, but probably the real object was to share a portion of the strangers' provisions and liquors.

The next day, August 20th, after passing a couple of islands, they landed on the north side of the river, under some bluffs—the first near the river on that side after leaving the Ayauway village. It was here that the party had the misfortune to lose one of their men—Sergeant Charles Floyd. He had the day before been seized with a bilious colic. Before his death he said to Captain Clarke, "I am going to leave you; I want you to write me a letter." Soon after making this request the brave soldier passed away. He was buried on the top of the bluff, with honors due to a soldier. The place of his interment was marked by a cedar post, on which his name and the day of his death were inscribed. About a mile further up on the same side of the Missouri, they came to a small river, to which they gave the name of Floyd river, in honor of their deceased companion. The place of the burial of Sergeant Floyd was but a short distance below where Sioux City now stands. During a great freshet in the Spring of 1857, the Missouri river washed away a portion of the bluff, exposing the remains of the soldier. The citizens of Sioux City and vicinity repaired to the place, and with appropriate ceremonies, reentered them some distance back from the river on the same bluff. The same cedar post planted by his companions over his grave on that Summer day more than half a century before, remained to mark the place of interment up to 1857, although during nearly all this time the country had been inhabited only by savages.

On the 21st of August the expedition passed the site where Sioux City now stands, and noted in their journal the confluence of the Great Sioux river with the Missouri. From their interpreter, M. Durion, they received an account of the Great Sioux river. He stated that it was navigable for more than two hundred miles, to the great falls, and even beyond them. The reader will remember that this was before the time of steamboats on western waters. He mentioned a creek that emptied into the Great Sioux below the falls, which passed through cliffs of red rock, out of which the Indians made their pipes; that the necessity for procuring that article had caused the introduction of a law among the nations, by which the banks of that creek were held to be sacred, and even tribes at war met at the quarries without hostility. These were what are now known as the "Red Pipestone Quarries," in southwestern Minnesota.

A few miles above the mouth of the Great Sioux, on the north, or Dakota side of the river, they killed a buffalo, a deer and a beaver. They also saw some elk. The place where the buffalo was killed they described as a beautiful prairie, and gave it the name of Buffalo Prairie. They mention on the south side of the river, a bluff of blue clay, rising to the height of 180 or 190 feet. Several miles from this, on the south side of the river, Captains Lewis and Clarke, with ten of their men, went to see a mound regarded with great terror by the Indians, and called by them the Mountain of the Little Spirits. They believed it was the abode of little devils in human form, eighteen inches high, and having large heads; that they had sharp arrows, and were always on the watch to kill those who might approach their place of residence. The Sioux, Mahas and Ottos never would visit the hill or mound for fear of the vengeance of the Little Spirits. The mound, though extraordinary in its formation, they did not regard as artificial. From its top they could see large herds of buffalo feeding at a distance.

On the 26th they passed the mouth of Yankton river, and, on landing, were met by

several Indians, who informed them that a large body of Sioux were encamped near. On the 30th and 31st they held a council with the Sioux, and smoked with them the pipe of peace. The Indians exhibited their skill in dancing and various other amusements to entertain their visitors. These Indians were the Yankton tribe of the Sioux nation. Their grand chief was We-u-cha, or, in English, *Shake Hand*. Speeches were made and presents exchanged.

On the 1st of September the explorers passed Calumet Bluffs, and the next day Bonhomme Island, near which they visited some ancient earth-works, or fortifications, on the south, or Nebraska, side of the Missouri. They made a minute and careful examination of these works. They embraced nearly five hundred acres. A day or two after, on a hill to the south, near Cedar Island, they discovered the backbone of a fish, 45 feet long, in a perfect state of petrification.

After several conferences with different tribes, and observations in regard to the country, its formation, and the different animals seen, on the 13th of October, they reached a small stream on the north side, to which they gave the name of Idol Creek. Near its mouth were two stones resembling human figures, and a third like a dog. These were objects of great veneration among the Ricaras (Ricarees), who occupied the country in that vicinity. They had a legend that a young brave was deeply enamored with a girl whose parents refused their consent to the marriage. The young brave went out into the fields to mourn his misfortunes, and a sympathy of feeling led the lady to the same spot. The faithful dog would not cease to follow his master. The lovers wandered away together with nothing to subsist on but grapes, and they were at last changed into stone, with the lady holding in her hands a bunch of grapes. When the Ricaras pass these sacred stones, they stop to make offerings of dress to propitiate the deities, as they regard them. Such was the account given to Lewis and Clarke, by the Ricara chief. As they found here a great abundance of fine grapes, they regarded one part of the story as very agreeably confirmed.

On the 19th they reached the ruins of one of the Mandan villages. It had been fortified. This, they were informed by the Ricara chief, was one of several villages once occupied by the Mandans until the Sioux forced them forty miles higher up the river. In this vicinity they counted no less than fifty-two herds of buffalo, and three herds of elk, at a single view.

About the first of November, 1804, the expedition reached the country of the Mandans, where they went into Winter quarters. These Indians had raised considerable corn, some of which they presented to the party. During the Winter they obtained a great deal of information in regard to the history, traditions, and manners and customs, not only of this peculiar and remarkable nation, but of other tribes. Their huts, or cabins, were all completed by the 20th of the month, and the place was named Fort Mandan. It was on the north side of the Missouri, in a grove of cottonwood. The place, as ascertained by observation, was in latitude 47 deg., 21 min. and 47 sec., and the computed distance from the mouth of the Missouri was 1,600 miles. During the Winter they were visited by a great many Indians of the Mandan and other tribes. A few French and traders of the Northwest Fur Company also visited them.

The party remained at Fort Mandan until April 7, 1805, when they resumed their journey. There were then thirty-two persons in the expedition, some of the party having returned to St. Louis. In this portion of the country they began to see numbers of white bear, antelope, and other animals, which they had not seen lower down on the river. On the 12th they arrived at the mouth of the Little Missouri, near which they found large quantities of small onions, about the size of a bullet, of an oval form and white. The next day they passed a small stream to which they gave the name of Onion Creek, from the great abundance of that vegetable growing near it. Along this part of the Missouri were large numbers of bald eagles, and also many geese and brant. Numer-

ous deserted Indian lodges were noticed, which they supposed to have belonged to the Assiniboinis, as there were the remains of small kegs. That tribe was the only one in this region that then used spirituous liquors. They obtained it from the traders of the Hudson Bay Company, bartering their furs for it. Here many plants and aromatic herbs are mentioned, and some resembling in taste and smell, sage, hyssop, wormwood and juniper. On the 26th they camped at the mouth of the Yellowstone, where game of various kinds was very abundant. Frequent mention is made of the burned hills along that part of the Missouri for some distance above and below the Yellowstone. Among the animals killed by the hunters of the expedition in this part of the voyage were several brown bears. On the evening of the 14th of May the men in one of the canoes discovered a large brown bear lying in the open grounds about three hundred yards from the river. Six of them, all good hunters, went to attack him, and, concealing themselves by a small eminence, four of them fired at a distance of about forty paces. Each of them lodged a ball in the bear's body, two of them directly through the lungs. The animal sprang up and ran open-mouthed toward them. As he came near, the two hunters who had reserved their fire, gave him two more wounds, one of which, breaking his shoulder, retarded his motion for a moment. Before they could re-load he was so near upon them that they were obliged to run to the river, the bear almost overtaking them. Two of the men sprang into the canoe, and the others concealed themselves in some willows and fired as fast as they could re-load, striking him several times. The shots seemed only to direct him toward the hunters, till at last he pursued two of them so closely that they threw aside their guns and pouches, and jumped twenty feet down a perpendicular bank into the river. The bear sprang after them, and was within a few feet of the hindmost when one of the hunters on shore shot him in the head, and finally killed him. They dragged the bear to shore and found that eight balls had passed through his body in different directions.

On the 20th of May the party reached the mouth of the Muscleshell, a river of considerable size, from the south. They were then 2,270 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi, in latitude 47 deg., 24 min. Mention is made of what the French traders called Cote Noire, or Black Hills. On the 26th of May they had the first view of the Rocky Mountains, "the object," as the journalist remarks, "of all our hopes, and the reward of all our ambition." The view was obtained from what they called one of the last ridges of the Black Mountains. On the 30th they had reached that part of the river which passes through between walls of rocks, presenting every form of sculptured ruins, and having the appearance of being the productions of art. Of these objects of natural scenery they give a most glowing description.

On the 3d of June the expedition reached a junction of two branches of the river, when they were at a loss to determine which was the true Missouri river. Parties, one under Captain Lewis and the other under Captain Clarke, proceeded to explore both branches by land. The party under Captain Lewis, on the 13th, reached the Great Falls of the Missouri on the southern branch, which determined the question. One of the men was sent to inform Captain Clarke of the discovery. The explorers give a vivid description of the wonderful and beautiful scenery which is here presented. In the vicinity of the falls they saw a herd of at least a thousand buffalo, one of which they shot. Here Captain Lewis himself had an encounter with a large brown bear, from which he escaped by plunging into the river. Mention is made of grasshoppers at the mouth of Medicine river, about twelve miles above the Great Falls, in such multitudes that the herbage on the plains was in part destroyed by them. At that point the Missouri is described as being three hundred yards wide, and Medicine river one hundred and thirty-seven yards wide. The party remained here until the 15th of July, examining the surrounding country, constructing canoes, and making general preparations for continuing the journey. On that day they again embarked with eight heavily loaded

canoes, encountering many difficult places for navigating, owing to the rapids. Toward the latter part of July they reached a point where the Missouri is formed of three branches, one of which they called Jefferson, one Madison, and one Gallatin. Here the party divide and explore the several branches, partly for the purpose of finding the Shoshones, the Indians that were known to inhabit that region. On the 11th of August they encountered a single Indian on horseback, who proved to be one of that tribe or nation. Captain Lewis, who had continued his course up the Jefferson, or principal branch forming the sources of the Missouri, reached a point where it had so diminished in width that one of his men in a fit of enthusiasm, with one foot on each side of the rivulet, thanked God that he had lived to bestride the Missouri. A few miles further on they reached a point where issues the remotest water—the hitherto hidden sources of that river, which had never before been seen by civilized man. They sat down by the brink of the little rivulet, and quenched their thirst at the chaste and icy fountain, which sends its modest tribute down to the great ocean thousands of miles away. Crossing over the dividing line between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, they stopped to taste for the first time the waters of the Columbia, here a stream of clear, cold water flowing westward. On the same day Captain Lewis succeeded in gaining a friendly interview with the Shoshones. Captain Clarke, with a part of the expedition, was at this time at the junction of the three branches of the Missouri, and Captain Lewis engaged a number of the Indians, with about thirty of their horses, to transport their merchandise and outfit to the Shoshone camp.

The Shoshones are described as being a small tribe of the nation called the Snake Indians, an appellation which embraces the inhabitants of the southern parts of the Rocky Mountains and of the plains on either side. During the Summer the Shoshones resided about the headwaters of the Columbia, where they lived chiefly on salmon. In their journal the explorers give a long and interesting account of the habits, traditions, and manner of life of this people. They found them honest, friendly, and ready to render them all the assistance in their power.

After purchasing twenty-nine horses from the Shoshones, the party, on the 30th of August, resumed their journey toward the Pacific. On the 4th of September, after many difficulties in finding a practicable route, they came to a large encampment of Indians who received them with great cordiality. The pipe of peace was introduced and a council held. They represented themselves as a band of a nation called Tushepaws, a numerous people then residing on the headwaters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. The Indians shared their berries and roots with the strangers and received some presents. Several horses were purchased from them. On the 6th they reached a stream to which they gave the name of Clarke river, Captain Clarke being the first white man who ever visited its waters. The route was a rugged one, and in many places almost impracticable, and to add to the difficulties of the situation, snow had been falling, so that on the 16th it was six or eight inches deep. The difficulty of procuring game or other subsistence made it necessary for them to kill several of their horses on this part of their journey for food. They had a little of what was called portable soup which they used by melting some snow. This, and about twenty pounds of bear's oil, was their only remaining subsistence. They were now in a region where their guns were of little service, for there was scarcely a living creature to be seen in those mountains. Captain Clarke and six hunters searched the mountains all day for game but found none, and at night encamped on a small stream to which they gave the name of Hungry Creek. Their only refreshment during the day was a little of the portable soup. On the 26th, Captain Clarke and his hunting party encountered three Indian boys, and sent them forward to the village with some presents. An Indian came out to meet them, and conducted them to a large tent in the village, which was the residence of the great chief. After some

introductory ceremonies by signs, the Indians set before the strangers some buffalo meat, dried salmon, berries and several kinds of roots. This, after their long abstinence, was a sumptuous treat. One of the chiefs conducted them to another village, two miles away, where they were received with great kindness and passed the night. These Indians called themselves Chopunish, or Pierced-Nose (Nez Percés). With a few articles Captain Clarke chanced to have in his pockets he purchased some dried salmon, roots and berries and sent them by one of his men and a hired Indian back to Captain Lewis. The main body with Captain Lewis had been so fortunate as to kill a few pleasants and a prairie wolf. As soon as it was known in the villages that the wonderful strangers had arrived the people crowded in to see them. Twisted Hair, the chief, drew a chart or map of the country and streams on a white elk-skin, which was of great service in guiding them on their course. From these Indians as many provisions were purchased as could be carried on their horses. After proceeding down the river some distance, they determined to continue their journey in canoes, which they set about constructing. By the 7th of October the canoes were launched and loaded. The horses were branded and left with the Indians to be kept until their return. Accompanied by some of the Indians down Lewis river, the expedition finally reached the Columbia on the 16th, having stopped at a number of villages on the way. The Columbia at the mouth of Lewis river they found to be 960 yards wide, and Lewis river 575 yards wide. Here they found themselves among a nation who called themselves Sokulks, a people of a mild and peaceable disposition. Fish was their principal article of food. On the 18th they resumed their journey down the Columbia in the presence of many of the Sokulks who came to witness their departure. They passed many different tribes who inhabited the borders of the Columbia, all of whom they visited in their villages and encampments, learning their condition, habits, history and mode of living. Wherever they halted large numbers of Indians gathered to see them, and generally manifested the greatest kindness and hospitality. All of them had pierced noses.

On the 22d of October the party reached the Great Falls of the Columbia. Many Indians inhabited this portion of the country, and some of them assisted the party in unloading the canoes, transporting the goods around the falls, and in bringing down the canoes. At one place it was necessary to haul the canoes over a point of land to avoid a perpendicular fall of seventy feet. Some distance below the falls they came to a village of another tribe, or nation, called the Echeloots. Here they found the first wooden houses they had seen after leaving the settlements near the Mississippi. They were made of logs and poles, with poles for rafters and covered with white cedar, kept on by strands of cedar fibers. The inhabitants received the strangers with great kindness, invited them to their houses, and came in great numbers to see them. They were surprised to find that these Indians spoke a language quite different from that of the tribes above the Great Falls. Some of their customs, however, were the same. Like the tribes they had recently visited, they flattened the heads of their children, and in nearly the same manner. Among the mountain tribes, however, this custom was confined to the females almost exclusively, whereas the Echeloots subjected both sexes to the operation. On the 18th they came to another tribe where they saw a British musket and several brass tea-kettles, which the Indians prized very highly. In the interview with the chief he directed his wife to hand him his medicine-bag, from which he drew out fourteen forefingers, which he said had belonged to the same number of his enemies whom he had killed in battle. These fingers were shown with great exultation, after which they were carefully replaced among the other valuable contents of the medicine-bag. This was the first instance in which the explorers had observed that any other trophy than the scalp was ever carried from the field in Indian warfare.

On the 2d of November the party passed the rapids which form the last descent of the Columbia, where tide-water commences. On this part of the Columbia they began

to meet with tribes who had some knowledge of the whites, and from articles in their possession it was observed that they had maintained some sort of trade or barter with the whites. The Indians here also began to be troublesome and were disposed to pilfer whenever an opportunity offered, showing that in their intercourse with the whites they had contracted some vices of which they are free in the absence of such intercourse.

On the 16th of November, 1805, the expedition encamped in full view of the Pacific Ocean, at Haley's Bay, as laid down by Vancouver. Their long, tedious, eventful journey to the Pacific having ended, they made preparations to go into Winter quarters. Some distance below the mouth of the Columbia, three miles above the mouth of a little river that empties into the bay, in a thick grove of lofty pines, they formed their Winter encampment. Game was exceedingly plentiful, and during the Winter they were visited by a large number of Indians inhabiting the coast region. They called the place Fort Clatsop, from the tribe of Indians inhabiting the immediate vicinity. Here they remained until the 23d of March, 1806, when they commenced their return, by the same route.

Before leaving, Captains Lewis and Clarke posted up in the fort a note to the following effect:

"The object of this is, that through the medium of some civilized person, who may see the same, it may be made known to the world that the party consisting of the persons whose names are hereto annexed, and who were sent out by the government of the United States to explore the interior of the continent of North America, did cross the same by the way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, to the discharge of the latter into the Pacific Ocean, where they arrived on the 14th day of November, 1805, and departed the 23d day of March, 1806, on their return to the United States, by the same route by which they came out."

It is somewhat singular that this note a short time after fell into the hands of a Captain Hill, while on the coast near the mouth of the Columbia river. It was delivered to him by some Indians, and taken to Canton, China, from whence it was brought to the United States in January, 1807. On the 23d of September, 1806, the party reached the mouth of the Missouri, and descended the Mississippi to St. Louis, arriving at 12 o'clock. Having fired a salute, they went on shore, where they "received a most hearty and hospitable welcome from the whole village."

This is but a very partial and hasty review of that romantic and extraordinary expedition—the first exploration by authority of the government of the United States, of that wonderful region which of late years has attracted so much attention. It gave to the world the first authentic account of the upper Missouri and its tributaries, and of the rivers that flow from the western slope of the Rocky Mountains and seek the Pacific Ocean through the great Columbia. It imparted to civilized man some definite knowledge of the strange tribes whose homes were on the borders of those rivers; of their habits, traditions, and modes of life; of the fauna and flora of a region hitherto unknown, and of natural scenery not surpassed in grandeur and sublimity by that of any other part of the world. Other explorers have since revealed a portion of the hidden treasures of that part of our national domain, but the pioneer expedition of Lewis and Clarke, so successfully accomplished, will always possess a peculiar and thrilling interest.

CHAPTER VI.

INDIAN WARS.

Gen. Harmar's Defeat — Gen. St. Clair — His Defeat — Gen. Wayne — His Victory — His Treaties with the Indians — British Posts Surrendered — Death of Wayne — Gen. Harrison — Tecumseh — The Prophet — Battle of Tippecanoe — Tecumseh's Alliance With the British — Harrison Appointed Brigadier-General — Perry's Victory — Gen. McArthur — Battle of the Thames — Tecumseh Killed — Peace with the Indians — Indian Titles Extinguished — Military Posts Established at Belle Point, Council Bluffs, and St. Peters — The Kickapoos — Gen. Cass — Treaty at Fort Dearborn — Fort Atkinson — Grand Council at Prairie du Chien — Indian Outrages — The Miami Called Out — Gen. Atkinson — Policy of Removing the Indians West — Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes — Black Hawk — He Refuses to Comply with Treaties — Black Hawk War — Battle of Bad Axe — Gen. Henry Dodge — Black Hawk Captured — Taken to Washington — Keokuk — Black Hawk Purchase — Gen. Winfield Scott — Treaties at Davenport — Antoine Le Claire — Removal of Sacs and Foxes to Iowa — Gen. Street — Wapello — Maj. Beach — Sac and Fox Villages on the Des Moines — Gov. Lucas — Gov. Chambers — Visit of Hard-Fish to Burlington — An Incident — Speech of Keokuk.

Almost every advance of civilization on the American continent has been made at the expense of more or less conflict and bloodshed at the hands of the savage tribes who were the occupants and owners of the soil prior to the advent of the white man. Passing over the conflicts of the colonists in the early settlements of the East, the later struggles of the pioneers of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and the Indian wars of the South, we shall briefly refer to some of the troubles with the aborigines in the Northwest. With the opening of the new country to white settlers it was necessary to establish military posts for the protection of the pioneers against the attacks of the Indians. In 1790, all pacific means having failed with the tribes north of the Ohio, President Washington sent Gen. Harmar with a military force against them. After destroying several of their villages, he was defeated in two battles near the confluence of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, and not far from the present city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1781 Gen. Arthur St. Clair was promoted to the rank of major general, and was entrusted with a command against the hostile Miamis. On assuming his command, the last admonition of Washington was, "Beware of surprise." Gen. St. Clair marched with his troops to the vicinity of the Miami villages on the Maumee. On the 4th of November, 1791, he was surprised in camp on the St. Mary's river, and his force of 1,400 ill disciplined men was cut to pieces. He soon after resigned his commission. In this defeat St. Clair's loss was about 600 men. The savages were greatly emboldened by their successes, and it was soon found that more vigorous measures were necessary. The Indians continued to commit outrages against the infant settlements. In some cases, doubtless, the whites were the aggressors, for Washington in his annual message of November 6, 1792, recommended more adequate measures "for restraining the commission of outrages upon the Indians, without which all pacific plans must prove nugatory." Attempts were made to treat with the Indians, but the attempted negotiations proved unsuccessful.

After the unsuccessful and disastrous campaigns of Generals Harmar and St. Clair, General Anthony Wayne, who had won distinguished laurels in the war of the Revolution, was, in April, 1792, promoted to the rank of major general, and made commander-in-chief in the war against the western Indians. In August, 1794, he gained a signal victory over the Miamis, near the rapids of the Maumee, and compelled them to sue for peace. In the same year a fort was erected by his order on the site of the old "Twightwee Village" of the Miami tribe, where the city of Fort Wayne is now located. It continued to be a military post until 1819.

After his successful campaign of 1794, Gen. Wayne was appointed sole commis-

sioner to treat with the Indians, and also to take possession of the forts still held by the British in the Northwest. He negotiated the treaty of Greenville which was signed by all the principal chiefs of the Northwest. By this treaty the Indians relinquished their title to a large tract of country. That characteristic determination which, during the war of the Revolution, had gained him the *sobriquet* of "Mad Anthony," impressed the hostile tribes with a dread of him which operated as a wholesome restraint. Gen. Wayne also took possession of the British posts in the Northwest, which were peaceably surrendered, in accordance with Jay's treaty, and from this time there was assurance of peace on the frontier. He died in the garrison at Presque Isle (Erie), Pa., December 14, 1796.

From the date of Wayne's victory up to 1809 the whites maintained comparatively peaceable relations with the Indians. During this year, Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatamies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes relinquished their title to certain lands on the Wabash river. About this time the noted chief Tecumseh comes into prominence as the bitter opponent of any more grants of land being made to the whites.

Tecumseh was a chief of the Shawnees, born on the Scioto river near Chillicothe, about the year 1770. It was said that he was one of three brothers who were triplets. The other two brothers were named Kumshaka and Elskwatawa. Kumshaka is believed to have died while young, but Elskwatawa became the Prophet who co-operated with the chief in all his plans. His father, Puckeshinwa, had risen to the rank of chief, but was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. In 1795 Tecumseh was declared chief at or near where Urbana, Ohio, is now located. In 1798 he went to White river, Indiana, and his brother, the Prophet, to a tract of land on the Wabash. Tecumseh, by reason of his oratory, had great influence over the savage tribes, and his plan was to unite all of them against the whites in a conspiracy, similar to that of Pontiac nearly half a century before. For this purpose he visited all the tribes west to the Mississippi, and upon Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan. At the same time his brother, the Prophet, pretended to be directed by the Great Spirit to preach against the influence and encroachments of the white men. Their efforts to incite the Indians to hostilities were successful, and they gathered a large force of warriors, making their headquarters at a stream they called Tippecanoe, near the Wabash river.

Meantime Gov. Harrison was watching the movements of the Indians, and being convinced of the existence of Tecumseh's grand conspiracy, had prepared to defend the settlements. In August, 1810, Tecumseh went to Vincennes to confer with the Governor in relation to the grievances of the Indians, but demeaned himself in such an angry manner that he was dismissed from the village. He returned to complete his plans for the conflict. Tecumseh delayed his intended attack, but in the meantime he was gathering strength to this cause, and by the Autumn of 1811 had a force of several hundred warriors at his encampment on the little river called by the Indians *Keth-tip-pe-ce-nunk*, or Tippecanoe. Harrison, with a force of eight hundred men, partly regulars and partly volunteers, determined to move upon the Prophet's town, as it was called. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the night of the 5th of November his camp was furiously but unsuccessfully attacked. On the morning of the 7th he was again attacked by a large body of the Indians, but Tecumseh's warriors were completely routed, but not without a severe and hotly contested battle, and the loss of about 200 of Harrison's men.

President Madison, in a special message to Congress of December 12, 1811, speaking of this engagement, says:

"While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the seventh ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the

dauntless spirit and fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of the troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline. It may reasonably be expected that the good effects of this critical defeat and dispersion of a combination of savages, which appears to have been spreading to a greater extent, will be experienced, not only in the cessation of murders and depredations committed on our frontier, but in the prevention of any hostile excursions otherwise to have been apprehended."

The result of the battle of Tippecanoe utterly ruined the plans of Tecumseh, for his arrangements with the different tribes were not yet matured. He was greatly exasperated toward the Prophet for precipitating the war. Had Tecumseh himself been present it is likely the attack would not have been made. The defeated Indians were at first inclined to sue for peace, but Tecumseh was not yet conquered. The breaking out of the war with Great Britain at this time inspired him with new hope, and his next endeavor was to form an alliance with the English. In this he succeeded, and was appointed a brigadier-general. He was entrusted with the command of all the Indians who co-operated with the English in the campaigns of 1812-13, and was in several important engagements.

After the surrender of Detroit by Gen. Hull, August 18, 1812, Harrison was appointed to the command of the Northwestern frontier, with a commission as brigadier-general. As this was in September, too late in the season for a campaign, he did not assume active operations until the next year, by which time he was promoted to the rank of major-general. After Commodore Perry won his signal victory on Lake Erie in September, 1813, Harrison hastened with his command to capture Malden. On arriving there late in September he found that Proctor, the British general, had retreated. About the same time Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the Territory of Michigan. Pursuing the British army into the interior of Canada West, Harrison overtook Proctor at the Moravian settlements, on the river Thames, on the 5th of October. The British general had an auxiliary force of two thousand Indians under the command of Tecumseh. The battle was opened by the American cavalry under the command of Col. Richard M. Johnson, afterward vice-president of the United States. Early in the engagement Tecumseh was killed at the head of his column of Indians, who, no longer hearing the voice of their chief, fled in confusion. It has been claimed by some authorities that this celebrated chief was killed by Col. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol. This, however, will remain one of the unsolved problems of history. The result of the battle was a complete victory for the Americans, with the capture of 600 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of army stores.

This decisive victory over the combined forces of the British and Indians practically closed the war in the Northwest, and as a consequence peace with the Indian tribes soon followed. Other treaties were negotiated with the Indians by which they gave up their title to additional large tracts of territory. The settlement of the country progressed rapidly, and again an era of apparent good will prevailed between the whites and Indians. By the end of the year 1817, the Indian title, with some moderate reservations, had been extinguished to the whole of the land within the State of Ohio, to a great part of that in Michigan Territory, and in the State of Indiana. In 1817 Gov. Cass, of Michigan, in conjunction with Gov. McArthur, of Ohio, obtained a cession of most of the remaining lands in Ohio with some adjoining tracts in Indiana and Michigan, amounting in all to about 4,000,000 of acres, and in 1819 Gov. Cass met the Chippewas at Saginaw and obtained a cession of lands in the peninsula of Michigan to the extent of about 6,000,000 of acres. The next year a treaty was made at Chicago, then nothing but a military post, called Fort Dearborn, with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatamies, by which a large additional tract was obtained, which completed the extinguishment of the Indian title to the peninsula of Michigan south of the Grand river. By 1820 a number of military

posts were established far in the interior, and among them was one at Belle Point on the Arkansas, at Council Bluffs on the Missouri, at St. Peters on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay on the upper lakes.

During the month of June, 1823, Gen. Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees while trading with the Indians at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded, and their property taken or destroyed. Col. Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson at Council Bluffs, then the most western post, took immediate measures to check this hostile spirit of the Ricarees, fearing that it might extend to other tribes in that quarter and endanger the lives of traders on the Missouri. With a detachment of the regiment stationed at Council Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree village. The hostile spirit, however, still continued and extended to the tribes on the upper Mississippi and the upper lakes. Several parties of citizens were plundered and murdered by those tribes during the year 1824. An act of Congress of May 25th of this year, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making treaties of trade and friendship with the tribes west of the Mississippi, and another act of March 3, 1825, provided for the expense of treaties with the Sioux, Chippewas, Menomonees, Sacs and Foxes, and other tribes, and also for establishing boundaries and promoting peace between them. These objects were in the main accomplished, and by the treaties made the government secured large acquisitions of territory. Gov. Cass, in conjunction with Gov. Clark, of Missouri, attended a grand council of the tribes this year at Prairie du Chien, to carry out the purposes of the act of Congress last mentioned. During his continuance in office as Governor of Michigan Territory, Gov. Cass made, or participated in the making of nineteen treaties with the Indians, and by them acquired lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, to an amount equal to one-fourth of the entire area of those States.

For many years it had been the policy of the government to obtain a relinquishment of the title of the Indians to all lands within the limits of the States, and as rapidly as possible cause the removal of the tribes to territory beyond the Mississippi. In 1830 the Chickasaws and Choctaws, occupying portions of the States of Alabama and Mississippi, agreed to remove, and in due time carried out their agreement in good faith. The same year a treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes, by which they agreed to cede their lands to the United States, and remove beyond the Mississippi. The principal village of these united tribes was located at the mouth of Rock river, on the east side of the Mississippi, near where the city of Rock Island now stands. Here had been an Indian village, according to tradition, for one hundred and fifty years. These tribes had owned and occupied the country bordering on the Mississippi, to an extent of seven hundred miles, from the mouth of the Wisconsin almost to the mouth of the Missouri. The Indians did not seem disposed to comply promptly with the terms of the treaty, and one band, under the noted chief Black Hawk (*Mush-a-tan-wish-e-ki-ak-ki-ak*), evinced a determination to keep possession of their old village. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois, construed their continued residence in the ceded territory as an invasion of the State, and under his authority to protect the State from invasion, ordered out seven hundred militia to force their removal, according to the treaty. This interference of the Governor of Illinois with the duties belonging to the Federal Government, obliged the commander of United States troops in that quarter to co-operate with him, in order to prevent a collision between the State militia and the Indians. Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, had been established as early as 1816, and when the Black Hawk trouble commenced, was in command of Gen. Atkinson. The Indians were overawed by this imposing military force, and yielding to necessity, crossed the Mississippi.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY NAVIGATION OF WESTERN RIVERS.

Navigation of the Mississippi by the Early Explorers — Flat-boats — Barges — Methods of Propulsion — Brigs and Schooners — The First Steamboat on Western Waters — The "Orleans" — The "Comet" — The "Enterprise" — Capt. Shreve — The "Washington" — The "General Pike" — First Steamboat to St. Louis — The "Independence" — The First Steamboat on the Missouri — Capt. Nelson — "Mack-naw Boat" — Navigation on the Upper Mississippi — The "Virginia" — The "Shamrock" — Capt. James May — Navigation on the Upper Missouri — Steamboating on the Smaller Rivers.

We have accounts of the navigation of the Mississippi river as early as 1539, by De Soto, while in search of the "fountain of youth." His voyage ended with his life, and more than a hundred years passed away, when Marquette and Joliet again disturbed its waters with a small bark transported from the shores of Lake Superior. At the mouth of the Wisconsin they entered the Mississippi, and extended their voyage to the mouth of the Arkansas. Their account is the first which gave to the world any accurate knowledge of the great valley of the Mississippi river. Their perilous voyage was made in the Summer of 1673. The account was read with avidity by the missionaries and others about Lake Superior, and soon after a young Frenchman named La Salle set out with a view of adding further information in relation to the wonderful valley of the great river. His expedition was followed by other voyages of exploration on western rivers, but the narratives of the explorers are mostly lost, so that very little of interest remains from the voyage of La Salle to the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the French, then holding Fort Du Quesne, contemplated the establishment of a line of forts which would enable them to retain possession of the vast territory northwest of the Ohio river. Regular navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, however, was not attempted until after the Revolution, when the United States had assumed control of the western waters. Trade with New Orleans did not begin until near the close of the century. A few flat boats were employed in the trade between Pittsburg and the new settlements along the Ohio river. The settlement of Kentucky gradually increased the trade on the Ohio, and caused a demand for increased facilities for conveyance of freight. Boatmen soon found it profitable to extend their voyages to the Spanish settlements in the South. Freight and passengers were conveyed in a species of boat which was sometimes called a barge, or *barge* by the French. It was usually from 75 to 100 feet long, with breadth of beam from 15 to 20 feet, and a capacity of 60 to 100 tons. The freight was received in a large covered coffer, occupying a portion of the hull. Near the stern was an apartment six or eight feet in length, called "the cabin," where the captain and other officials of the boat quartered at night. The helmsman was stationed upon an elevation above the level of the deck. The barge usually carried one or two masts. A large square sail forward, when the wind was favorable, sometimes much relieved the hands. The work of propelling the barges usually required about fifty men to each boat. There were several modes of propelling the barges. At times all were engaged in rowing, which was often a waste of labor on such a stream as the Mississippi. Sometimes the navigators resorted to the use of the *cordelle*, a strong rope or hawser, attached to the barge, and carried along the shore or bench on the shoulders of the crew. In some places this method was impracticable on account of obstructions along the shores. Then what was known as the "warping" process was resorted to. A coil of rope was sent out in the yawl, and fastened to a tree on the shore, or a "snag" in the river. While the hands on board were pulling up to this point, another coil was carried further ahead, and the "warping" process repeated.

Sometimes it was expedient to use setting poles, but this method was used chiefly in the Ohio. During a period of about twenty-five years, up to 1811, the mode of conveyance on our western rivers was by flat-boats and barges. It required three or four months to make a trip from Pittsburg to New Orleans. Passengers between these points were charged from \$125 to \$150, and freight ranged from \$5 to \$7 per 100 pounds. It can not be supposed that under such circumstances, the commerce of the West was very extensive.

Previous to the introduction of steamers on western waters, attempts were made to use brigs and schooners. In 1803 several ships were built on the Ohio, and in 1805 the ship "Scott" was built on the Kentucky river, and in the Fall of that year made her first trip to the falls of the Ohio. While there two other vessels, built by Berthone & Co., arrived. All of them were compelled to remain three months, awaiting a sufficient rise in the river to carry them over the falls. In 1807 Mr. Dean built and launched a vessel at Pittsburg. This vessel made a trip to Leghorn, and when making her entry at the custom house there, her papers were objected to on the ground that no such port as Pittsburg existed in the United States. The captain called the attention of the officer to the Mississippi river, traced it to its confluence with the Ohio, thence following the latter stream past Cincinnati and Marietta, to the new city in the wilderness, more than two thousand miles *by water* from the Gulf of Mexico! All these vessels were found inadequate for the purpose of trading on the western rivers, and were soon abandoned. They could not stem the current of the Mississippi. They were transferred to the gulf, and the commerce of the rivers was abandoned to Mike Fink and his followers, remaining with them until 1811. In this year Fulton and Livingston opened a ship-yard at Pittsburg, and built the small propeller "Orleans," which was also furnished with two masts. She was a boat of one hundred tons burthen, and the first steamer that was launched on western waters. In the Winter of 1812 she made her first trip to New Orleans in fourteen days. As she passed down the river the settlers lined the banks, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The flat-boatmen said she never could stem the current on her upward trip. After her first trip, the "Orleans" engaged in the Natchez and New Orleans trade, and paid her owners a handsome profit on their investment. The next steamer was the "Comet," and she was built by D. French. She carried but twenty-five tons, and made her first trip to New Orleans in the Spring of 1814. Soon after she was taken to pieces, and her engines used in a cotton factory. The "Vesuvius," of forty-eight tons burthen, was launched at Fulton's ship-yard in the Spring of 1814, made a trip to New Orleans, and on her return was grounded on a sand bar, where she remained until the next December. This boat remained on the river until 1819, when she was condemned. The "Enterprise" was the fourth steamboat, and was built by Mr. French, who built the "Comet." The "Enterprise" carried seventy-five tons, and made her first trip to New Orleans in the Summer of 1814. When she arrived at her destination she was pressed into the service of the army, under Gen. Jackson, then at New Orleans. She was very efficient in carrying troops and army supplies from the city to the seat of war, a few miles below. During the battle of the 8th of January she was busily engaged in supplying the wants of Jackson's army. On the 5th of May following she left New Orleans, and arrived at Louisville in twenty-five days.

In 1816 Captain Henry Shreve built the "Washington" with many improvements in construction. The boilers, which had hitherto been placed in the hold, were changed by Captain Shreve to the deck. In September, 1816, the "Washington" successfully passed the falls of the Ohio, made her trip to New Orleans, and returned in November to Louisville. On the 12th of March, 1817, she started on her second trip to New Orleans, the ice then running in the Ohio slightly retarding her progress. She made the trip successfully, and returned to the foot of the falls in forty-one days—the upward trip being made in twenty-five days. By this time it was generally conceded by the

flat-boatmen that Fitch and Fulton were not visionary fools, but men of genius, and that their inventions could be turned to immense advantage on the rivers of the West. Steamboats from this time on rapidly multiplied, and the occupation of the old flat-boatman began to pass away. On Captain Shreve's return to Louisville the citizens gave him a public reception. Toasts and speeches were made, and the "Washington" declared to be the herald of a new era in the West. Captain Shreve in his speech asserted that the time would come when the trip to Orleans would be made in ten days. His prediction was more than verified, for as early as 1853, the trip was made in four days and nine hours.

While these festivities were going on in Louisville, the "General Pike" was stemming the current of the Mississippi for a new port in steamboat navigation. With a heavy load of freight and passengers she left New Orleans for St. Louis. On her arrival at the latter city several thousand people greeted her as she slowly approached the landing.

Steam navigation commenced on the Missouri in 1819, the first boat being the "Independent," commanded by Captain Nelson. She ascended as far as Chariton and Franklin, at which points she received a cargo of furs and buffalo hides, and returned with them to St. Louis.

In 1816 Fort Armstrong was erected at the lower end of Rock Island. On the 10th of May of this year Col. Lawrence, with the Eighth Regiment and a company of riflemen, arrived here in keel boats. Col. George Davenport resided near the fort and supplied the troops with provisions, and also engaged in trading with the Indians. Most of his goods were brought from "Mackinaw" through Green Bay, thence up Fox river to the "Portage," where they were packed across to the Wisconsin river, and carried down the Mississippi in what were called "Mackinaw Boats." The navigation of the upper Mississippi was confined to keel-boats until 1823, when the first steamboat—the "Virginia"—from Wheeling, ascended with provisions to Prairie du Chien. This boat was three or four days in passing the rapids at Rock Island. After this, up to 1827, steamboats continued to ascend the upper Mississippi occasionally with troops and military stores. In this year Capt. James May, of the steamboat "Shamrock," made the first voyage with her from Pittsburg to Galena. This was the first general business trip ever made on the upper Mississippi by a steamboat. Capt. May continued as master of a steamboat on this part of the river until 1834.

The first navigation of any considerable portion of the Missouri river was that of Captains Lewis and Clarke, when in 1804 they ascended that river in keel-boats, or barges, from its mouth almost to its source. Of late years steamboats have navigated it regularly to Fort Benton. Steamboat navigation has also been employed on many of the smaller rivers of the West, including the Des Moines and Cedar rivers in Iowa. The introduction of railroads has superseded the necessity of depending upon the uncertain navigation of the smaller rivers for carrying purposes. The great water-courses, however, will doubtless always remain the indispensable commercial highways of the nation.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE NORTHWEST.

Ancient Works.—Conjectures.—Works of the Mound Builders in Ohio.—Different Forms and Classes.—Mound at Gallipolis, Marietta, and Chillicothe.—Relics Found.—Ancient Fortifications at Circleville and Other Places.—Pre-historic Remains in Other States.—In Iowa.—Excavation of Mounds.—Elongated and Round Mounds.—Their Antiquity.—Who Were the Mound Builders?

Scattered all over the great Northwest are the remains of the works of an ancient people, who must have been infinitely more advanced in the arts than the Indian tribes who inhabited the country at the time of the advent of the European. The question as to whether the Indians are the descendants of that people, the Mound Builders, is a subject of antiquarian speculation. One thing, however, is certain, that a people once inhabited all this vast region who possessed some considerable knowledge of the arts and even the sciences; a people of whom the Indians possessed no knowledge, but whose works have survived the mutations of hundreds, and perhaps thousands of years, to attest that they lived, and acted, and passed away. There have been various conjectures of the learned concerning the time when, by what people, and even for what purpose, these monuments of human ingenuity were erected. Their origin is deeply involved in the obscurity of remote antiquity. Neither history, nor authentic tradition, afford any light by which to conduct inquiries concerning them, and it is probable that no certainty upon the subject will ever be attained. Brief mention of some of these ancient works can not fail to interest the reader. They are found distributed over the country generally from the Alleghany Mountains to the Rocky Mountains. They are more numerous and more remarkable, however, in some parts of the country than in others.

Some of the most remarkable fortifications in Ohio are at Worthington, Granville, Athens, Marietta, Gallipolis, Chillicothe, and Circleville; also, on Paint Creek, 18 miles northwest of Chillicothe, and on a plain three miles northeast of the last named city. In some localities there are both mounds and fortifications, while in others there are mounds only. The mounds vary in magnitude, and also somewhat in shape. Some are conical, ending sharply at the summit, and as steep on the sides as the earth could be made to lie. Others are of the same form, except that they present a flat area on the top, like a cone cut off at some distance from its vortex, in a plane coincident with its base, or with the horizon. Others again, are of a semi globular shape. Of this description was that standing in Gallipolis. The largest one near Worthington is of the second kind, and presents on the summit a level area of forty feet in diameter. There is one at Marietta of this kind, but the area on the top does not exceed twenty feet in diameter. Its perpendicular height is about fifty feet, and its circumference at the base twenty rods. Those in Worthington and Gallipolis are each from fifty to a hundred feet in diameter at their bases. A large mound once stood in the heart of the city of Chillicothe, but was leveled forty or fifty years ago to make room for the erection of a block of buildings, and in its destruction a number of relics were exhumed. Several smaller mounds were located in the same vicinity. They are found scattered in profusion in the valleys of the Miamis, Scioto, Hocking and Muskingum rivers, as well as south of the Ohio river. One of the largest is near the Ohio river, 14 miles below Wheeling. This is about 33 rods in circumference, and consequently between ten and eleven rods in diameter at its base.

Its perpendicular height is about seventy feet. On the summit is an area of nearly sixty feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a regular cavity, the cubical contents of which are about 3,000 feet. Within a short distance of this mound are five smaller ones, some of which are thirty feet in diameter. Some of the mounds mentioned, and others not referred to, have been excavated, either by the antiquarian or in the construction of public works, and in the most of them human bones have been discovered. Most of these bones crumble in pieces or resolve into dust shortly after being exposed to the air; except in some instances, wherein the teeth, jaw, skull, and sometimes a few other bones, by reason of their peculiar solidity, resist the effects of contact with the air. From the fact of the finding human remains in them many have inferred that they were erected as burial places for the dead. In some of them, however, which have been examined, no human remains have been discovered, but pieces of pottery, stone hatchets, and other relics, are found in nearly all.

Many of these mounds are composed of earth of a different quality from that which is found in their immediate vicinity. This circumstance would seem to indicate that the earth of which they were composed was transported some distance. A striking instance of this difference of composition was first noticed some sixty or seventy years ago, in a mound at Franklinton, near the main fork of the Scioto river. This mound was composed altogether of clay, and the brick for the court-house in that town were made of it at that time. In it were likewise found a much greater number of human bones than is usually found in mounds of its size. The characteristics mentioned in connection with the mounds in Ohio apply to those generally throughout the Northwest.

Not so numerous as the mounds, but more remarkable as involving the principles of science, especially mathematics, are the fortifications, or earth walls, found in many places. They are commonly supposed to have been forts, or military fortifications. They generally consist of a circular wall, composed of earth, and usually as steep on the sides as the dirt could conveniently be made to lie. Sometimes, though rarely, their form is elliptical, or oval, and a few of them are quadrangular or square. In height they are various; some of them are so low as to be scarcely perceptible; some from twenty to thirty feet in height, while others again are of an intermediate elevation. The wall of the same fort, however, is pretty uniformly of the same height all around. They are likewise equally various in the contents of the ground which they enclose, some containing but a few square rods of ground, while others contain nearly one hundred acres. The number of their entrances, or gateways, varies in different forts from one to eight or more, in proportion to the magnitude of the enclosure. The walls are mostly single, but in some instances these works have been found to consist of two parallel walls, adjacent to each other. The forts are generally located on comparatively elevated ground, adjoining a river or stream of water. Their situation is usually such as a skillful military engineer or tactician would have selected for military positions. This fact would seem to strengthen the theory that they were designed and constructed for fortifications.

The city of Circleville, Ohio, is located on the site of one of the most remarkable of these fortifications, and from this circumstance takes its name. There are, or were, indeed, two forts at that place, one circular, and the other square.

The square fort adjoins a circular one on the east, communicating with it by a gateway. The circular fort consists of two parallel walls, whose tops are, apparently, about three rods apart, the inner circle being forty-seven rods in diameter. Between these two walls is a fosse, excavated sufficiently deep and broad to have afforded earth enough for the construction of the exterior wall alone, and no more. From this circumstance and others, the earth for the construction of the inner wall is supposed to have been transported from a distance. The inner wall is composed of clay, and the outer one of dirt and gravel of similar quality with that which composes the neighboring ground, which is another circumstance quite conclusive

of the correctness of the conjecture that the material for the inner wall was brought from a distance. There is but one original opening, or passage, into the circular fort, and that is on the east side, connecting it with the square one. The latter has seven avenues leading into it, exclusive of the one which connects with the circle. There is one at every corner, and one on each side equi-distant from the angular openings. These avenues are each twelve feet wide, and the walls on either hand rise immediately to their usual height, which is about twenty feet. When the town of Circleville was originally laid out, the trees growing upon the walls of these fortifications and the mounds enclosed in the square one, were apparently of equal size and age, and those lying down in equal stages of decay, with those in the surrounding forest, a circumstance proving the great antiquity of these stupendous remains of former labor and ingenuity. Of course, the progress of modern civilization in the building of a city over these ancient remains, has long since nearly obliterated many of their parts. The above is a description of them as they appeared sixty years ago, when Circleville was a mere village, and before the hand of modern vandalism had marred or obliterated any of the parts. A somewhat minute description of these ancient remains is given, not because they are more remarkable than many others found in different parts of the Northwest, but as an example to show the magnitude of many similar works. Among others in the same State may be mentioned a remarkable mound near Marietta, which is enclosed by a wall embracing an area 230 feet long by 215 wide. This mound is thirty feet high and elliptical in form. This mound, with the wall enclosing it, stands apart from two other irregular enclosures, one containing fifty and the other twenty-seven acres. Within the larger of these two enclosures there are four truncated pyramids, three of which have graded passage ways to their summits. The largest pyramid is 188 feet long by 132 feet wide, and is ten feet high. From the southern wall of this enclosure there is a graded passage way 150 feet broad, extending 600 feet to the immediate valley of the Muskingum river. This passage way is guarded by embankments on either side from eight to ten feet high. In the smaller square there are no pyramidal structures, but fronting each gate-way there is a circular mound. The walls of these several enclosures are from twenty to thirty feet broad at the base, and from five to six feet high. Besides these, many similar embankments may be traced in the same vicinity.

Squier and Davis, authors of that most elaborate work, entitled "The Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," estimated that there were in Ross county, Ohio, at least one hundred enclosures and five hundred mounds. They give the probable number in that State at from one thousand to fifteen hundred enclosures, and ten thousand mounds. These estimates are quite likely to be far below the actual number, as their investigations were made many years ago, when large portions of the State were yet covered with forests, and before any general interest had been awakened on the subject of which they treated. Among the remarkable fortifications in Ross county is one at Cedar Bank, on the east side of the Scioto river, about five miles north of Chillicothe. It is a square form, enclosing an area of thirty-two acres. The west side of this enclosure is formed by the high bluff bordering the river at this point. There are two gate-ways opposite each other, one on the north and the other on the south side. Inside of the enclosure, on a line with the gate-ways, there is a mound 245 feet long and 150 feet broad.

When this work first attracted the attention of Mr. E. G. Squier, Dr. Davis, and others engaged in archæological research, it was in the midst of a dense forest of heavy timber. Trees of the largest growth stood on the embankments, and covered the entire area of ground enclosed. About a mile and a half below, on the same side of the Scioto, are other fortifications, both circular and square, even more remarkable than the one last described, on account of the forms and combinations which they exhibit. Another fortification in this county, in the form of a parallelogram, 2,800 feet long by 1,800

feet wide, encloses several smaller works and mounds, which altogether make 3,000,000 cubic feet of embankment.

A series of the most wonderful and most gigantic of these pre-historic works, is to be found in the Licking Valley, near Newark. They cover an area of two square miles. The works are of such vast magnitude that even with our labor-saving implements to construct them, would require the labor of thousands of men continued for many months. "Fort Ancient," as it is called, in Warren county, Ohio, has nearly four miles of embankment, from eighteen to twenty feet high.

Mounds and fortifications similar to those in Ohio are found in all the States of the Northwest, and indeed, throughout the entire valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. In the valley of the Wabash, in Indiana, are many interesting remains of the works of the Mound Builders. Near Cahokia, Illinois, there is a mound 2,000 feet in circumference, and ninety feet high. Many remarkable objects of interest to the antiquary are found in Wisconsin. Scattered over her undulating plains are earth-works, modeled after the forms of men and animals. At Aztalan, in Jefferson county, is an ancient fortification 550 yards long and 275 yards wide. The walls are from four to five feet high, and more than twenty feet in thickness at the base. Near the Blue Mounds, in that State, there is another work, in form resembling a man in a recumbent position. It is one hundred and twenty feet long and thirty feet across the trunk. At Prairieville there is still another resembling a turtle in shape which is fifty-six feet in length. At Cassville there is one which is said to resemble the extinct mastodon. In some instances these animal resemblances and forms are much defaced by time, while in other cases they are distinctly visible. Fragments of ancient pottery are found scattered about most of them.

Scattered over the surface of Iowa, also, are to be found many of these monuments of a pre-historic race. The mounds especially are numerous, appearing most in that portion of the State east of the Des Moines river, but in a few instances west of it. Groups of mounds are found along Iowa river, in Johnson county, presenting the same general appearance with those in the States east of the Mississippi. Near the mouth of this river, in Louisa county, are the remains of an ancient fortification, with a number of mounds in the same vicinity, which have attracted the attention of the curious. In the vicinity of Ottumwa, Wapello county, are a large number of mounds, several of which have been examined. There is a chain of them in this last named county, commencing near the mouth of Sugar Creek, a small tributary of the Des Moines, and extending twelve miles northward, with distances between them in some instances as great as two miles. Two of them were excavated several years ago. One of them was about 45 feet in diameter, and situated upon the highest ground in the vicinity. The other was directly north about one-fourth of a mile. Its diameter at the base was about 75 feet. In the center of this last named mound, was found, at the depth of four feet, a layer of stone, with the appearance of having been subjected to the action of fire. There were also found a mass of charcoal, a bed of ashes, and calcined human bones. A number of relics were also found in the smaller mound first mentioned. These examinations were made by several gentlemen of Ottumwa.

Mr. F. C. Roberts, in a Fort Madison paper, writes of the examination of a mound situated about six miles north of that city, a few years ago. It is located on the brow of a hill, is of an elliptical shape, and small in size, being only about 30 feet long, and 15 feet wide; its height was about six feet. The mound contained a number of separate compartments, constructed as follows: First, there was a floor made of limestone, which must have been brought a distance of several miles, as none nearer could have been obtained. This floor was laid regular and smooth, the best stone only being used. Above the floor, with an intervening space of about twenty inches, there was a roof, also made of limestone. The sides of this vault, if it may so be called, seemed to

have once had stone walls, but they were more or less caved in. It was also thought that the roof had originally been much higher. The compartments were made by partitions or walls of stone. Each compartment was occupied by a human skeleton, and articles of flint and stone, as well as some bones of animals. All the skeletons of human origin were placed in a sitting position, with the knees drawn up, and the head inclined forward between them. The arms were placed by the side, and sometimes clasped around the knees. Besides the human bones, there were those of some large birds and of some animal. Some of these were charred, and were found in connection with charcoal and ashes. There were numerous flint weapons, and small three cornered stones.

In Clayton and other counties in the northeastern part of the State, the Mound Builders have left numerous monuments of their existence in that region in pre-historic times. The researches of Hon. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, have been extensive and successful in giving to the scientific and antiquarian world much information in relation to these works of an ancient people who once occupied our continent. He has collected a vast number of relics from the mounds in that portion of the State. After long and thorough investigation, he gives it as his opinion that in Clayton county alone there are not less than one hundred thousand artificial mounds, including the two classes, the round and the elongated, the latter ranging from one hundred to six hundred feet in length. All of them, so far as examinations have been made, contain more or less skeletons. One which was examined near Clayton was estimated to have contained over one hundred bodies. From investigations made, the inference is drawn that the elongated mounds are of greater antiquity than the round ones. The skeletons found in the former are in a more advanced state of decay, and in some of them there is scarcely any trace of bones. In nearly all the round mounds skeletons were found in a remarkably good state of preservation, and can be obtained by the thousand. These facts indicate most conclusively that the elongated mounds were the work of an older race of the Mound Builders, and that they were erected ages before the round ones were. The fact that human remains have been found in nearly all of both classes favors the theory that they were erected as receptacles for the dead.

While workman were excavating a mound for the foundation of a warehouse in the city of McGregor, in the Summer of 1874, human bones were found, and also a stone ax weighing thirteen pounds. It was embedded twenty feet below the original surface.

As stated, the work of the Mound Builders was not confined to that portion of the State embracing the Mississippi drainage. Similar remains, though not so numerous, are observed on the western slope of the water-shed between the two great rivers bordering the State. Some five miles below Denison, Crawford county, in the valley of Boyer river, there is a semi-circular group of artificial mounds. They are situated on a plateau, rising above the first, or lower bottom, and are about nine in number, each rising to a height of from five to six feet above the general level of the ground. Another similar group is located on a second bottom, at the mouth of Paradise creek, in the same county. Human remains have been found in some of them.

GALENA MOUNDS.

On the top of the high bluffs that skirt the west bank of the Mississippi, about two and a half miles from Galena, are a number of these silent monuments of a pre-historic age. The spot is one of surpassing beauty. From that point may be obtained a view of a portion of three States,—Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. A hundred feet below, at the foot of the perpendicular cliffs, the trains of the Illinois Central Railroad thunder around the curve, the portage is in full view, and the "Father of Waters," with its numerous bayous and islands, sketches a grand panorama for miles above and below. Here, probably thousands of years ago, a race of men now extinct, and unknown even in the traditions of the Indians who inhabited that section for centuries before the discovery of

America by Columbus, built these strangely wonderful and enigmatical mounds. At this point these mounds are circular and conical in form. The largest one is at least forty feet in diameter at the base, and not less than fifteen feet high, even yet, after it has been beaten by the storms of many centuries. On its top stands the large stump of an oak tree that was cut down about fifty years ago, and its annual rings indicate a growth of at least two hundred years.

One of the most singular earth-works in Illinois was found on the top of a ridge near the east bank of the Sinsinawa creek in the lead region. It resembled some huge animal, the head, ears, nose, legs and tail, and general outline of which being as perfect as if made by men versed in modern art. The ridge on which it was situated stands on the prairie, 300 yards wide, 100 feet in height, and rounded on the top by a deep deposit of clay. Centrally, along the line of its summit, and thrown up in the form of an embankment three feet high, extended the outline of a quadruped measuring 250 feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, and having a width of 18 feet at the center of the body. The head was 35 feet in length, the ears 10 feet, legs 60 and tail 75. The curvature in both the fore and hind legs was natural to an animal lying on its side. The general outline of the figure most nearly resembled the extinct animal known to geologists as the *Megatherium*. The question naturally arises, By whom and for what purpose was this earth figure raised? Some have conjectured that numbers of this now extinct animal lived and roamed over the prairies of Illinois when the Mound Builders first made their appearance on the upper part of the Mississippi Valley, and that their wonder and admiration, excited by the colossal dimensions of these huge creatures, found some expression in the erection of this figure. The bones of some similar gigantic animals were exhumed on this stream about three miles from the same place.

LARGE CITIES.

Mr. Breckenridge, who examined the antiquities of the Western country in 1817, speaking of the mounds in the American Bottom, says: "The great number and extremely large size of some of them may be regarded as furnishing, with other circumstances, evidences of their antiquity. I have sometimes been induced to think that at the period when they were constructed there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates, or of Mexico. The most numerous, as well as considerable, of these remains are found in precisely those parts of the country where the traces of a numerous population might be looked for, namely, from the mouth of the Ohio on the east side of the Mississippi, to the Illinois river, and on the west from the St. Francis to the Missouri. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country."

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the places of sepulture raised by the Mound Builders from the more modern graves of the Indians. The tombs of the former were in general larger than those of the latter, and were used as receptacles for a greater number of bodies, and contain relics of art, evincing a higher degree of civilization than that attained by the Indians. The ancient earthworks of the Mound-Builders have occasionally been appropriated as burial places by the Indians, but the skeletons of the latter may be distinguished from the osteological remains of the former by their greater stature.

The fact that their works extend into Mexico and Peru has induced the belief that it was their posterity that dwell in these countries when they were first visited by the Spaniards. The Mexican and Peruvian works, with the exception of their greater magnitude, are similar. Relics common to all of them have been occasionally found, and it is believed that the religious uses which they subserved were the same.

Having noticed briefly some of the various forms in which these stupendous works

of men who lived far back in the centuries, whose annals have not come down to us in any written language, we can say now that the most learned have only been able to conjecture as to the remoteness of their antiquity. The evidences that they are of *very great age* are abundant and conclusive, *but how many hundreds or thousands of years?* This is the problem that many an antiquary would freely give years of study and investigation to solve. The length of time which elapsed during which these works were in progress is another of the unsolved questions connected with them, and yet there is abundant evidence that some of them are much older than others; that the process of their construction extends over a large duration of time—a time during which the Mound Builders themselves passed through the changes which mark the monuments that they have left behind them. It is a well known fact that the manners and customs of rude nations isolated from intercourse and commerce with the world, pass through the process of change and development very slowly. The semi-civilized nations of eastern lands, after the lapse of thousands of years, still cling to the manners and customs, and the superstitions of their ancestors, who lived at the early dawn of our historic period. They use the same rude implements of husbandry, the same utensils in the household, the same arms in warfare, and practice the same style of dress—all with but little change or modification. The changes are only sufficiently marked to be perceptible after many generations have passed away. Situated as the Mound Builders were, we can but infer that they too passed slowly through the processes of change, and the works which they have left behind them thoroughly attest the truth of this proposition. Their older works appear to be more elaborate and more intricate, showing that the earlier workers were possessed of a higher degree of attainment in the mechanical arts than those whose works are more recent. The inference is that probably after long ages, they gradually retrograded, and were finally subdued or driven southward into Mexico and Central America, by the ancestors of the Indians, who came upon them from the northwest, as the Goths and Vandals invaded and subverted the Roman Empire. This final subjugation may have resulted after centuries of warfare, during which time these fortifications were constructed as defences against the enemy. That they were for military purposes is scarcely susceptible of a doubt. This implies a state of warfare, and war implies an enemy. The struggle ended in the final subjugation of that people to whom we apply the name of Mound Builders—their conquerors and successors being a race of people in whom we recognize to this day, traces of the Asiatic type.

We, another race of people, after the lapse of other ages, tread to-day, in our turn, on the ruins of at least a limited civilization—a civilization older than that of the Aztecs, whom Cortez found in Mexico. This great Mississippi valley was once a populous empire, millions of whose subjects repose in the sepulchers scattered in our valleys and over our prairies. While we bow at the shrine of a more intelligent Deity, and strive to build up a truer and better civilization, let us still remember that we tread on classic ground.

CHAPTER IX.

WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN STATES.

Legislation in regard to Ohio — Admission as a State — Description — Climate and Soil — Original Name — Seat of Government — Legislation in regard to Indians — Description — Land Policy — Western Cave — Seat of Government — Internal Improvements — Vincennes — Indians — Physical Features — Productions — Towns and Cities — "Lower Mississippi" — "Buffalo Rock" — "Cave in the Rock" — Mississippi — The Boundary Question — A bill said to be a State — Description — History — Towns and Cities — Western — Description — Coalfields and Productions — Objects of Interest — Towns and Cities — Stretch of Mississippi — Mississippi — Description — Lakes — Climate and Productions — Natural Scenery — Land Page System — Historical Sketch — Towns and Cities — Neotoma — Description — Towns and Cities — Missouri — Organic Legislation — The "Missouri Compromise" — Description — Early Settlement — St. Louis.

OHIO.

Ohio was the first State formed out of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and was ceded to the United States by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1783, and accepted by the Congress of the United States, March 1, 1784. This territory was divided into two separate governments by act of Congress of May 7, 1800. Ohio remained a Territorial government until under an act of Congress, approved April 30, 1802, it adopted a State constitution, and was allowed one representative in Congress. On the first of November of the same year the constitution was presented in Congress. The people having, on November 29, 1802, complied with the act of Congress of April 30, 1802, whereby the State became one of the United States, an act was passed and approved February 19, 1803, for the due execution of the laws of the United States within that State.

The State embraces an area of about 39,964 square miles, or 25,776,960 acres. There are no mountains, but the central portion of the State is elevated about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, while other portions are from 600 to 800 feet in elevation. A belt of highlands north of the middle of the State separates the rivers flowing north into Lake Erie from those flowing south into the Ohio river. The middle portion of the State in great part is an elevated plain with occasional patches of marsh land. A large proportion of the State when first settled was covered with forests, but in the central part there was some prairie. Boulders are found scattered over the surface, as they are generally throughout the Northwest.

The bituminous coal-field of the State extends over an area embracing nearly 12,000 square miles. It occupies the eastern and southeastern parts, with its northern boundary running near Wooster, Newark, and Lancaster. There are also frequent beds of limestone, as well as sandstone well suited for heavy masonry. The most important of the other mineral productions is iron, which it possesses in great abundance. This is found running through the counties of Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton, Athens, and Hocking, in a bed 100 miles long by 12 wide. For fine castings it is not surpassed by that found in any other part of the United States. Salt springs are also frequent.

The great river of the State is the Ohio, which forms its southern boundary, and receives the tributary volume of waters flowing from the Muskingum, Scioto, and Miami, as well as those of many smaller streams. The interior rivers mentioned vary in length from 110 to 200 miles. The Ohio is navigable by steamboats of the first-class during one-half the year to Pittsburgh. The Muskingum is navigable by means of dams and locks to Zanesville, 70 miles from its mouth, and at times 50 miles farther up to Coshocton. On the northern slope of the State, beginning at the north-east, are the Maumee,

Sandusky, Huron, and Cuyahoga, all flowing into Lake Erie, and all flowing their entire course within the State, except the Maumee, which rises in Indiana. The last-named river is navigable for lake steamers a distance of 18 miles. Lake Erie coasts the State about 150 miles on the north and northeast, affording several good harbors.

The climate in the southern part of the State is mild, while in the north the temperature is equally as rigorous as in the same latitude near the Atlantic. Great droughts have occasionally prevailed, but the State is regarded as one of the most productive in the Union. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, are the leading cereals. All the fruits of the temperate latitudes are generally abundant. The forest trees are of many kinds, including the several varieties of oak, hickory, sugar maple, beech, poplar, ash, sycamore, paw-paw, buckeye, dogwood, cherry, elm, and hackberry.

The State receives its name from that of the river which forms its southern boundary. It is of Indian or aboriginal origin. It is not easy to determine its real signification in the Indian language, but some writers have claimed that it means handsome or beautiful. This opinion would seem to be somewhat plausible from the fact that the early French explorers called it *La Belle Riviere*, or the Beautiful River, having probably learned the signification of the Indian name, and therefore gave it a French name with the same signification.

Ohio was first partially settled by a few French emigrants on the Ohio river, while they possessed Canada and Louisiana, about the middle of the last century. But these settlements were very inconsiderable until the years 1787 and 1788, when the Ohio Company and others from New England made the settlement at Marietta. The early inhabitants were much annoyed by the incursions of the Indians, who had successively defeated Gen. Harmar and Gen. St. Clair, in 1791 and 1792, but were themselves utterly routed by Gen. Wayne in August, 1794. Fort Sandusky, in the war of 1812, was successfully defended by Maj. Croghan, then but 21 years of age, with 160 men against the attack of Gen. Proctor, with 500 British regulars and as many Indians. Cincinnati was laid out as early as 1788, but there were only a few settlers until after Wayne's victory. It then improved rapidly, having in 1818 a population of upward of 9,000. Chillicothe was laid out in 1796, and in 1818 had a population of 2,600. Columbus, the present capital, was laid out early in the year 1812, and in 1818 contained about 1,500 inhabitants. Cleveland was laid out in 1796, and about the same time a number of settlements were made along the Miami. Until the legislature met in Columbus, in December, 1816, Cincinnati and Chillicothe had alternately enjoyed the distinction of being both the Territorial and State capitals. In 1814 the first State-house, a plain brick building, was erected at Columbus, the permanent seat of the State Government. In February, 1852, it was entirely consumed by fire, and was succeeded by the present fine State capitol, which had been commenced prior to the destruction of the old one. The convention which formed the first constitution of the State was held in Chillicothe, in November, 1802.

The following table shows the population of Ohio at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLOR.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	45,028	337	45,365
1810.....	228,861	1,890	230,760
1820.....	570,572	4,723	584,295
1830.....	928,329	9,574	937,903
1840.....	1,502,122	17,345	1,519,467
1850.....	1,955,050	25,279	1,980,329
1860.....	2,302,808	36,673	*2,339,511
1870.....	2,601,946	63,213	*2,665,260

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 30 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 100 enumerated as Indians.

INDIANA.

Indiana was formed out of a part of the Northwestern Territory which was ceded to the United States by Virginia. It received a separate Territorial form of government by act of Congress of May 7, 1800, and William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor. At this time it included all the territory west to the Mississippi river, including all now embraced in the States of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi. The seat of the territorial government was established at Vincennes. By act of January 11, 1805, it was divided into two separate governments, and that of Michigan created. Again, February 3, 1809, that of Illinois was created. On the 19th of April, 1816, Congress passed an act to enable the people of Indiana to form a constitution and State government. On the 29th of June of the same year the people formed a constitution, and on the 11th of December, 1816, an act of Congress was approved admitting the State into the Union. The laws of the United States were extended to the State by an act of March 3, 1817.

Indiana is 278 miles in its greatest length from north to south, and about 144 miles in width, and includes an area of 33,809 square miles, or 21,637,760 acres. It has no mountains or great elevations, but portions south of White river are somewhat hilly. North of the White and Wabash rivers the country is generally level or slightly undulating. The rivers are generally bordered by rich alluvial bottom lands, sometimes extending for several miles in width. Some of the southeastern counties in places present a rocky surface. The eastern part is generally heavily timbered, while the western is chiefly prairie. The State has a gradual inclination toward the Ohio, and most of the streams flow into that river. Lake Michigan borders the State on the northwest for a distance of about 40 miles, while the Ohio forms the entire southern boundary. In the northern part there are some small lakes. The Wabash is the largest interior river, and with its tributaries drains nearly three-fourths of the State. At high water it is navigable by steamboats as far as Covington. White river is its principal tributary. It rises in two branches in the eastern part of the State, the two branches uniting about 30 miles from the Wabash. The Maumee is formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's in the northeastern part of the State, and passes off into Ohio. The Kankakee, one of the sources of the Illinois, drains the northwestern part of the State. Among other streams are the Tippecanoe, Mississinewa, Whitewater, Flat Rock, and the Blue rivers.

The State yields an abundance of coal, the great deposit being in the southwestern portion, and embracing an area of nearly 8,000 square miles, or some twenty-two counties, in most of which it is profitably mined. There are also iron, zinc, gypsum, and lime and sandstone. Many quarries of stone yield excellent building material.

Indiana is not without its natural wonders which have attracted the attention of the curious. Among these is Lost river, in Orange county. This stream is about fifty feet in width. It sinks many feet under ground, and then rises to the surface at a distance of 11 miles. Then there is Wyandot Cave, in Crawford county. In beauty and magnificence it almost rivals the celebrated Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. It has been explored a distance of over 20 miles. Its greatest width is about 300 feet, and its greatest height 245 feet. Among its interior wonders are "Bandit's Hall," "Pluto's Ravine," "Monument Mountain," "Lucifer's Gorge," and "Calypso's Island." The interior is brilliantly sparred with pendant stalactites.

The climate is milder than in the same latitude on the Atlantic coast, but somewhat subject to sudden changes. The soil is generally productive, and in the river bottoms very deep, well adapted to Indian corn and other kinds of grain. The alluvial bottom lands of the Wabash and its tributaries are especially noted for their fertility. The productions are the various kinds of grain, vegetables, and fruits common in temperate latitudes.

Indiana has a large variety of forest trees. Among those indigenous to the State are several kinds of oak, poplar, ash, walnut, hickory, elm, cherry, maple, buckeye, beech, locust, sycamore, cottonwood, hackberry, mulberry, and some sassafras.

Indianapolis is the capital, and is situated on the west fork of White river, in Marion county. The site was selected for the capital in 1820, while the whole country for forty miles in every direction was covered with a dense forest. Previous to 1825 the State capital was at Corydon, but in that year the public offices were removed to Indianapolis. The State-house was erected at a cost of \$60,000, and at that time was considered an elegant building. It is now unsuited for the purposes of a great State like Indiana, and will soon give place to a larger and more elegant structure. Indianapolis in 1840 had a population of 2,692; in 1850 it had 8,900; in 1860 it had 18,611; and in 1870 it had 48,244.

In works of internal improvement Indiana stands among the leading States of the Mississippi valley. Railroads radiate in all directions from Indianapolis, and there is scarcely a place in the State of any considerable importance that is not connected, directly or indirectly, with the larger cities. Among her early improvements were the Wabash and Erie Canal, connecting Evansville with Toledo, and the Whitewater Canal, connecting Cambridge City with Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio. Of the Wabash and Erie Canal, 379 miles are within the limits of Indiana. The Whitewater Canal is 74 miles long. Indianapolis is the largest and most important city in the State, and among the principal cities may be mentioned New Albany, Evansville, Fort Wayne, La Fayette, Terre Haute, Madison, Laporte, Jeffersonville, Logansport, Crawfordsville, Lawrenceburg, South Bend and Michigan City. Corydon, the former State capital, is 115 miles south of Indianapolis, in Harrison county. When the seat of government was removed from this place to Indianapolis, in 1824, it remained stationary for a long time, but within a few years it has become more flourishing. Vincennes, the ancient seat of the Territorial government, is on the left bank of the Wabash river, 120 miles south of Indianapolis. It is the oldest town in the State, and possesses much historic interest, being first settled by the French about the year 1735. Many of the present inhabitants are of French descent. The seat of government was removed from Vincennes to Corydon in 1813.

The following table shows the population of Indiana, at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	2,402	295	2,517
1810.....	23,890	630	24,520
1820.....	145,753	1,420	147,174
1830.....	339,399	3,632	343,031
1840.....	678,695	7,168	685,866
1850.....	977,154	11,262	988,416
1860.....	1,338,710	11,428	*1,350,428
1870.....	1,655,837	24,560	*1,680,637

*The above aggregate for 1860 includes 290 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 240 enumerated as Indians.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois was the third State admitted to the Union from the Northwestern Territory. It was set off from Indiana Territory as a separate and distinct territorial dependency, under act of Congress approved February 3, 1809, and admitted as a sovereign and independent State under act of Congress approved December 3, 1818.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The extreme length of Illinois from north to south is about 380 miles, and its greatest width about 200 miles. It embraces an area of 55,403 square miles, or 35,459,200 acres. The surface of the State is generally level, with a general inclination from north to south, as indicated by the course of its rivers. There are some elevated bluffs along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and a small tract of hilly country in the southern part of the State. The northwest part also contains a considerable amount of broken land. Some of the prairies are large, but in the early settlement of the State there were many small prairies, skirted with fine groves of timber. The prairies are generally undulating, and in their native state were clothed in a great variety of beautiful wild flowers. The State is well supplied with minerals of great economic value. The region of Galena, in the northwest part, has for many years yielded vast quantities of lead. The coal fields cover an area of 44,000 square miles. There are salt springs in Gallatin, Jackson and Vermillion counties; and medicinal springs, chiefly sulphur and chalybeate, have been found in several places. Excellent building stone for heavy masonry, are quarried at Joliet, Lemont, Quincy, and other places.

Illinois possesses preëminent facilities for water transportation, the Mississippi river forming the entire western boundary, and the Ohio the entire southern, while Lake Michigan bounds it on the northeast 60 miles. The Illinois river is navigable for steamboats 286 miles. Rock river, though having obstructions near its mouth, has in times of high water been navigated for a considerable distance. Kaskaskia, Sangamon and Spoon rivers have also been navigated by steamboat, but the construction of railroads has in a great measure superseded the necessity of this means of transportation. Among the rivers are the upper portion of the Wabash, which receives from this State the waters of the Vermillion, Embarras and Little Wabash. The principal tributaries, or sources, of the Illinois river are Kaskaskia, Des Plaines and Fox rivers. Lake Peoria is an expansion of the Illinois river, near the middle of the State. Lake Pishtoka, in the northeast part, is a lake of some importance.

Illinois, extending through five degrees of latitude, presents considerable variety of climate. Peaches and some other fruits, which do not succeed so well in the northern part, rarely fail to yield abundantly in the southern part. The State has immense agricultural capabilities, unsurpassed, indeed, by any other State in the Union, unless it may be the younger State of Iowa. Among its agricultural staples are Indian corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, butter and cheese. Stock raising on the prairies of Illinois, has, for many years, been carried on extensively. All the fruits and vegetables common to the latitudes in which it is situated are successfully and abundantly produced.

Timber is plentiful, but not very equally diffused. The bottom lands are supplied with fine growths of black and white walnut, ash, hackberry, elm, sugar maple, honey locust, sycamore, cottonwood, hickory, and several species of oak. Some of these also grow on the uplands, and in addition white oak, and other valuable kinds of timber. White and yellow poplar flourish in the southern part, and cypress on the Ohio bottom lands.

As we have seen, Illinois did not become a member of the Federal Union until 1818, yet settlements were made within its limits about the same time that William Penn colonized Pennsylvania, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. These settlements, like other French colonies, failed to increase very rapidly, and it was not until after the close of the Revolution, that extensive colonization commenced.

Springfield, the capital of Illinois, was laid out in 1822. It is situated three miles south of the Sangamon river, in Sangamon county, and is surrounded by rich and extensive prairies, which have been transformed into splendid farms. Large quantities of bituminous coal are mined in this vicinity. This city will ever be memorable as the home

of Abraham Lincoln, and as the place where his remains are entombed. In 1840 it had a population of 2,579; in 1850 it had 4,533; in 1860 it had 7,002; and in 1870 it had 17,364. Since the last date the population has increased rapidly. A new and magnificent State capitol has been erected, and Springfield may now be regarded as one of the flourishing cities of Illinois.

Chicago, on the site of old Fort Dearborn, is now the largest interior city of the United States. It stands on the shore of Lake Michigan, with the Chicago river flowing through it. As the great commercial emporium of the Northwest, a special account of this city will be given elsewhere. Among other large and thriving cities are Peoria, Quincy, Galena, Belleville, Alton, Rockford, Bloomington, Ottawa, Aurora, Lincoln, Rock Island, Galesburg, Joliet and Jacksonville.

The internal improvements of Illinois are on a grand scale. The railroads traverse almost every county, connecting her towns and cities with her great commercial city on the lake, and with the markets of the East. Besides these, she has her great canal, from Chicago to Peru, uniting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river. This canal is 100 miles long.

A few striking features of the natural scenery of this State may be mentioned. Along the Mississippi are bold and picturesque bluffs, rising from one to three hundred feet. "Starved Rock" and "Lover's Leap" are eminences on Illinois river, the former being a perpendicular mass of limestone, eight miles below Ottawa, and rising 150 feet above the river. It is so called from an incident in Indian warfare. A band of Illinois Indians took refuge on this eminence from the Pottawatomies, but being surrounded by the latter, they all died, it is said not of starvation, but of thirst. Nearly opposite "Lover's Leap" is "Buffalo Rock," 100 feet high. Here the Indians formerly drove the Buffalo, and with shouts caused them to crowd each other over the precipice. On the banks of the Ohio, in Hardin county, is "Cave in the Rock," the entrance to which is but little above the water. The cave ascends gradually from the entrance to the extreme limit, back 180 feet. In 1797 it was the rendezvous of a band of robbers, who sallied forth to rob boatmen and emigrants. Other outlaws have since made it their abode.

The following table shows the population of Illinois at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870.

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	2,275	183	2,458
1810.....	11,501	781	12,282
1820.....	53,788	1,374	55,162
1830.....	155,061	2,384	157,445
1840.....	472,254	3,929	476,183
1850.....	846,034	5,436	851,470
1860.....	1,704,291	7,628	*1,711,951
1870.....	2,511,096	28,762	*2,539,891

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 32 enumerated Indians, and the same number enumerated as Indians in 1870.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan was formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia. It was detached from Indiana Territory, and became a separate Territorial government under an act of Congress approved January 11, 1805. It remained for more than thirty years under a territorial form of government, but embraced a vast region not now included in the State. During this time there was considerable legislation in regard to its boundaries, the most important of which was the adjustment of the boundary line between Michigan and the State of Ohio, in 1836. In January,

1833, a memorial of the Legislative Council of the Territory was presented to Congress, praying for admission into the Union as a State. The prayer of the memorial was not granted at that time, partly on account of the disputed boundary question. Finally, on the 15th of June, 1836, an act was passed "to establish the northern boundary of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, upon conditions therein expressed." One of the conditions was, that if a convention of delegates elected by the people of Michigan for the purpose of giving their assent to the boundaries, as declared and established by the act of June 15th, 1836, should first give their assent, then Michigan was to be declared one of the States of the Union. This condition having been complied with, Congress, on the 26th of January, 1837, passed an act declaring Michigan one of the United States, and admitting it into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

Michigan occupies two peninsulas, the southern one lying between Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron on the east, and Lake Michigan on the west; and the northern one between Lakes Michigan and Huron on the south, and Lake Superior on the north. The northern peninsula is about 320 miles in extreme length, from southeast to northwest, and 130 miles in its greatest width. The southern peninsula is about 283 miles from north to south, and 210 miles from east to west in its greatest width. The joint area of the two peninsulas is 56,243 square miles, or 35,595,520 acres. The northern peninsula embraces about two-fifths of the total area.

The southern peninsula is generally an undulating plain, with a few slight elevations. The shores of Lake Huron are often characterized by steep bluffs, while those of Lake Michigan are coasted by shifting sand-hills, rising from one hundred to two hundred feet in height. In the southern part of this peninsula are large districts covered with thinly scattered trees, called "oak openings."

The northern peninsula is in striking contrast with the southern, both as to soil and surface. It is rugged, with streams abounding in water-falls. The Wisconsin, or Pictured Mountains, form the water-shed between Lakes Michigan and Superior, and attain an elevation of 2,000 feet in the northwestern portion of the peninsula. The shores of Lake Superior are composed of sandstone rock, which in places is worn by the winds and waves into many strange and fanciful shapes, resembling the ruins of castles, and forming the celebrated "Pictured Rocks." The northern peninsula of Michigan possesses probably the richest copper mines in the world, occupying a belt one hundred and twenty miles in length by from two to six miles in width. It is rich in minerals, but rigorous in climate and sterile in soil. Coal is plentiful at Cornua, one hundred miles from Detroit.

The State is so surrounded and intersected by lakes as to fairly entitle it to the sobriquet of "The Lake State." There are a number of small lakes in the interior of the State, which add to the general variety of scenery, but are not important to navigation. The Straits of Mackinaw (formerly written Michilimackinac) divide the southern from the northern peninsula, and connect the waters of Lakes Michigan and Huron by a navigable channel. There are a number of small rivers, the most important in the southern peninsula being St. Joseph's, Kalamazoo, Grand, Muskegon and Manistee, all emptying into Lake Michigan; and Au Sable and Saginaw, flowing into Lake Huron, and the Huron and Raisin discharging their waters into Lake Erie. The principal rivers of the northern peninsula are the Menomonee, Montreal and Ontonagon. The shores around the lakes are indented by numerous bays. Several small islands belong to Michigan, the most important of which is Isle Royale, noted for its copper mines.

The climate of Michigan is generally rigorous, except in proximity to the lakes, where the fruits of the temperate zone succeed admirably. The northern peninsula is favorable for Winter wheat, but Indian corn does not succeed well. In the southern peninsula, Indian corn is produced abundantly, as well as the Winter grains. This part of the State is pre-eminently agricultural.

Portions of the northern peninsula are heavily timbered with white pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, aspen, maple, ash and elm, and vast quantities of lumber are manufactured at the fine mill-sites afforded by the rapid streams. Timber is plentiful also in the southern peninsula, and consists chiefly of several species of oak, hickory, ash, basswood, maple, elm, linden, locust, dogwood, poplar, beech, sycamore, cottonwood, black and white walnut, cherry, pine, tamarack, cypress, cedar and chestnut.

Northern Michigan abounds in picturesque scenery, among which may be mentioned the "Pictured Rocks," composed of sandstone of various colors. They extend for about twelve miles, and rise 300 feet above the water. Sometimes cascades shoot over the precipice, so that vessels can sail between them and the natural wall of the rock. This portion of the State every season attracts large numbers of excursionists and pleasure-seekers, on account of its charming and interesting scenery.

The State is named for the lake which forms a part of its boundary, and signifies in the Indian language, "Great Water." The first white settlements were by the French, near Detroit and at Mackinaw, in the latter half of the seventeenth century; but these colonies did not progress rapidly. This territory, with other French possessions in North America, came into possession of Great Britain at the peace of 1763. It remained under the dominion of Great Britain until the American Revolution, when it became the possession of the United States. The British, however, did not surrender Detroit until 1796. This region was chiefly the scene of the exploits of the celebrated chief Pontiac, after the expulsion of the French. During the war of 1812, Michigan became the theater of several of the battles and many of the incidents connected with that war. At Frenchtown, in this State, January 22, 1813, occurred a cruel massacre by the savages of a party of American prisoners of war. Gen. Harrison soon after drove the enemy out of the Territory, and removed the seat of war into Canada, where he fought and gained the battle of the Thames.

Lansing, the capital of Michigan, is situated on Grand river, in Ingham county, one hundred and ten miles northwest of Detroit. It was selected for the seat of government in 1847, at which time it was surrounded by an almost unbroken wilderness. The river here affords excellent water power. A new and handsome State capitol has just been completed.

Detroit, situated on the river from which it takes its name, eighteen miles from the head of Lake Erie, is the largest city in the State. It was the capital until the removal of the seat of government to Lansing, in 1850. Historically it is one of the most interesting cities in the West. The French had here a military post as early as 1670. Three Indian tribes, the Hurons, Pottawattamies and Ottawas, had their villages in the vicinity. With other French possessions, it passed into the hands of the British at the peace of 1763, and twenty years later it came under the jurisdiction of the United States, although, as stated above, it was not surrendered until 1796. June 11th, 1805, it was almost totally destroyed by fire. Gen. Wm. Hull, first governor of the Territory of Michigan, then projected the city on a new plan. On the 18th of August, 1812, this same Gen. Hull surrendered it into the hands of the British, but the latter evacuated it September 29th of the same year. In 1870 the population was 79,577, and since then has rapidly increased.

Among the other important towns and cities in the State, are Grand Rapids, Adrian, Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, Jackson and Monroe.

The following table shows the population of Michigan at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800....	551		551
1810.....	4,018	144	4,162
1820.....	8,641	174	8,815
1830.....	31,349	243	31,592
1840.....	211,560	707	212,267
1850.....	395,871	2,583	398,454
1860.....	736,442	6,709	*743,151
1870.....	1,127,282	11,849	*1,139,131

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 6,172 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 4,926 enumerated as Indians.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin was formed out of a portion of the Territory of Michigan, but was originally a part of the Northwestern Territory ceded by the State of Virginia to the United States. On the 12th of December, 1832, a resolution passed the house of representatives directing a committee to inquire into the expediency of creating a Territorial government for Wisconsin out of a part of Michigan. On the 20th of April, 1836, an act was passed and approved establishing a Territorial government. On the 29th of June, 1838, an act was passed and approved to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial government of Iowa. June 12, 1838, an act was passed designating the boundary line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin. On the 6th of August, 1846, an act was passed and approved to enable the people to form a constitution and State government. On the 21st of January, 1847, the people adopted a constitution, and on the 3d of March of the same year an act of Congress was passed and approved for the admission of the State into the Union. By act of May 29, 1848, the State was declared admitted into the Union, to be entitled to three representatives in Congress after March 3, 1849.

The extreme length of Wisconsin from north to south is about 285 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is about 255 miles. It includes an area of about 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. It is generally of an elevated rolling surface, with a large proportion of prairie. There are no mountains, properly so called, though the descent toward Lake Superior is quite abrupt, and the rivers full of rapids and falls, which afford valuable mill-sites. The great lakes, Superior and Michigan, have the northern and eastern borders, besides which there are a number of smaller lakes, the most important of which is Lake Winnebago, southeast of the middle of the State. It is 28 miles long and 10 miles wide, and communicates with Green Bay through the Fox or Neenah river. In the northwestern part are numerous small lakes, with clear water, gravelly or rocky bottoms, and bold picturesque shores. The rivers generally flow in a southwest direction and discharge their waters into the Mississippi, which flows along the southwest border of the State more than 200 miles. The most important interior river is the Wisconsin, which has a course of about 200 miles almost directly south, when it changes its course westwardly, and flows about 100 miles further to its junction with the Mississippi. At favorable stages it is navigable for steamboats 180 miles. The Bad Axe, Rock, Chippewa, and St. Croix rivers are important streams for floating timber and lumber from the pine region in the northwest part of the State. The streams flowing into Lake Superior are small, but rapid, affording excellent mill-sites.

The climate is severe and the Winters long, but the State is free from the unhealthy changes which are common farther south. The south and middle portions form a fine agricultural region. Wheat is the great staple production, though all kinds of small grain and Indian corn are raised successfully. Large portions of the State are well

adapted to grazing and the dairy. The northern part of the State, about the head-waters of the Black and Chippewa rivers, and the sources of the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, has but limited agricultural capabilities, as in that region are many ponds and marshes, and also large quantities of boulders scattered over the surface.

There are many objects of interest to the tourist and the lover of the picturesque. The rivers abound in rapids and falls. In St. Louis river there is a series of cascades which have a descent of 320 feet in 16 miles. The Menomonee river at Quinnesee Falls dashes down over a perpendicular ledge of rocks 40 feet, and has a fall of 134 feet in a mile and a half. Among other noted falls are the St. Croix, Chippewa and Big Bull Falls in the Wisconsin river. Along the rivers are many grand views of bluffs, rising from 150 to 200 feet, and at one place in Richland county on the Wisconsin, where it passes through a narrow gorge, the cliffs have an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet. On the Mississippi, in La Crosse county, the rocks rise 500 feet perpendicularly above the water.

The great lead region extends into the southwestern part of Wisconsin. The deposit here is intermingled to some extent with copper and zinc, together with some silver. Copper is found in a number of places, and also some iron ore. The iron ores of the Lake Superior region extend into Wisconsin. Beautiful varieties of marble are found on the Menomonee river and in other localities.

On the upper Wisconsin river, and other tributaries of the Mississippi, north of the Wisconsin, are vast forests of pine, and immense quantities are annually floated down the Mississippi to supply the markets in other States. Among other forest trees are spruce, tamarack, cedar, hemlock, oak of several varieties, birch, aspen, basswood, hickory, elm, ash, poplar, sycamore and sugar-maple.

Wisconsin was visited at an early period by French missionaries, and a settlement was made in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Madison, the capital of the State, is situated on an isthmus between Lakes Mendota and Monona, 80 miles west of Milwaukee, and 132 miles northwest of Chicago. When the place was selected for the seat of government in 1836, there were no buildings except a solitary log cabin. The State capitol is a fine looking stone building erected at a cost of \$500,000, and stands on an elevation seventy feet above the lakes. The city overlooks a charming country, diversified by a pleasing variety of scenery. It has steadily and rapidly increased in population.

The great city of Wisconsin is Milwaukee (called at an early day "Milwacky") and next to Chicago, may be regarded as the commercial metropolis of the Northwest. It is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, about 90 miles north of Chicago. Milwaukee river empties into the lake at this point. The city is situated on both sides of the river, and has one of the best harbors on the whole chain of lakes. The fine water power of the Milwaukee river is an important element in its prosperity. Being a port of entry, the government has expended large sums in the improvements of its harbor, and in the erection of public buildings.

In 1805 Jacques Vieau, a half-breed trader whose house was at Green Bay, visited the country at the mouth of the Milwaukee river for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This he did annually until in September, 1818, when he brought with him a young man named Solomon Juneau, who became his son-in-law. The young man established friendly relations with the Indians, and in 1822 erected a block-house on the site of the present city of Milwaukee. He remained for eight years the only permanent white resident, being visited occasionally by fur traders to whom he sold goods. In 1836, the village which has grown to be a large city, began to appear. Juneau died in 1856, at the age of 64 years, having lived to see the place he founded grow to a prosperous and flourishing city. In 1836 the population was 275; in 1840, it was 1,810; in 1850, it was 19,873; in 1860, it was 45,286; in 1870, it was 71,640; and at the present time (1880) it is estimated at 123,000.

Among other important towns and cities of Wisconsin are Racine, Janesville, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Sheboygan, Beloit, Kenosha, La Crosse, Wauwatosa, Manitowish, Portage City, Platteville, Sheboygan Falls, Beaver Dam, Whitewater, Port Washington, Green Bay, Mineral Point, Shullsburg, Monroe, Prescott, and Hudson.

The following table shows the population of Wisconsin at the close of each decade:

YEAR.	1800.	1810.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	115		
1810.....			
1820.....			
1830.....			
1840.....	39,749	1,065	39,815
1850.....	394,756	635	395,391
1860.....	773,693	1,171	*775,864
1870.....	1,051,351	2,015	*1,054,070

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 1,017 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 1,206 enumerated as Indians.

MINNESOTA.

The eastern portion of Minnesota formed a part of the territory surrendered by the French to Great Britain at the peace of 1763, and subsequently by the latter to the United States at the close of the Revolution. The western portion is a part of the territory known as the Louisiana Purchase, ceded by France to the United States in 1803. It received a Territorial form of government under an act of Congress which became a law March 3, 1849, and was admitted into the Union as a State May 11, 1858.

The extreme length of Minnesota, north and south, is about 380 miles, and in width is about 300 miles. It embraces an area of 81,259 square miles, or 52,095,760 acres. The face of the country generally presents the appearance of an undulating plain, although it is the most elevated tract of country between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's Bay. There are no mountains, but the summits of the water-sheds rise to a height of nearly two thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Minnesota is one of the best watered States in the Union, being drained by many rivers and dotted over with innumerable small lakes and some of considerable size. The great Mississippi has its humble origin as a mere rivulet in Lake Itasca. This diminutive stream, here but a few feet in width, first meanders in a northeasterly direction, receiving tribute as it passes from a number of other small lakes, when it changes its course to the south, and after meandering a length of six hundred miles in Minnesota, dashes its waters over the falls of St. Anthony, then flows along the border of the State two hundred miles further, and thence grandly pursues its course to the Gulf of Mexico. Several tributaries of the Mississippi drain the southeastern portion of the State. The Red River of the North drains the northern part, passing off into Hudson's Bay. It is the outlet of a number of lakes, among which are Traverse, Otter Tail, and Red. This river also forms the west boundary of the State for about two hundred miles. That portion of the State sloping toward Lake Superior is drained by the St. Louis and its tributaries. St. Peters, or Minnesota river, has a total length of over four hundred miles within the State. Its principal branch is Blue Earth or Mankato river, which flows nearly north. The St. Peters, Crow Wing and Crow rivers are tributaries of the Mississippi from the west.

Lake Superior forms a part of the eastern boundary, and the Lake of the Woods a part of the northern. Among other lakes of considerable size are Rainy, Red Lake, Lake Cass, and Leech Lake. Devil Lake in the northwest part is about forty miles long

and fifteen miles wide, and is said to have no visible outlet. Lake Pepin is an expansion of the Mississippi in the northeastern part of the State, and is a beautiful sheet of water. The State abounds in small lakes which are mostly clear and beautiful. Owing to the multitude of lakes Minnesota seldom suffers from inundations, as they tend to check the sudden rise and violence of the streams.

The climate of the northern part of Minnesota is severe, but in the southern part is not so rigorous as to prevent fair crops of Indian corn from being produced some seasons. Wheat and other Winter grains succeed admirably in nearly all parts. In the valleys of the rivers the soil is excellent, and even the valley of the Red River of the North is regarded as a fine agricultural region. Wheat is the great staple and the facilities for manufacturing flour are unsurpassed, as the water-power is practically unlimited.

A portion of the State is heavily timbered with pine, and one of the great industries is the manufacture of lumber. Extensive forests of pine grow on the Rum, St. Croix, and Pine rivers, and on the shores of the Mississippi, below Pokegamin Falls. Taken, as a whole, however, Minnesota can not be called a well-wooded country. The river bottoms furnish some very good growths of oak, aspen, soft maple, basswood, ash, birch, white walnut, linden, and elm. In the swamps or marshy places are found tamarack, cedar, and cypress.

Minnesota presents to the tourist many natural objects of interest, especially in her grand and beautiful scenery along the Mississippi and around her lakes. St. Anthony's Falls are celebrated, not so much for their magnitude as a cataract, as for their geological interest and the wild scenery connected with them. Like Niagara, the falls are divided by an island, with the larger volume of water passing on the west side. This west division is 310 yards wide. The greatest perpendicular fall of water is but $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but including the rapids the descent is 58 feet in 260 rods. The rivers of Minnesota have numerous picturesque falls and rapids, and are in many places bordered with perpendicular bluffs of limestone and sandstone.

So far as revealed by geological examination, Minnesota possesses no great mineral or metallic wealth. There is, however, a rich deposit of iron ore in that part of the State bordering on Lake Superior. A thin vein of lead was discovered by the geological corps of Prof. Owen on Waraju river, and some copper was found, but not "in place," having probably been carried thither by the drift. Stone suitable for building purposes exists in great abundance. In the southwest part of the State is a singular deposit known as "red pipestone." Of this the Indians made their pipes, and the place of its deposit was held in great sacredness by them. It is said that different tribes at enmity with each other, met here on terms of amity and smoked the pipe of peace. Longfellow has rendered this locality celebrated in "Hiawatha." It was here—

"On the Mountains of the Prairie,
On the great Red Pipe-stone Quarry,
Gitche Manito, the mighty,
He the Master of Life, descending,
On the red crags of the quarry,
Stood erect, and called the nations,
Called the tribes of men together."

The first white men who are said to have visited the country now embraced in Minnesota, were two fur traders in the year 1654. They returned to Montreal two years afterward and gave a glowing account of the country. This was followed by the visits of trappers and missionaries, and to the latter we are indebted for the first printed accounts of Minnesota. In 1805 an exploring expedition under Pike traversed the country. A military post was established at Fort Snelling in 1819. Excepting a British settlement at Pembina, which was not then known to be within the limits of the United States, no settlements were formed in Minnesota until after 1840.

St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, is in Ramsey county, on the bank of the Missis-

issippi, 2070 miles from its mouth, and nine miles by land below the Falls of St. Anthony. The first settlement was made about the year 1840. The population has increased rapidly, and as a manufacturing, commercial and business place it has assumed considerable importance. Minneapolis, a few miles above St. Paul, is a rapidly growing city, and is noted for its great water power and manufacturing resources. Among other important towns are Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, and Mankato.

The following table shows the population of Minnesota at the close of each decade from 1850 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1850	6,038	30	6,068
1860	169,395	259	*170,654
1870	427,257	759	*428,016

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 2,369 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 690 enumerated as Indians.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska is formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of April 30, 1804. It was erected into a separate Territory May 30, 1854, the limits subsequently being greatly reduced by the formation of Dakota Territory in 1861, a right reserved in the act creating the Territory of Nebraska. It was admitted into the Union as a State, March 1, 1867.

Nebraska is in its extreme length from east to west about 412 miles, and in breadth from north to south about 208 miles, embracing an area of 75,995 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The greater portion of the State is an elevated undulating prairie with a general inclination toward the Missouri river. There are no mountains or very high hills. The soil is various, but generally fertile, except in the western portion near the base of the Rocky Mountains. The bottom lands along the rivers are not surpassed in fertility by any in the United States, while the higher undulating prairie is equally productive with that of other Western States. When the prairies are once broken they are easy of cultivation, the soil being light and mellow. The staple productions are wheat, Indian corn, oats, and other cereals common to the latitude. The climate is mild, as compared with that of the same latitude on the Atlantic. The Summers are sometimes very warm, and the extreme western part is occasionally deficient in rain. Taken as a whole, however, this is destined to become one of the foremost agricultural States in the Union.

Nebraska is deficient in native timber, but the older settled portions are dotted over with groves of artificial or cultivated timber, which is so rapid in its growth as to require but a few years to produce enough for the ordinary wants of the settler. The rivers and streams are generally bordered with groves of native trees, including oak, walnut, hickory, cottonwood and willow. Along the Missouri river in places are some heavy growths of cottonwood.

The Missouri river forms the entire eastern boundary, and is navigable for steamboats throughout the whole extent of that boundary and for hundreds of miles above. Among the important interior rivers are the Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, the Loup Fork of the Platte, the Big Blue and the Nemaha. These rivers are so distributed, as, with their numerous tributaries, to afford admirable drainage to all parts of the State, and as a consequence it is free from marshes, conducive to the excellent health for which Nebraska is noted.

So far as yet revealed, the State is not rich in minerals. Coal, however, has recently

been discovered in the southeastern part, in a vein sufficiently thick for mining. Near Lincoln are some salt springs of sufficient magnitude to yield large quantities of salt. On Platte river and other streams both limestone and sandstone are obtained of suitable quality for building material.

Rapid progress has been made in the construction of railroads in Nebraska. Among them are the Union Pacific and its branches, the Burlington & Missouri River and its branches, and others, affording railroad advantages to a large portion of the State, and connecting the principal towns with the main lines, east, west and south.

Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, is in Lancaster county, in the southeastern part of the State. Here are most of the State institutions. It is a thriving young city and is in the midst of a fine agricultural portion of the State. Near it, on a little stream known as Salt Creek, are a number of salt springs, and considerable quantities of salt have been manufactured. Railroads connect it with all the great markets of the country.

Omaha is the leading commercial city of the State, and is located on the west bank of the Missouri river in Douglas county. It is eighteen miles by land above the mouth of the Platte river. The principal portion of the city is situated on gently rising slopes extending from the river to the bluffs. The elevations are crowned with fine residences, and command pleasant views of the river and valley, with the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, in the distance. Since the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad it has grown in population and wealth very rapidly. A costly iron railroad bridge spans the Missouri river at this point. As a produce, shipping and general commercial point it is rapidly growing into prominence. It was the first capital of the Territory and State, and takes its name from a tribe of Indians.

Among other important towns and cities are Nebraska City, Columbus, Kearney, Grand Island, Hastings, Plattsmouth, Tecumseh, and Niobrara.

The following table shows the population of Nebraska by the census of 1860 and 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1860.....	28,696	82	28,841
1870.....	122,117	789	122,993

In the aggregate for 1860, the enumeration includes 63 Indians, and in that of 1870, the enumeration includes 87 Indians.

MISSOURI.

Missouri was formed out of a part of the territory ceded by France to the United States in 1803. By an act approved March 26, 1804, the French, or Louisiana purchase, was divided, that part embracing the present State of Missouri being at first designated as the District of Louisiana. The name was changed to Territory of Louisiana, by an act passed March 3, 1805, and again by an act of June 4, 1812, Louisiana Territory was changed to Missouri Territory. By an act passed March 2, 1819, the southern portion was detached and organized as the Territory of Arkansas. During the same year the people of the Territory of Missouri, through their Legislative Council and House of Representatives, memorialized Congress for admission into the Union as a State. On the 6th of March following an act was passed to authorize the people of the Territory to form a State constitution. Missouri being the first State formed wholly out of a territory west of the Mississippi, the question of the extension of slavery came up and gave rise to a stormy debate in Congress while the Missouri bill, as it was called, was pending. The propriety and expediency of extending that institution to the new States west of

the Mississippi was powerfully and earnestly contested, and resulted in a compromise restricting slavery to certain limits, and prohibited the extension of slavery to certain territory. The bill, however, of March 6th, passed without restrictions. The people on the 19th of July, 1820, adopted their constitution, which was laid before Congress November 16th of the same year. The Senate passed a joint resolution declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union. This was referred to a select committee in the House of Representatives, and on the 19th of February, 1821, Mr. Clay made a report. The House rejected the resolution, and on motion of Mr. Clay a committee on the part of the House was appointed to join a committee on the part of the Senate to consider the subject and report. On the 26th of February Mr. Clay, from the joint committee, reported a "Resolution providing for the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, on a certain condition." This resolution was passed and approved March 2, 1821. The condition was that Missouri, by its legislature, should assent to a condition that a part of the State constitution should never be construed to authorize the passage of a law by which any citizen of either of the States in the Union should be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States. What was known as the "Missouri Compromise," was embraced in the act of the previous session, which authorized the people of the State of Missouri to form a State constitution, and consisted of a compromise section in the bill by which slavery was to be forever prohibited in that part of the territory west of the Mississippi (except the State of Missouri), lying north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude. Thus, after fierce and stormy debates, running through two sessions of Congress, Missouri came into the Union, and the exciting question of slavery was supposed also to have been settled. On the 10th of August, 1821, President Monroe issued his proclamation declaring the admission of Missouri completed, according to law.

Missouri in its greatest length from east to west is about 285 miles, and in width from north to south, 280 miles. It embraces an area of 67,380 square miles, or 43,123,200 acres. That portion of it north of the Missouri river is mostly undulating prairie and timber land, while that portion south of the Missouri river is characterized by a great variety of surface. In the southeast part, near the Mississippi, is an extensive area of marshy land. The region forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains is hilly and broken. West of the Osage river is a vast expanse of prairie. The geological features of Missouri are exceedingly interesting. Coal, iron and several kinds of stone and marble for building purposes exist in great abundance. A vast region, in the vicinity of Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, produces iron of the best quality, and exists in inexhaustible quantity. It is also found in other parts of the State. There is also lead, which has been mined in considerable quantities. Copper is found throughout the mineral region, but is found combined with other minerals. Silver is also combined with lead ore. The bituminous coal deposits are mainly on both sides of the Missouri river, below the mouth of the Osage, and extending forty miles up that river. Cannel-coal is found in Callaway county.

Missouri possesses the advantages of two of the greatest navigable rivers in the United States—the Mississippi, which forms her entire eastern boundary, and the Missouri, which flows along her northwestern border nearly two hundred miles, and crosses the State in a south-easterly course to its junction with the Mississippi. As both of these rivers are navigable for the largest steamers, the State has easy and ready commercial intercourse to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, as well as up the Ohio to Pittsburg. Besides the Missouri, the State has several important interior rivers, to-wit: Grand river and Chariton, tributaries of the Missouri river from the north, and the Osage and Gasconade from the south; also, Salt river and Maramee, tributaries of the Mississippi. The St. Francis and White river drain the south-eastern

part, passing from the State into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats about 275 miles.

Missouri as a State has many material resources, fitting her for becoming one of the most wealthy and populous States in the Union. The soil is generally excellent, producing the finest crops, while those portions not so well adapted to agriculture are rich in minerals. The greater portion of the State is well timbered. In the river bottoms are heavy growths of oak, elm, ash, hickory, cottonwood, sugar, and white and black walnut. On the uplands also are found a great variety of trees. Various fruits, including apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and strawberries, are produced in the greatest abundance. Among the staple productions are Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hemp and tobacco. A great variety of other crops are also raised.

The State has an uneven and variable climate—the Winters being very cold and the Summers excessively hot. Chills and fever are common to some extent along the rivers.

The earliest settlement in Missouri seems to have been by the French, about the year 1719. About that time they built what was called Fort Orleans, near Jefferson City, and the next year worked the lead mines to some extent. Ste. Genevieve was settled in 1755, also by the French, and is the oldest town in the State. Missouri's greatest commercial metropolis, St. Louis, was first settled in 1764, the earliest settlers being mostly French.

Jefferson City, the capital of the State, is situated on the right bank of the Missouri river, in Cole county. It is 128 miles by land, and 155 miles by water from St. Louis. The location being elevated, commands a fine view of the river, with the pleasant and picturesque scenery which is presented at this point on the Missouri.

St. Louis, the great commercial city of Missouri, as well as of a large portion of the West, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, 20 miles below the mouth of the Missouri, and 174 miles above the mouth of the Ohio. It is 744 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, and 1,194 miles above New Orleans. The city enjoys many natural advantages as a commercial emporium, being situated nearly midway between the two oceans, and centrally in the finest agricultural region on the globe. With two of the greatest navigable rivers on the continent, affording her water highways to the ocean, to many of the large inland cities of the country, and to the great agricultural and mineral districts away up in the Yellow Stone regions, St. Louis is surely and rapidly going forward to a grand future. Her already great and constantly improving system of railways is tending every year to open up to her larger fields of business and commercial intercourse. Of late years a strong rivalry has sprung up between St. Louis and Chicago in regard to population, etc., each claiming to be the third city in the Union. The increase of St. Louis since the close of the war of the rebellion has been great, the ascendancy being at an annual rate of about ten per cent. At this rate of increase she is fast earning the sobriquet of the "Future Great City."

The site on which St. Louis stands was selected February 15, 1764, by Laclède, as a post possessing peculiar advantages for collecting and trading in furs, as well as for defense against the Indians. For many years it was but a frontier village, the principal trade of which was in furs, Buffalo robes, and other collections of trappers and hunters. A great part of the population was absent during the hunting and trapping seasons, so that the infancy of this city was almost a struggle for existence. As late as 1820 the population was only 4,598. The first brick house was erected in 1813. In 1822 St. Louis was chartered as a city, under the title given by Laclède in honor of Louis XV of France. In 1830 the population was 6,694, an increase of only 2,096 in ten years. In 1840 the population had reached 16,469; in 1850 it was 77,950, including 2,650 slaves; in 1860 the population was 160,773; and in 1870 it was 312,963.

Kansas City, one of the rapidly advancing young cities of the State, is situated on the Missouri river just below the mouth of the Kansas. In 1870 the population was

32,260. Since that time there has been a rapid increase, both in population and business.

St. Joseph is one of the flourishing cities, and is situated on the left, or east bank of the Missouri river, 436 miles by water from St. Louis. It was laid out in 1843, and became an important point of departure for overland emigration to California and Oregon. In 1870 the population was 19,560, but has rapidly increased since then.

Among the important and thriving towns and cities are Hannibal, Springfield, Booneville, Lexington, Chillicothe, Independence, Palmyra, Canton, Iron Mount and Moberly.

The following table shows the population of Missouri at the close of each decade, from 1810 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORS.	AGGREGATE.
1810.	17,227	3,918	20,845
1820.	55,988	10,507	66,557
1830.	114,795	25,660	140,455
1840.	323,888	50,814	383,702
1850.	592,004	90,040	682,044
1860.	1,063,489	118,503	* 1,182,012
1870.	1,603,146	118,071	* 1,721,295

* The aggregate for 1860 includes 20 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 75 enumerated as Indians.

CHAPTER X.

SKETCH OF CHICAGO.

First White Visitors — The Name — Jean Baptiste — John Kinzie — Fort Dearborn — Evacuation — The Massacre — Heroic Women — Capt. Heald — Capt. Wells — Scalping the Wounded — Fort Dearborn Re-built — Illinois and Michigan Canal — Chicago Laid Out — Removal of Indians — City Organization — Pioneer Religious Societies — Public Improvements.

The history of so great a city as Chicago, like that of London, or Paris, or New York, by reason of its commercial, financial and other relations to the world at large, is a history of world-wide interest. Not that Chicago may yet be compared in size, population or wealth with the great cities named, would we mention it in connection with them, and yet, considering its age, it is greater than either of them. In its ratio of increase in population, commerce, and general progress, it is to-day outstripping them. In what civilized part of the globe is Chicago not heard of, read of, and known? If, so many centuries after the founding of Rome, mankind still feel interested in the mythical story of Romulus and Remus, may not the present and future generations read with interest the more authentic story of the founding of a great modern city?

The Jesuit missionary and explorer, Marquette, first visited the place where Chicago is located, in 1673. Again, in the winter of 1674-5, he camped near the site of the present city, from December until near the close of March. Upon his arrival, in December, the Chicago river was frozen over, and the ground covered with snow. The name is of Indian origin, and was applied to the river. By the French *voyageurs* it is variously spelled, the majority rendering it *Chicagou*. The place is mentioned by Berrot in 1770.

In 1796, Jean Baptiste, a trader from the West Indies, found his way to the mouth

of the little stream known as Chicago river, and engaged in trading with the Indians. Here for eight years, almost alone, he maintained trade and intercourse with the savages, until, in 1804, Fort Dearborn was erected, and a trading post was established by John Kinzie, who became the successor of Jean Baptiste. Fort Dearborn, as first constructed, was a very rude and primitive stockade, which cost the government only about fifty dollars. It stood on the south bank of Chicago river, half a mile from the lake. The few soldiers sent to erect and garrison it were in charge of Major Whistler. For a time, being unable to procure grain for bread, the soldiers were obliged to subsist in part upon acorns. The original settler, Jean Baptiste, or as his full name was written, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, sold his cabin to Mr. Kinzie, and the latter erected on the site the building known to the early settlers as the "Kinzie House." This became a resort for the officers and others connected with the garrison. In 1812 the garrison had a force of 54 men, under the command of Capt. Nathan Heald, with Lieutenant Lenai L. Helm and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only white residents, except the officers and soldiers, at that time, were Mr. Kinzie and his family, the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieut. Helm, and a few Canadians, with their families. Nearly up to this time the most friendly relations had been maintained with the Indians—the principal tribes by whom they were surrounded being the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes. The battle of Tippecanoe had been fought the year before, and the influence of Tecumseh began to be observable in the conduct of the Indians. They were also aware of the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, and had yielded to the influences brought to bear by the latter. In April of this year, suspicious parties of Winnebagoes began to hover about the fort, remaining in the vicinity for several days. The inhabitants became alarmed, and the families took refuge in the fort. On the 7th of August a Pottawattamie chief appeared at the fort with an order or dispatch from Gen. Hull, at Detroit, directing Capt. Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and distribute all the government property to the neighboring Indians. The chief who brought the dispatch advised Capt. Heald to make no distribution to the Indians. He told him it would be better to leave the fort and stores as they were, and that while the Indians were distributing the stores among themselves, the whites might escape to Fort Wayne. On the 12th of August Capt. Heald held a council with the Indians, but the other officers refused to join him. They feared treachery on the part of the Indians, and indeed had been informed that their intention was to murder the white people. In the council Capt. Heald had taken the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon directed upon the council, and probably by that means kept the Indians from molesting him at that time. Acting under the advice of Mr. Kinzie, he withheld the ammunition and arms from the Indians, throwing them, together with the liquors, into the Chicago river. On that day Black Partidge, a friendly chief, said to Capt. Heald: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day; be careful on the march you are going to take." On the 13th the Indians discovered the powder floating on the surface of the water, a discovery which had the effect to exasperate them the more, and they began to indulge in threats. Meantime preparations were made to leave the fort.

Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, had been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle, and had become chief of a band of Miamis. On the 14th he was seen approaching with a band of his Miami warriors, coming to assist Capt. Heald in defending the fort, having at Fort Wayne heard of the danger which threatened the garrison and the settlers. But all means for defending the fort had been destroyed the night before. All, therefore, took up their line of march, with Capt. Wells and his Miamis in the lead, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife riding by his side. Mr. Kinzie had always been on the most friendly terms with the Indians, and still hoped that his personal efforts might influence them to allow the whites to leave unmolested. He determined to accompany the expedition, leaving his family in a boat in the care of a

friendly Indian. In case any misfortune should happen to him, his family was to be sent to the place where Niles, Michigan, is now located, where he had another trading post. Along the shore of Lake Michigan slowly marched the little band of whites, with a friendly escort of Pottawatamies, and Capt. Wells and his Miamis, the latter in advance. When they had reached what were known as the "Sand Hills," the Miami advance guard came rushing back, Capt. Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack; form instantly." At that moment a shower of bullets came whistling over the sand hills, behind which the Indians had concealed themselves for the murderous attack. The cowardly Miamis were panic-stricken, and took to flight, leaving their heroic leader to his fate. He was at the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the attack was made, and, after expressing to her the utter hopelessness of their situation, dashed into the fight. There were 54 soldiers, 12 civilians and three women, all poorly armed, against 500 Indian warriors. The little band had no alternative but to sell their lives as dearly as possible. They charged upon their murderous assailants, and drove them from their position back to the prairie. There the conflict continued until two-thirds of the whites were killed and wounded. Mrs. Heald, Mrs. Helm and Mrs. Holt, all took part in the combat. In a wagon were twelve children, and a painted demon tomahawked them all, seeing which, Capt. Wells exclaimed, "If butchering women and children is your game, I will kill too," and then spurred his horse toward the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses. He was pursued by several young warriors, who sent bullets whistling about him, killing his horse and wounding Capt. Wells. They attempted to take him a prisoner, but he resolved not to be taken alive. Calling a young chief a squaw, an epithet which which excites the fiercest resentment in an Indian warrior, the young chief instantly tomahawked him.

The three women fought as bravely as the soldiers. Mrs. Heald was an expert in the use of the rifle, but received several severe wounds. During the conflict the hand of a savage was raised to tomahawk her, when she exclaimed in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw." Her words had the effect to change his purpose, and her life was spared. Another warrior attempted to tomahawk Mrs. Helm. He struck her a glancing blow on the shoulder, when she seized him and attempted to wrest from him his scalping knife, which was in the sheath attached to his belt. At that moment the friendly Black Partridge dragged her from her antagonist, and in spite of her struggles carried her to the lake and plunged her in, at the same time holding her so she would not drown. By this means he saved her life, as he intended. The third woman, Mrs. Holt, the wife of Sergeant Holt, was a large woman, and as strong and brave as an amazon. She rode a fine, spirited horse, which more than once the Indians tried to take from her. Her husband had been disabled in the fight, and with his sword, which she had taken, she kept the savages at bay for some time. She was finally, however, taken prisoner, and remained a long time a captive among the Indians, but was subsequently ransomed.

After two-thirds of the whites had been slain or disabled, twenty-eight men succeeded in gaining an eminence on the prairie, and the Indians desisted from further pursuit. The chiefs held a consultation, and gave the sign that they were ready to parley. Capt. Heald went forward and met the chief, Blackbird, on the prairie, when terms of surrender were agreed upon. The whites were to deliver up their arms and become prisoners, to be exchanged or ransomed in the future. All were taken to the Indian camp near the abandoned fort, where the wounded Mrs. Helm had previously been taken by Black Partridge. By the terms of surrender no provision had been made as to the disposition of the wounded. It was the understanding of the Indians that the British general, Proctor, had offered a bounty for American scalps delivered at Malden. Here there was another scene of horror. Most of the wounded men were killed and scalped.

Such is a hasty glance at scenes that were witnessed on this then wild shore of Lake

Michigan. Such were the experiences and the struggles of the heroic men and women who ventured forth into the wilderness to plant the germs of civilization, and to lay the foundations of future cities and States. The site on which now stands a city which ranks among the greatest on the continent, is consecrated by the blood shed by heroes on that bright 15th day of August, 1812.

Fort Dearborn was rebuilt in 1816, under the direction of Capt. Bradley, and was occupied until 1837, when, the Indians having removed from the country, it was abandoned.

Congress, on the 2d of March, 1827, granted to the State of Illinois every alternate section of land for six miles on either side of the line of the then proposed Illinois and Michigan canal, to aid in its construction, from Chicago to the head of navigation of the Illinois river. The State accepted the grant, and on the 22d of January, 1829, organized a board of canal commissioners, with power to lay out towns along the line. Under this authority the commissioners employed Mr. James Thompson to survey the town of Chicago. His first map of the town bears date August 4, 1830. In 1831 the place contained about a dozen families, not including the officers and soldiers in Fort Dearborn. On the 10th of August, 1833, it was organized by the election of five trustees—there being twenty-eight voters. On the 26th of September of the same year, a treaty was signed with the chiefs of the Pottawattamies, seven thousand of the tribe being present, and on the 1st of October they were removed west of the Mississippi. The first charter of the city was passed by the Legislature of Illinois, and approved March 4, 1837. Under this charter an election was held May 1st, of the same year. A census was taken on the 1st of July, when the entire population was shown to be 4,170. The city then contained four warehouses, three hundred and twenty-eight dwellings, twenty-nine dry goods stores, five hardware stores, three drug stores, nineteen provision stores, ten taverns, twenty-six groceries, seventeen lawyers' offices, and five churches. It then embraced an area of 560 acres. At this date grain and flour had to be imported from the East to feed the people, for the iron arteries of trade did not then stretch out over the prairies of Illinois, Iowa, and other States. There were no exportations of produce until 1839, and not until 1842 did the exports exceed the imports. Grain was sold in the streets by the wagon load, the trade being restricted to a few neighboring farmers of Illinois.

Of religious organizations the Methodists were the pioneers, being represented in 1831, 1832, and 1833, by Rev. Jesse Walker. Their first quarterly meeting was held in the Fall of 1833, and in the Spring of the next year the first regular class was formed. The first Presbyterian church was organized June 26, 1833, the first pastor being Rev. James Porter. It consisted at the time of twenty-five members from the garrison and nine from the citizens of the town. The first Baptist church was organized October 19, 1833; and the first Episcopal church, St. James, in 1834. The first Catholic church was built by Rev. Schofler, in 1833-4.

PART II.

GENERAL HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

The Indians — Illinois Confederacy — Starved Rock — Manners and Customs — A Life and Death Combat.

THE INDIANS.

Following the Mound Builders as inhabitants of North America, were, as it is supposed, the people who reared the magnificent cities, the ruins of which are found in Central America. This people was far more civilized and advanced in the arts than were the Mound Builders. The cities built by them, judging from the ruins of broken columns, fallen arches and crumbling walls of temples, palaces and pyramids, which in some places for miles bestrew the ground, must have been of great extent, magnificent and very populous. When we consider the vast period of time necessary to erect such colossal structures, and, again, the time required to reduce them to their present ruined state, we can conceive something of their antiquity. These cities must have been old when many of the ancient cities of the Orient were being built.

The third race inhabiting North America, distinct from the former two in every particular, is the present Indians. They were, when visited by the early discoverers, without cultivation, refinement or literature, and far behind the Mound Builders in the knowledge of the arts. The question of their origin has long interested archaeologists, and is the most difficult they have been called upon to answer. Of their predecessors the Indian tribes knew nothing; they had even no traditions respecting them. It is quite certain that they were the successors of a race which had entirely passed away ages before the discovery of the New World. One hypothesis is that the American Indians are an original race indigenous to the Western Hemisphere. Those who entertain this view think their peculiarities of physical structure preclude the possibility of a common parentage with the rest of mankind. Prominent among those distinctive traits is the hair, which in the red man is round, in the white man oval, and in the black man flat.

A more common supposition, however, is that they are a derivative race, and sprang from one or more of the ancient peoples of Asia. In the absence of all authentic history, and when even tradition is wanting, any attempt to point out the particular location of their origin must prove unsatisfactory. Though the exact place of origin may never be known, yet the striking coincidence of physical organization between the Oriental type of mankind and the Indians point unmistakably to some part of Asia as the place whence they emigrated, which was originally peopled to a great extent by the children of Shem. In this connection it has been claimed that the meeting of the Europeans, Indians and Africans on the continent of America, is the fulfillment of a prophecy as recorded in Genesis ix. 27: "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell

in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant." Assuming the theory to be true that the Indian tribes are of Shemitic origin, they were met on this continent in the fifteenth century by the Japhethic race, after the two stocks had passed around the globe by directly different routes. A few years afterward the Hamitic branch of the human family were brought from the coast of Africa. During the occupancy of the continent by the three distinct races, the children of Japheth have grown and prospered, while the called and not voluntary sons of Ham have endured a servitude in the wider stretching valleys of the tents of Shem.

When Christopher Columbus had finally succeeded in demonstrating the truth of his theory that by sailing westward from Europe land would be discovered, landing on the Island of Bermuda he supposed he had reached the East Indies. This was an error, but it led to the adoption of the name of "Indians" for the inhabitants of the island and the main land of America, by which name the red men of America have ever since been known.

Of the several great branches of North American Indians the only ones entitled to consideration in Illinois history are the Algonquins and Iroquois. At the time of the discovery of America the former occupied the Atlantic seaboard, while the home of the Iroquois was as an island in this vast area of Algonquin population. The latter great nation spread over a vast territory, and various tribes of Algonquin lineage sprang up over the country, adopting, in time, distinct tribal customs and laws. An almost continuous warfare was carried on between tribes; but later, on the entrance of the white man into their beloved homes, every foot of territory was fiercely disputed by the confederacy of many neighboring tribes. The Algonquins formed the most extensive alliance to resist the encroachment of the whites, especially the English. Such was the nature of King Philip's war. This king with his Algonquin braves spread terror and desolation throughout New England. With the Algonquins as the controlling spirit, a confederacy of continental proportions was the result, embracing in its alliance the tribes of every name and lineage from the Northern lakes to the gulf. Pontiac, having breathed into them his implacable hate of the English intruders, ordered the conflict to commence, and all the British colonies trembled before the desolating fury of Indian vengeance.

ILLINOIS CONFEDERACY.

The Illinois confederacy, the various tribes of which comprised most of the Indians of Illinois at one time, was composed of five tribes: the Tamaroas, Michigans, Kaskaskias, Cahokas, and Peorias. The Illinois, Miamis and Delawares were of the same stock. As early as 1670 the priest Father Marquette mentions frequent visits made by individuals of this confederacy to the missionary station at St. Esprit, near the western extremity of Lake Superior. At that time they lived west of the Mississippi, in eight villages, whither they had been driven from the shores of Lake Michigan by the Iroquois. Shortly afterward they began to return to their old hunting grounds, and most of them finally settled in Illinois. Joliet and Marquette, in 1673, met with a band of them on their famous voyage of discovery down the Mississippi. They were treated with the greatest hospitality by the principal chief. On their return voyage up the Illinois river they stopped at the principal town of the confederacy, situated on the banks of the river seven miles below the present town of Ottawa. It was then called Kaskaskia. Marquette returned to the village in 1675 and established the mission of the Immaculate Conception, the oldest in Illinois. When, 1679, LaSalle visited the town, it had greatly increased, numbering 460 lodges, and at the annual assembly of the different tribes, from 6,000 to 8,000 souls. In common with other western tribes, they became involved in the conspiracy of Pontiac, although displaying no very great warlike spirit. Pontiac lost his life by the hands of one of the braves of the Illinois tribe, which so enraged the nations

that had followed him as their leader that they fell upon the Illinois to avenge his death, and almost annihilated them.

STARVED ROCK.

Tradition states that a band of this tribe, in order to escape the general slaughter, took refuge upon the high rock on the Illinois river since known as Starved Rock. Nature has made this one of the most formidable military fortresses in the world. From the waters which wash its base it rises to an altitude of 125 feet. Three of its sides it is impossible to scale, while the one next to the land may be climbed with difficulty. From its summit, almost as inaccessible as an eagle's nest, the valley of the Illinois is seen as a landscape of exquisite beauty. The river near by struggles between a number of wooded islands, while further below it quietly meanders through vast meadows till it disappears like a thread of light in the dim distance. On the summit of this rock the Illinois were besieged by a superior force of the Pottawattomies whom the great strength of their natural fortress enabled them to keep at bay. Hunger and thirst, however, soon accomplished what the enemy was unable to effect. Surrounded by a relentless foe, without food or water, they took a last look at their beautiful hunting grounds, and with true Indian fortitude lay down and died from starvation. Years afterward their bones were seen whitening in that place.

At the beginning of the present century the remnants of this once powerful confederacy were forced into a small compass around Kaskaskia. A few years later they emigrated to the Southwest, and in 1850 they were in the Indian Territory, and numbered but eighty-four persons.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing large quadrupeds required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grasses of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted, it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in



STARVED ROCK ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER. NEAR PERU.

the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from those sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did every thing necessary within itself, commerce, or an interchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In cases of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination where such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's glory and delight,—war, not conducted as civilization, but war where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forests and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted an habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

A LIFE AND DEATH COMBAT.

The most desperate single-handed combat with Indians ever fought on the soil of Illinois was that of Tom Higgins, August 21, 1814. Higgins was 25 years old, of a muscular and compact build, not tall, but strong and active. In danger he possessed a quick and discerning judgment, and was without fear. He was a member of Journey's rangers, consisting of eleven men, stationed at Hill's Fort, eight miles southwest of the present Greenville, Putnam county. Discovering Indian signs near the fort, the company, early the following morning, started on the trail. They had not gone far before they were in an ambuscade of a larger party. At the first fire their commander, Journey, and three men fell, and six retreated to the fort; but Higgins stopped to "have another pull at the red-skins," and, taking deliberate aim at a straggling savage, shot him down. Higgins' horse had been wounded at the first fire, as he supposed, mortally. Coming to, he was about to effect his escape, when the familiar voice of Burgess hailed him from the long grass, "Tom, don't leave me." Higgins told him to come along, but Burgess replied that his leg was smashed. Higgins attempted to raise him on his horse, but the animal took fright and ran away. Higgins then directed Burgess to limp off as well as he could; and by crawling through the grass he reached the fort, while the former loaded his gun and remained behind to protect him against the pursuing enemy. When Burgess was well out of the way, Higgins took another route, which led by a small thicket, to throw any wandering enemy off the trail. Here he was confronted by three savages approaching. He ran to a little ravine near for shelter, but in the effort discovered for the first time that he was badly wounded in the leg. He was closely pressed by the largest, a powerful Indian, who lodged a ball in his thigh. He fell, but instantly rose again, only, however,

to draw the fire of the other two, and again fell wounded. The Indians now advanced upon him with their tomahawks and scalping knives; but as he presented his gun first at one, then at another, from his place in the ravine, each wavered in his purpose. Neither party had time to load, and the large Indian, supposing finally that Higgins' gun was empty, rushed forward with uplifted tomahawk and yell; but as he came near enough, was shot down. At this the others raised the war-whoop, and rushed upon the wounded Higgins, and now a hand-to-hand conflict ensued. They darted at him with their knives time and again, inflicting many ghastly flesh-wounds, which bled profusely. One of the assailants threw his tomahawk at him with such precision as to sever his ear and lay bare his skull, knocking him down. They now rushed in on him, but he kicked them off, and grasping one of their spears thrust at him, was raised up by it. He quickly seized his gun, and by a powerful blow crushed in the skull of one, but broke his rifle. His remaining antagonist still kept up the contest, making thrusts with his knife at the bleeding and exhausted Higgins, which he parried with his broken gun as well as he could. Most of this desperate engagement was in plain view of the fort; but the rangers, having been in one ambuscade, saw in this fight only a ruse to draw out the balance of the garrison. But a Mrs. Pursely, residing at the fort, no longer able to see so brave a man contend for his life unaided, seized a gun, mounted a horse, and started to his rescue. At this the men took courage and hastened along. The Indian, seeing aid coming, fled. Higgins, being nearly hacked to pieces, fainted from loss of blood. He was carried to the fort. There being no surgeon, his comrades cut two balls from his flesh; others remaining in. For days his life was despaired of; but by tender nursing he ultimately regained his health, although badly crippled. He resided in Fayette county for many years after, and died in 1829.

CHAPTER II.

FRENCH OCCUPATION.

Nicholas Perrot—LaSalle's Explorations—Indian Against Indian—Great Battle of the Illinois—Frenchmen Driven Away—Inhuman Butchery—Tonti Safe at Green Bay—LaSalle's Return—LaSalle's Assassination—First Settlements—John Law—Bubbles.

The first white man who ever set foot on the soil embraced within the boundary of the present populous State of Illinois was Nicholas Perrot, a Frenchman. He was sent to Chicago in the year 1671 by M. Talon, Intendant of Canada, for the purpose of inviting the Western Indians to a great peace convention to be held at Green Bay. This convention had for its chief object the promulgation of a plan for the discovery of the Mississippi river. This great river had been discovered by De Soto, the Spanish explorer, nearly one hundred and fifty years previously, but his nation left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the river was discovered by Joliet and Marquette in 1673. It was deemed a wise policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous. Thus the great convention was called.

LASALLE'S EXPLORATIONS.

The first French occupation of Illinois was effected by LaSalle, in 1680. Having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, he sailed to Green Bay, and

passed thence in canoe to the mouth of the St. Joseph river, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois in January, 1689; and on the 3d he entered the expansion of the river now called Peoria lake. Here, at the lower end of the lake, on its eastern bank, now in Tazewell county, he erected Fort Crevecoeur. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria lake. It had, however, but a temporary existence. From this point LaSalle determined, at that time, to descend the Mississippi to its mouth. This he did not do, however, until two years later. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting material with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort at Peoria in charge of his lieutenant, Henri Tonti, an Indian, who had lost one of his hands by the explosion of a grenade in the Sicilian wars. Tonti had with him fifteen men, most of whom disliked LaSalle, and were ripe for a revolt the first opportunity. Two men who had, previous to LaSalle's departure, been sent to look for the "Griffin," now returned and reported that the vessel was lost, and that Fort Frontenac was in the hands of LaSalle's creditors. This disheartening intelligence had the effect to enkindle a spirit of mutiny among the garrison. Tonti had no sooner left the fort, with a few men, to fortify what was afterward known as Starved Rock, than the garrison at the fort refused longer to submit to authority. They destroyed the fort, seized the ammunition, provisions, and other portables of value, and fled. Only two of their number remained true. These hastened to apprise Tonti of what had occurred. He thereupon sent four of the men with him to inform LaSalle. Thus was Tonti in the midst of treacherous savages, with only five men, two of whom were the friars Ribourde and Membre. With these he immediately returned to the fort, collected what tools had not been destroyed, and conveyed them to the great town of the Illinois Indians. By this voluntary display of confidence he hoped to remove the jealousy created in the minds of the Illinois by the enemies of LaSalle. Here he awaited, unmolested, the return of LaSalle.

GREAT BATTLE OF THE ILLINOIS.

Neither Tonti nor his wild associates suspected that hordes of Iroquois were gathering preparatory to rushing down upon their country and reducing it to an uninhabited waste. Already these hell-hounds of the wilderness had destroyed the Hurons, Eries, and other natives of the lakes, and were now directing their attention to the Illinois for new victims. Five hundred Iroquois warriors set out for the homes of the Illinois. All was fancied security and idle repose in the great town of this tribe, as the enemy stealthily approached. Suddenly as a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky the listless inhabitants were awakened from their lethargy. A Shawnee Indian, on his return home after a visit to the Illinois, first discovered the invaders. To save his friends from the impending danger, he hurriedly returned and apprised them of the coming enemy. This intelligence spread with lightning rapidity over the town, and each wigwam disgorged its boisterous and astounded inmates. Women snatched their children, and in a delirium of fright wandered aimlessly about, rending the air with their screams. The men, more self-possessed, seized their arms ready for the coming fray. Tonti, long an object of suspicion, was soon surrounded by an angry crowd of warriors, who accused him of being an emissary of the enemy. His inability to defend himself properly, in consequence of not fully understanding their language, left them still inclined to believe him guilty, and they seized his effects from the fort and threw them into the river. The women and children were sent down the river for safety, and the warriors, not exceeding four hundred, as most of their young men were off hunting, returned to the village. Along the shores of the river they kindled huge bonfires, and spent the entire night in greasing their bodies, painting their faces, and performing the war-dance, to prepare for the approaching enemy. At early dawn the scouts who had been sent out returned, closely followed by the Iroquois. The scouts had seen a chief arrayed in French cos-

tume, and reported their suspicions that LaSalle was in the camp of the enemy, and Tonti again became an object of jealousy. A concourse of wildly gesticulating savages immediately gathered about him, demanding his life, and nothing saved him from their uplifted weapons but a promise that he and his men would go with them to meet the enemy. With their suspicions partly lulled, they hurriedly crossed the river and met the foe, when both commenced firing. Tonti, seeing that the Illinois were outnumbered and likely to be defeated, determined, at the imminent risk of his life, to stay the fight by an attempt at mediation. Presuming on the treaty of peace then existing between the French and Iroquois, he exchanged his gun for a belt of wampum and advanced to meet the savage multitude, attended by three companions, who, being unnecessarily exposed to danger, were dismissed, and he proceeded alone. A short walk brought him in the midst of a pack of yelping devils, writhing and distorted with fiendish rage, and impatient to shed his blood. As the result of his swarthy Italian complexion and half-savage costume, he was at first taken for an Indian, and before the mistake was discovered a young warrior approached and stabbed at his heart. Fortunately the blade was turned aside by coming in contact with a rib, yet a large flesh wound was inflicted, which bled profusely. At this juncture a chief discovered his true character, and he was led to the rear and efforts were made to staunch his wound. When sufficiently recovered, he declared the Illinois were under the protection of the French, and demanded, in consideration of the treaty between the latter and the Iroquois, that they should be suffered to remain without further molestation. During this conference a young warrior snatched Tonti's hat, and, fleeing with it to the front, held it aloft on the end of his gun in view of the Illinois. The latter, judging that Tonti had been killed, renewed the fight with great vigor. Simultaneously, intelligence was brought to the Iroquois that Frenchmen were assisting their enemies in the fight, when the contest over Tonti was renewed with redoubled fury. Some declared that he should be immediately put to death, while others, friendly to LaSalle, with equal earnestness demanded that he should be set at liberty. During their clamorous debate, his hair was several times lifted by a huge savage who stood at his back with a scalping knife ready for execution.

Tonti at length turned the current of the angry controversy in his favor, by stating that the Illinois were 1,200 strong, and that there were 60 Frenchmen at the village ready to assist them. This statement obtained at least a partial credence, and his tormentors now determined to use him as an instrument to delude the Illinois with a pretended truce. The old warriors, therefore, advanced to the front and ordered the firing to cease, while Tonti, dizzy from the loss of blood, was furnished with an emblem of peace and sent staggering across the plain to rejoin the Illinois. The two friars who had just returned from a distant hut, whither they had repaired for prayer and meditation, were the first to meet him and bless God for what they regarded as a miraculous deliverance. With the assurance brought by Tonti, the Illinois re-crossed the river to their lodges, followed by the enemy as far as the opposite bank. Not long after, large numbers of the latter, under the pretext of hunting, also crossed the river and hung in threatening groups about the town. These hostile indications, and the well-known disregard which the Iroquois had always evinced for their pledges, soon convinced the Illinois that their only safety was in flight. With this conviction they set fire to their village, and while the vast volume of flames and smoke diverted the attention of the enemy, they quietly dropped down the river to join their women and children. As soon as the flames would permit, the Iroquois entrenched themselves on the site of the village. Tonti and his men were ordered by the suspicious savages to leave their hut and take up their abode in the fort.

At first the Iroquois were much elated at the discomfiture of the Illinois, but when two days afterward they discovered them reconnoitering their intrenchments, their courage greatly subsided. With fear they recalled the exaggerations of Tonti respecting

their numbers, and concluded to send him with a hostage to make overtures of peace. He and his hostage were received with delight by the Illinois, who readily assented to the proposal which he brought, and in turn sent back with him a hostage to the Iroquois. On his return to the fort his life was again placed in jeopardy, and the treaty was with great difficulty ratified. The young and inexperienced Illinois hostage betrayed to his crafty interviewers the numerical weakness of his tribe, and the savages immediately rushed upon Tonti, and charged him with having deprived them of the spoils and honors of victory. It now required all the tact of which he was master to escape. After much difficulty, however, the treaty was concluded, but the savages, to show their contempt for it, immediately commenced constructing canoes in which to descend the river and attack the Illinois.

FRENCHMEN DRIVEN AWAY.

Tonti managed to apprise the latter of their designs, and he and Membre were soon after summoned to attend a council of the Iroquois, who still labored under a wholesome fear of Count Frontenac, and disliking to attack the Illinois in the presence of the French, they thought to try to induce them to leave the country. At the assembling of the council, six packages of beaver skins were introduced, and the savage orator, presenting them separately to Tonti, explained the nature of each. "The first two," said he, "were to declare that the children of Count Frontenac, that is, the Illinois, should not be eaten; the next was a plaster to heal the wounds of Tonti; the next was oil wherewith to anoint him and Membre, that they might not be fatigued in traveling; the next proclaimed that the sun was bright; and the sixth and last required them to decamp and go home."

At the mention of going home, Tonti demanded of them when they intended to set the example by leaving the Illinois in the peaceable possession of their country, which they had so unjustly invaded. The council grew boisterous and angry at the idea that they should be demanded to do what they required of the French, and some of its members, forgetting their previous pledge, declared that they would "eat Illinois flesh before they departed." Tonti, in imitation of the Indians' manner of expressing scorn, indignantly kicked away the presents of fur, saying, since they intended to devour the children of Frontenac with cannibal ferocity, he would not accept their gifts. This stern rebuke resulted in the expulsion of Tonti and his companion from the council, and the next day the chiefs ordered them to leave the country.

Tonti had now, at the great peril of his life, tried every expedient to prevent the slaughter of the Illinois. There was little to be accomplished by longer remaining in the country, and as longer delay might imperil the lives of his own men, he determined to depart, not knowing where or when he would be able to rejoin LaSalle. With this object in view, the party, consisting of six persons, embarked in canoes, which soon proved leaky, and they were compelled to land for the purpose of making repairs. While thus employed, Father Ribourde attracted by the beauty of the surrounding landscape, wandered forth among the groves for meditation and prayer. Not returning in due time, Tonti became alarmed, and started with a companion to ascertain the cause of the long delay. They soon discovered tracks of Indians, by whom it was supposed he had been seized, and guns were fired to direct his return, in case he was alive. Seeing nothing of him during the day, at night they built fires along the bank of the river and retired to the opposite side, to see who might approach them. Near midnight a number of Indians were seen flitting about the light, by whom, no doubt, had been made the tracks seen the previous day. It was afterward learned that they were a band of Kickapoos, who had for several days been hovering about the camp of the Iroquois in quest of scalps. They had fell in with the inoffensive old friar and scalped him. Thus, in the 65th year



AN IROQUOIS CHIEF.

of his age, the only heir to a wealthy Burgundian house perished under the war-club of the savages for whose salvation he had renounced ease and affluence.

INHUMAN BUTCHERY.

During this tragedy a far more revolting one was being enacted in the great town of Illinois. The Iroquois were tearing open the graves of the dead, and wreaking their vengeance upon the bodies made hideous by putrefaction. At this desecration, it is said, they even ate portions of the dead bodies, while subjecting them to every indignity that brutal hate could inflict. Still unsated by their hellish brutalities, and now unrestrained by the presence of the French, they started in pursuit of the retreating Illinois. Day after day they and the opposing forces moved in compact array down the river, neither being able to gain any advantage over the other. At length the Iroquois obtained by falsehood that which number and prowess denied them. They gave out that their object was to possess the country, not by destroying, but by driving out its present inhabitants. Deceived by this false statement, the Illinois separated, some descending the Mississippi and others crossing to the western shore. The Tamaraos, more credulous than the rest, remained near the mouth of the Illinois, and were suddenly attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy. The men fled in dismay, and the women and children, to the number of 700, fell into the hands of the ferocious enemy. Then followed the tortures, butcheries and burnings which only the infuriated and imbruted Iroquois could perpetrate. LaSalle on his return discovered the half-charred bodies of women and children still bound to the stakes where they had suffered all the torments hellish hate could devise. In addition to those who had been burnt, the mangled bodies of women and children thickly covered the ground, many of which bore marks of brutality too horrid for record.

After the ravenous horde had sufficiently glutted their greed for carnage, they retired from the country. The Illinois returned and rebuilt their town.

TONTI SAFE AT GREEN BAY.

After the death of Ribourde, Tonti and his men again resumed their journey. Soon again their craft became disabled, when they abandoned it and started on foot for Lake Michigan. Their supply of provisions soon became exhausted, and they were compelled to subsist in a great measure on roots and herbs. One of their companion wandered off in search of game, and lost his way, and several days elapsed before he rejoined them. In his absence he was without flints and bullets, yet contrived to shoot some turkeys by using slugs cut from a pewter porringer and a firebrand to discharge his gun. Tonti fell sick of a fever and greatly retarded the progress of the march. Nearing Green Bay, the cold increased and the means of subsistence decreased and the party would have perished had they not found a few ears of corn and some frozen squashes in the fields of a deserted village. Near the close of November they had reached the Pottawatomies, who warmly greeted them. Their chief was an ardent admirer of the French, and was accustomed to say: "There were but three great captains in the world,—himself, Tonti and LaSalle." For the above account of Tonti's encounter with the Iroquois, we are indebted to Davidson and Stuve's History of Illinois.

LA SALLE'S RETURN.

LaSalle returned to Peoria only to meet the hideous picture of devastation. Tonti had escaped, but LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed; but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

LaSalle was born in France in 1643, of wealthy parentage, and educated in a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada, a poor man, in 1666. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits and travel and commerce with the Indians. He was granted a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. In 1669 he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois confederacy, at Onondaga, New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio river to the falls at Louisville. For many years previous, it must be remembered, missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest through Canada on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes of Niagara river, which entirely closed this latter route to the upper lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through Ottawa river to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French river, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, we have an explanation of the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the upper lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara river and the lower lakes to Canada commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in his wonderful achievements, and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown, and a body of troops, by which he repulsed the Iroquois and opened passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to build a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and platted against him, because he had abandoned them and united with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his success in opening new channels of commerce. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa, he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his men, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were permanently ended.

LA SALLE'S ASSASSINATION.

Again visiting the Illinois in the year 1682, LaSalle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. He erected a standard upon which he inscribed the arms of France, and took formal possession of the whole valley of this mighty river in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, and in honor of whom he named the country Louisiana. LaSalle then returned to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet of immigrants for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which they intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed rude huts and stockades on the shore for the protection of his followers, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois. With some twenty of his men they filed out of their fort on the 12th of January, 1687, and, after the parting—which was one of sighs, of tears, and of embraces, all seeming intuitively to know that they should see each other no more—they started on their disastrous journey. Two of the party, Du Haut and Leotot, when on a

hunting expedition in company with a nephew of LaSalle, assassinated him while asleep. The long absence of his nephew caused LaSalle to go in search of him. On approaching the murderers of his nephew, they fired upon him, killing him instantly. They then despoiled the body of its clothing, and left it to be devoured by the wild beasts of the forest. Thus, at the age of 43, perished one whose exploits have so greatly enriched the history of the New World. To estimate aright the marvels of his patient fortitude, one must follow on his track through the vast scene of his interminable journeyings, those thousands of weary miles of forest, marsh, and river, where, again and again, in the bitterness of baffled striving, the untiring pilgrim pushed onward toward the goal he never was to attain. America owes him an enduring memory; for in this masculine figure, cast in iron, she sees the heroic pioneer who guided her to the possession of her richest heritage.

Tonti, who had been stationed at the fort on the Illinois, learning of LaSalle's unsuccessful voyage, immediately started down the Mississippi to his relief. Reaching the Gulf, he found no traces of the colony. He then returned, leaving some of his men at the mouth of the Arkansas. These were discovered by the remnant of LaSalle's followers, who guided them to the fort on the Illinois, where they reported that LaSalle was in Mexico. The little band left at Fort St. Louis were finally destroyed by the Indians, and the murderers of LaSalle were shot. Thus ends the sad chapter of Robert Cavalier de LaSalle's exploration.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first mission in Illinois, as we have already seen, was commenced by Marquette in April, 1675. He called the religious society which he established the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception," and the town of Kaskaskia. The first military occupation of the country was at Fort Crevecoeur, erected in 1680; but there is no evidence that a settlement was commenced there, or at Peoria, on the lake above, at that early date. The first settlement of which there is any authentic account was commenced with the building of Fort St. Louis on the Illinois river in 1682; but this was soon abandoned. The oldest permanent settlement, not only in Illinois, but in the valley of the Mississippi, is at Kaskaskia, situated six miles above the mouth of the Kaskaskia river. This was settled in 1690 by the removal of the mission from old Kaskaskia, or Ft. St. Louis, on the Illinois river. Cahokia was settled about the same time. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders traveled down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. It was removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes. Illinois came into possession of the French in 1682, and was a dependency of Canada and a part of Louisiana. During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand. To the year 1730 the following five distinct settlements were made in the territory of Illinois, numbering, in population, 140 French families, about 600 "converted" Indians, and many traders: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia river six miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. Fort Chartres was built under the direction of the Mississippi Company in 1718, and was for a time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois, and the most impregnable fortress in North America. It was also the center of wealth and fashion in the West. For about eighty years the French retained peaceable possession of Illinois. Their amiable disposition and tact of ingratiating themselves with the Indians enabled

them to escape almost entirely the broils which weakened and destroyed other colonies. Whether exploring remote rivers or traversing hunting grounds in pursuit of game, in the social circle or as participants in the religious exercises of the church, the red men became their associates and were treated with the kindness and consideration of brothers. For more than a hundred years peace between the white man and the red was unbroken, and when at last this reign of harmony terminated it was not caused by the conciliatory Frenchman, but by the blunt and sturdy Anglo-Saxon. During this century, or until the country was occupied by the English, no regular court was ever held. When, in 1765, the country passed into the hands of the English, many of the French, rather than submit to a change in their institutions, preferred to leave their homes and seek a new abode. There are, however, at the present time a few remnants of the old French stock in the State, who still retain to a great extent the ancient habits and customs of their fathers.

The first settlement by Americans was made by a few families from Virginia, who founded a small colony near Bellefontaine, in Monroe county, in 1784.

THE MISSISSIPPI COMPANY.

During the earliest period of French occupation of this country, M. Tonti, LaSalle's attendant, was commander-in-chief of all the territory embraced between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico, and extending east and west of the Mississippi as far as his ambition or imagination pleased to allow. He spent twenty-one years in establishing forts and organizing the first settlements of Illinois. September 14, 1712, the French government granted a monopoly of all the trade and commerce of the country to M. Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, who established a trading company in Illinois, and it was by this means that the early settlements became permanent and others established. Crozat surrendered his charter in 1717, and the Company of the West, better known as the Mississippi Company, was organized, to aid and assist the banking system of John Law, the most famous speculator of modern times, and perhaps at one time the wealthiest private individual the world has ever known; but his treasure was transitory. Under the Company of the West a branch was organized called the Company of St. Philip's, for the purpose of working the rich silver mines supposed to be in Illinois, and Philip Renault was appointed as its agent. In 1719 he sailed from France with two hundred miners, laborers and mechanics. During 1719 the Company of the West was by royal order united with the Royal Company of the Indies, and had the influence and support of the crown, who was deluded by the belief that immense wealth would flow into the empty treasury of France. This gigantic scheme, one of the most extensive and wonderful bubbles ever blown up to astonish, deceive and ruin thousands of people, was set in operation by the fertile brain of John Law. Law was born in Scotland in 1671, and so rapid had been his career that at the age of twenty-three he was a "bankrupt, an adulterer, a murderer and an exiled outlaw." But he possessed great financial ability, and by his agreeable and attractive manners, and his enthusiastic advocacy of his schemes, he succeeded in inflaming the imagination of the mercurial Frenchmen, whose greed for gain led them to adopt any plans for obtaining wealth.

Law arrived in Paris with two and a half millions of francs, which he had gained at the gambling table, just at the right time. Louis XIV. had just died and left as a legacy empty coffers and an immense public debt. Every thing and every body was taxed to the last penny to pay even the interest. All the sources of industry were dried up; the very wind which wafted the barks of commerce seemed to have died away under the pressure of the time; trade stood still; the merchant, the trader, the artificer, once flourishing in affluence, were transformed into clamorous beggars. The life-blood that animated the kingdom was stagnated in all its arteries, and the danger of an awful crisis became such that the nation was on the verge of bankruptcy. At this critical juncture

John Law arrived and proposed his grand scheme of the Mississippi Company: 200,000 shares of stock at 500 livres each were at first issued. This sold readily and great profits were realized. More stock was issued, speculation became rife, the fever seized every body, and the wildest speculating frenzy pervaded the whole nation. Illinois was thought to contain vast and rich mines of minerals. Kaskaskia, then scarcely more than the settlement of a few savages, was spoken of as an emporium of the most extensive traffic, and as rivaling some of the cities of Europe in refinement, fashion and religious culture. Law was in the zenith of his glory, and the people in the zenith of their infatuation. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, were at once filled with visions of untold wealth, and every age, sex, rank and condition were buying and selling stocks. Law issued stock again and again, and readily sold until 2,235,000,000 livres were in circulation, equaling about \$450,000,000. While confidence lasted an impetus was given to trade never before known. An illusory policy everywhere prevailed, and so dazzled the eye that none could see in the horizon the dark cloud announcing the approaching storm. Law at the time was the most influential man in Europe. His house was beset from morning till night with eager applicants for stock. Dukes, marquises and counts, with their wives and daughters, waited for hours in the street below his door. Finding his residence too small, he changed it for the Place Vendome, whither the crowd followed him, and the spacious square had the appearance of a public market. The boulevards and public gardens were forsaken, and the Place Vendome became the most fashionable place in Paris; and he was unable to wait upon even one-tenth part of his applicants. The bubble burst after a few years, scattering ruin and distress in every direction. Law, a short time previous the most popular man in Europe, fled to Brussels, and in 1729 died in Venice, in obscurity and poverty.

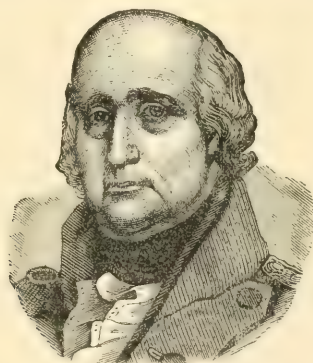
CHAPTER III.

ENGLISH RULE.

First Throes of the American Revolution — More About Gen. Clark — His Gallant Exploits — He Captures Kaskaskia and Vincennes — The County of Illinois Established — Patrick Henry — John Todd — A Good Government Provided.

As early as 1750 there could be perceived the first throes of the revolution, which gave a new master and new institutions to Illinois. France claimed the whole valley of the Mississippi, and England the right to extend her possessions westward as far as she might desire. Through colonial controversies the two mother countries were precipitated into a bloody war within the Northwestern Territory, George Washington firing the first gun of the military struggle which resulted in the overthrow of the French not only in Illinois but in North America. The French evinced a determination to retain control of the territory bordering the Ohio and Mississippi from Canada to the Gulf, and so long as the English colonies were confined to the sea-coast there was little reason for controversy. As the English, however, became acquainted with this beautiful and fertile portion of our country, they not only learned the value of the vast territory, but also resolved to set up a counter-claim to the soil. The French established numerous military and trading posts from the frontiers of Canada to New Orleans, and in order to establish also their claims to jurisdiction over the country they carved the lilies of France on the forest trees, or sunk plates of metal in the ground. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations; and though neither party resorted to

arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm should burst upon the frontier settlement. The French based their claims upon discoveries, the English on grants of territory extending from ocean to ocean, but neither party paid the least attention to the prior claims of the Indians. From this position of affairs, it was evident that actual collision between the contending parties would not much longer be deferred. The English Government, in anticipation of a war, urged the Governor of Virginia to lose no time in building two forts, which were equipped by arms from England. The French anticipated the English and gathered a considerable force to defend their possessions. The Governor determined to send a messenger to the nearest French post and demand an explanation. This resolution of the Governor brought into the history of our country for the first time the man of all others whom America most loves to honor, namely, George Washington. He was chosen, although not yet twenty-one years of age, as the one to perform this delicate and difficult mission. With five companions he set out on Nov. 10, 1753, and after a perilous journey returned Jan. 6, 1754. The struggle commenced and continued long, and was bloody and fierce; but on



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

the 10th of October, 1765, the ensign of France was replaced on the ramparts of Fort Chartres by the flag of Great Britain. This fort was the depot of supplies and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of the French. At this time the colonies of the Atlantic seaboard were assembled in preliminary congress at New York, dreaming of liberty and independence for the continent; and Washington, who led the expedition against the French for the English king, in less than ten years was commanding the forces opposed to the English tyrant. Illinois, besides being constructively a part of Florida for over one hundred years, during which time no Spaniard set foot upon her soil or rested his eyes upon her beautiful plains, for nearly ninety years had been in the actual occupation of the French, their puny settlements slumbering quietly in colonial dependence on the distant waters of the Kaskaskia, Illinois and Wabash.

GEN. CLARK'S EXPLOITS AND SUCCESSES.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under English rule, and on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war the British held every post of importance in the West. While the colonists of the East were maintaining a fierce struggle with the armies of

England, their western frontiers were ravaged by merciless butcheries of Indian warfare. The jealousy of the savage was aroused to action by the rapid extension of American settlement westward and the improper influence exerted by a number of military posts garrisoned by British troops. To prevent indiscriminate slaughters arising from these causes, Illinois became the theater of some of the most daring exploits connected with American history. The hero of the achievements by which this beautiful land was snatched as a gem from the British crown, was George Rogers Clark, of Virginia. He had closely watched the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan; he also knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and therefore was convinced that if the British could be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality. Having convinced himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlement might easily succeed, he repaired to the capital of Virginia, arriving November 5, 1777. While he was on his way, fortunately, Burgoyne was defeated (October 17), and the spirits of the colonists were thereby greatly encouraged. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. After satisfying the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his project, he received two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open. The latter authorized him to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, and serve three months after their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

HE TAKES KASKASKIA.

With these instructions Col. Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Holstein and Captains Helm and Bowman to other localities to enlist men; but none of them succeeded in raising the required number. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the expedition. With these companies and several private volunteers Clark commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present cities of Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind. Here, after having completed his arrangements and announced to the men their real destination, he left a small garrison; and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, they floated down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi river and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received good items of information; one that an alliance had been formed between France and the United States, and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants at the various frontier posts had been led by the British to believe that the "Long Knives," or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly, if treated with unexpected lenity. The march to Kaskaskia was made through a hot July sun, they arriving on the evening of the 4th of July, 1778. They captured the fort near the village and soon after the village itself, by surprise, and without the loss of a single man and without killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working on the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would; also he would protect them against any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect; and the inhabitants,

so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked-for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms; and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered and gladly placed themselves under his protection.

In the person of M. Gibault, priest of Kaskaskia, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the post next in importance to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted this offer, and July 14th, in company with a fellow-townsmen, Gibault started on his mission of peace. On the 1st of August he returned with the cheerful intelligence that every thing was peaceably adjusted at Vincennes in favor of the Americans. During the interval, Col. Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, and sent word to have a fort (which proved the germ of Louisville) erected at the falls of the Ohio.

While the American commander was thus negotiating with the Indians, Hamilton, the British Governor of Detroit, heard of Clark's invasion, and was greatly incensed because the country which he had in charge should be wrested from him by a few ragged militia. He therefore hurriedly collected a force, marched by way of the Wabash, and appeared before the fort at Vincennes. The inhabitants made an effort to defend the town, and when Hamilton's forces arrived, Captain Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans in the fort. These men had been sent by Clark. The latter charged a cannon and placed it in the open gateway, and the Captain stood by it with a lighted match and cried out, as Hamilton came in hailing distance, "Halt!" The British officer, not knowing the strength of the garrison, stopped, and demanded the surrender of the fort. Helm exclaimed, "No man shall enter here till I know the terms." Hamilton responded, "You shall have the honors of war." The entire garrison consisted of one officer and one private.

VINCENNES CAPTURED.

On taking Kaskaskia, Clark made a prisoner of Rocheblave, commander of the place, and got possession of all his written instructions for the conduct of the war. From these papers he received important information respecting the plans of Col. Hamilton, Governor at Detroit, who was intending to make a vigorous and concerted attack upon the frontier. After arriving at Vincennes, however, he gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, and trusting to his distance from danger and to the difficulty of approaching him, sent off his Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio, and to annoy the Americans in all ways. Thus he sat quietly down to pass the Winter with only about eighty soldiers, but secure, as he thought from molestation. But he evidently did not realize the character of the men with whom he was contending. Clark, although he could muster only one hundred and thirty men, determined to take advantage of Hamilton's weakness and security, and attack him as the only means of saving himself; for unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Accordingly, about the beginning of February, 1779, he dispatched a small galley which he had fitted out, mounted with two four-pounders and four swivels and manned with a company of soldiers, and carrying stores for his men, with orders to force her way up the Wabash, to take her station a few miles below Vincennes, and to allow no person to pass her. He himself marched with his little band, and spent sixteen days in traversing the country from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, passing with incredible fatigue through woods and marshes. He was five days in crossing the bottom lands of the Wabash; and for five miles was frequently up to the breast in water. After overcoming difficulties which had

been thought insurmountable, he appeared before the place and completely surprised it. The inhabitants readily submitted, but Hamilton at first defended himself in the fort. Next day, however, he surrendered himself and his garrison prisoners-of-war. By his activity in encouraging the hostilities of the Indians and by the revolting enormities perpetrated by those savages, Hamilton had rendered himself so obnoxious that he was thrown in prison and put in irons. During his command of the British frontier posts he offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of the Americans they would bring him, and earned in consequence thereof the title, "Hair-Buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

The services of Clark proved of essential advantage to his countrymen. They disconcerted the plans of Hamilton, and not only saved the western frontier from depredations by the savages, but also greatly cooled the ardor of the Indians for carrying on a contest in which they were not likely to be the gainers. Had it not been for this small army, a union of all the tribes from Maine to Georgia against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed.

COUNTY OF ILLINOIS.

In October, 1778, after the successful campaign of Col. Clark, the Assembly of Virginia erected the conquered country, embracing all the territory northwest of the Ohio river, into the County of Illinois, which was doubtless the largest county in the world, exceeding in its dimensions the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. To speak more definitely, it contained the territory now embraced in the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. On the 12th of December, 1778, John Todd was appointed Lieutenant-Commandant of this county by Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, and accordingly, also, the first of Illinois County.

CHAPTER IV.

FORMATION OF ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

Ordinance of 1787—Sympathy with Slavery—Governor St. Clair—The Territory Divided into Counties.

Illinois County remained a part of Virginia until that State ceded the Northwest Territory to the United States in 1784, as heretofore noted. This cession was really made in 1781, but the deed was not executed until March 1, 1784, hence the condition and government of the country remained the same as if no cession or transfer of domain had been contemplated. Immediately after the deed of cession, Congress, by ordinance, established a form of government, for the entire region from the Gulf to the Lakes, although the whole of it had not been acquired, and this form of government for the Northwestern Territory continued until the passage of the ordinance of 1787. No one can study the secret history of this ordinance and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye the destinies of these unborn States. American legislation has never achieved any thing more admirable, as an internal government, than this comprehensive ordinance. Its provisions concerning the distribution of property, the principles of civil and religious liberty which it laid at the foundation of the communities since established, and the efficient and simple organization by which it created the first machinery of civil society, are worthy of all the praise that has ever been given them.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This ordinance has a marvelous and interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit for framing it. This belongs, undoubtedly, to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belong the credit for suggesting the proviso contained in it against slavery, and also for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and their tributaries to all the citizens of the United States. To Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But the part taken by each in the long, laborious and eventful struggle which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance, consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to Freedom, Knowledge, and Union, will forever honor the names of those illustrious statesmen.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern Territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed a measure of this nature. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York. On July 5, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern Territory. Every thing seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty.

Cutler was a graduate of Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. As a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it presented a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the Northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the Western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provisions for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Catler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of States, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of



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which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

SYMPATHY WITH SLAVERY.

With all this timely aid it was, however, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. That portion was also settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt, and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and

bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves.

This part of the history of Illinois will be made to form a separate chapter of this volume.

GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR.

October 5, 1778, Congress appointed Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair to be Governor of this vast territory. Gov. St. Clair was born in Scotland, and came to America in 1775. He served in the French and English wars, and was a major general in the war of the Revolution. He was elected to Congress in 1786, and was chosen to preside over the deliberations of that body.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

After the division of the Northwestern Territory, Illinois became one of the counties of Indiana Territory, from which it was separated by an act of Congress approved February 3, 1809, forming the Territory of Illinois, with the capital at Kaskaskia, and a population estimated at 9,000. At the time of separation from Indiana it was made to include the present State of Wisconsin. Under the administration of Gov. St. Clair it had been divided into two counties — St. Clair and Randolph. President Madison first appointed John Boyle, of Kentucky, to be the Governor of the new dependency, but the office was not to his liking, and a change was affected by which Ninian Edwards became the first Governor of Illinois. When the Territory was created, Mr. Edwards was serving as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of which Boyle was an associate judge. To suit their respective inclinations they exchanged offices, and Mr. Edwards, through the influence of Henry Clay, was appointed to the office declined by Mr. Boyle, and the latter became Chief Justice of Kentucky. Mr. Edwards is remembered as a large, fine looking man, and one who wielded a ready pen and an eloquent tongue. He served as territorial governor with distinction, and after the organization of the State was elected to the same position, being the third governor.

CHAPTER V.

FIRST AMERICAN SETTLERS.

The Advance Guard — Route of Travel and Means of Transportation — Grades of Government — First Federal Judges — The Law-Making Power — The First Legislature — Population in 1809 — Location of Settlements — Personal Sketches of the Members of the First Territorial Legislature, etc.

Emigration westward from the Atlantic States commenced about 1779–80, and there can be no doubt that the brilliant achievements of Gen. Clark, heretofore noted, as they spread abroad, exercised a great influence in directing attention to the fertile prairies of Illinois. Marching through the country as his army did, they had every opportunity of seeing its rare beauty and examining its exceeding richness and general adaptability to agricultural purposes. The knowledge of the country thus gained by the men composing this little army of Spartan heroes was not long in spreading to the older settled parts of America, nor was it long until immigrants began to come in and select sites for homes and the pursuit of fortune. The increase of population from American immigration was necessarily slow for many years. This immigration was not confined to any one locality, but was scattered about in different sections, so that, notwithstanding the presence of an

estimated population of 9,000, a part of whom were French and French half-breeds, when the Territory was organized, the country still seemed like an undisturbed wilderness, as indeed by far the larger part of it was.

In the Spring of 1780, three hundred family boats arrived at the Falls of Ohio (Louisville), the most of them destined for Kentucky.* Some of them, however, were bound for Illinois. Among these there were James Moore, Shadrack Bond, James Garrison, Robert Kidd and Larken Rutherford, from Maryland and Virginia; the two last having been with Gen. Clark. In those perilous times they had crossed the Alleghany Mountains without molestation, descended the Ohio, stemmed the Mississippi, and landed safely at Kaskaskia. James Moore, the leader of this little band of pioneers, and some others, settled among the hills near Bellefontaine, in what is now Monroe county, while the remainder settled in the American Bottom (from which fact that name had its origin), near Harrisonville. James Piggot, John Doyle, Robert Whitehead and another man, named Bowen, soldiers in Clark's expedition, came soon after. Doyle was a man of family and taught school, and was, perhaps, the first to engage in teaching as a profession in Illinois. He could also speak French and Indian, and was frequently employed as Indian interpreter. No other American immigrants came till 1785, when the little band was reinforced by Joseph Ogle, Joseph Warley and James Andrews, from Virginia, each of them with a large family. James Leman, George Atcherson, David Waddell and their families, and several others, came in 1786.† The families here named were the advance guard of that mighty host that came to occupy Illinois in after years, and make it the grandest of all the States.

GRADES OF GOVERNMENT.

During the time Illinois formed a part of Indiana Territory, from 1800 to February, 1809, the government was of two grades: first, the law-making power, consisting of the Governor and judges, and, second, the Territorial Legislature, composed of a House of Representatives, elected by the people, and a Council appointed by the President and Senate of the United States. Illinois remained under the first grade until 1812.

Nathaniel Pope, a relative of Gov. Edwards, was appointed Territorial Secretary. He was born at the Falls of the Ohio, in Kentucky. Was one of the early graduates of Transylvania University at Lexington, after which he chose the profession of the law. At the age of twenty-one years he emigrated to St. Genevieve, then in Upper Louisiana, but now in Missouri, where he acquired full command of the French language. When twenty-six years of age, he received the appointment of Secretary of the Territory of Illinois, and on the 25th day of April, 1809, at St. Genevieve, before Judge Shrader, he took the prescribed oath of office and came to Illinois to enter upon the duties of his position. In the absence of the Governor, the Secretary was empowered, under the ordinance of 1787, to discharge the duties of the executive, and on the 28th day of April, three days after taking the oath of office, he inaugurated the new government by proclamation. The counties of St. Clair and Randolph, previously organized, were reinstated as the two counties of Illinois Territory. On the 3d of May he appointed and commissioned Elias Reeter to be Attorney-General; John Hay, Sheriff; Enoch Moore, Coroner; and seventeen justices of the peace. Hence it will be seen that the honor of starting the civil government of Illinois Territory belongs to Nathaniel Pope, the first Territorial Secretary.

Governor Edwards assumed the duties of his office on the 11th of June following, having subscribed to the oath of office before leaving Kentucky.

FIRST FEDERAL JUDGES.

On the organization of the Territory, Jesse B. Thomas, Alexander Stuart and William

**Barlow's* Kentucky.

†*Annals of the West.*

Sprigg were appointed Federal Judges. On the 16th of June, 1809, Governor Edwards, and Judges Stuart and Sprigg met together as a legislative body, as provided in the fifth section of the ordinance of 1787, and re-enacted such of the laws of the Indiana Territory as were suitable and applicable to Illinois, and with which the people had been familiar for nine years, all laws local or special to Indiana, being rejected. Many of these laws were as old as the Northwestern Territory, some of them having been imported from Pennsylvania and some of them from Massachusetts. They were adopted without change of phraseology.

Under the act of Territorial organization, provision was made for the advancement of the government from the first to the second grade whenever the Governor should be satisfied that a majority of the freeholders desired the same. Choosing to be guided by the popular will, Governor Edwards, on the 4th day of February, 1812, issued an order directing an election to be held in each county on the second Monday in April, to enable the people to determine whether they would enter upon the second grade. The question was decided in the affirmative by a large majority. Congress approved the action of the people, and on the 21st day of May an act was passed by which Illinois was raised to the second grade of government. That act also extended the right of suffrage to any white male person twenty-one years of age, who had paid a territorial tax and resided in the Territory one year next preceding any election, etc.

For nearly four years after the Territory was organized, no legislature existed. The Governor was both executive and, in a great measure, the law-making power. The powers thus exercised were conferred by the ordinance of 1787, under which the privileges of the citizen were limited to the freehold property class. The elective franchise was denied to all who were not the owners of fifty acres of land, and no one could aspire to a seat in the Legislature unless he was a freeholder of two hundred to five hundred acres of land. Those of the territorial officers not appointed by the President, were appointed by the Governor. The people were not permitted to elect justices of the peace, county surveyors, treasurers, coroners, sheriffs, clerks, judges of the inferior courts, nor even choose the officers of the territorial militia. All this power, and much more, was vested in the Governor.

At the time of the organization of the Territory, the population was estimated at 9,000. The census of 1810 returned a total of 12,282. Of this number 11,501 were whites, 168 were slaves, and 613 of all others except Indians. The settlements had extended north to the Wood River country in the present county of Madison; east, along Silver creek and up Kaskaskia river, and south and east from Kaskaskia for a distance of fifteen miles on the Fort Massac road. The Birds had located at the mouth of the Ohio, at the present site of Cairo. At old Massac and the Ohio salines a small settlement had been recognized for some time. At Shawneetown there had been a few straggling houses since 1805. A few families were scattered along the west side of the Wabash, a man named McCawley having pushed inland as far as the Vincennes road-crossing of the Little Wabash. These, however, were mostly abandoned during the war of 1812. The settlements were all weak, and from 1810 until the close of the war, there was no immigration of note.

Such was the extent of settlements and population when the people voted in favor of advancing their Government to the second grade. September 16, following, the Governor and judges having organized Madison, Gallatin and Johnson counties, their establishment was published by proclamation. This increased the number of counties to five. Another proclamation of the same date ordered an election to be held in each county on the 8th, 9th and 10th days of October, for five members of the legislative council, seven members of the House and a delegate to Congress. Shadrach Bond was elected as delegate to Congress. The choice for members of the Council and House of Representatives resulted:

Council—Benjamin Tallot, Gallatin county; William Biggs, St. Clair county; Samuel Judy, Madison county; Pierre Menard, Randolph county; Thomas Ferguson, Johnson county—5.

House—George Fisher, Randolph county; Phillip Trammel and Alexander Wilson, Gallatin county; John Grammar, Johnson county; Joshua Oglesby and Jacob Short, St. Clair county; William Jones, Madison county—7.

This was a new departure for the people of Illinois, and the dawning of that political career that has made the State so noted among the other States of the Union, and the first election for law-makers ever held in the Territory. Stowe's History of Illinois, published in 1876, preserves the following sketches of the members:

PIERRE MENARD, chosen to preside over the deliberations of the council, was a Canadian Frenchman, and had settled at Kaskaskia in 1739. He was a merchant, and enjoyed an extensive trade with the Indians, over whom he exercised a great influence, and was, for many years, government agent for them. He was well informed, energetic, frank and honest, and very popular with all classes.

WILLIAM BIGGS was an intelligent and respectable member, who had been a soldier in Clark's expedition, and ten years afterward had been a prisoner for several years among the Kaskapies. He wrote and published a complete narrative of his Indian captivity, and in 1829 Congress voted him three sections of land. He was County Judge for many years.

SAMUEL JUDY was a man of energy, fortitude and enterprise. The Fall preceding he commanded the corps of spies in Gov. Edwards' military campaign to Peoria Lake. Some of his descendants still reside in Madison county.

JOSHUA OGLESBY was a local Methodist preacher of ordinary education. He resided on a farm and was greatly respected by his neighbors.

JACOB SHORT, the son-in-law of Oglesby, removed to Illinois with his father Moses in 1796, and pursued farming. He distinguished himself as a ranger in the war of 1812.

GEORGE FISHER possessed a fair education, and was a physician by profession. He removed from Virginia to Kaskaskia in 1800 and engaged in merchandising, but resided on a farm when elected to the territorial assembly. He was afterwards in public life.

PHILIP TRAMMEL was a man of discriminating mind, inclined to the profession of arms. He was the lessee of the United saline in Gallatin county.

ALEXANDER WILSON (Mr. Trammel's colleague), was a popular tavern keeper at Shawneetown, and a man of fair ability.

WILLIAM JONES was a Baptist preacher, grave in his deportment, and possessed of moderate abilities. He was born in North Carolina, removed to Illinois in 1806, in the Rattan Prairie east of Alton.*

JOHN GRAMMAR made his first appearance in public at this first session of the Illinois Territorial Legislature. He had no education, but was a man of great natural shrewdness. He afterward represented Union county frequently during a period of twenty years.

It was related of him that after his election, in order to procure clothing suitable to the occasion and in which to appear in the Assembly, himself and family gathered a large quantity of hickory nuts, which were taken to the Ohio saline and traded for blue strawding, such as the Indians wore for breech-cloths. When the neighboring women assembled to make up the garments, it was found that he had not invested quite enough nuts. The pattern was measured in every way possible, but it was unmistakably scant. After exhausting every device to make the goods "hold out" and all the desired measure, the women decided that the next best and only thing that could be done would be to make a "hoo-tailed coat and a long pair of leggings," which resolution they carried into execution. And arrayed in this suit he made his appearance at the capital, and

*Annals of the West.

continued to wear it the greater part of the session. "Notwithstanding his illiteracy," says Mr. Ford, "he had the honor of originating the practice much followed by public men since, of voting against all new measures, it being easier to conciliate public opinion for being remiss in voting for a good measure, than to suffer arraignment for aiding in the passage of an unpopular one."

By proclamation, issued on the 19th of November, the Governor ordered the members elect to convene at Kaskaskia, the seat of government, on the 25th of that month. The two bodies met in a large, rough old building of uncut limestone,* with steep roof and gables, of unpainted boards, situated in the center of a square, which, after the ruin and abandonment of Fort Chartres, had served the French as the headquarters of the military commandant. The first floor, a large, low, cheerless room, was fitted up for the House, and a small chamber above for the Council Chamber. Pierre Menard was chosen President of the Council, and John Thomas as Secretary. William C. Greenup was elected Clerk of the House. The two Houses elected a door-keeper in common. All the twelve members boarded with one family, and lodged, it has been said, in one room.

* * * * * The members addressed themselves to the business in hand, without delay or circumlocution. Windy speeches and contention were unknown, and parliamentary tacticians, if any there were, met with no indulgence: and it has been naively remarked that not a lawyer appeared on the roll of names.

CHAPTER VI.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The Outbreak — Massacre at Fort Dearborn — Slaughter of Prisoners — Kinzie Family Saved — Expedition Against the Indians — An Indian Killed — Town Burned — Peoria Burned — Second Expedition Against the Indians — Expedition up the Mississippi — A Desperate Fight — Another Expedition.

For some years previous to the war between the United States and England, in 1812, considerable trouble was experienced with the Indians. Marauding bands of savages would attack small settlements and inhumanly butcher all the inhabitants, and mutilate their dead bodies. To protect themselves, the settlers organized companies of rangers and erected block-houses and stockades in every settlement. The largest, strongest and best of these was Fort Russell, near the present village of Edwardsville. This stockade was made the main rendezvous for troops and military stores, and Gov. Edwards, who, during the perilous times of 1812, when Indian hostilities threatened on every hand, assumed command of the Illinois forces, established his headquarters at this place. The Indians were incited to many of these depredations by English emissaries, who for years continued their dastardly work of "setting the red men, like dogs, upon the whites."

In the Summer of 1811 a peace convention was held with the Pottawatomies at Peoria, when they promised that peace should prevail: but their promises were soon broken. Tecumseh, the great warrior, and fit successor of Pontiac, started in the Spring of 1811, to arouse the Southern Indians to war against the whites. The purpose of this chieftain was well known to Gov. Harrison, of Indiana Territory, who determined during Tecumseh's absence to strike and disperse the hostile forces collected at Tippecanoe. This he successfully did on Nov. 7, winning the sobriquet of "Tippecanoe," by which he was afterwards commonly known. Several peace councils were held, at which the Indi-

* Stone.

ans promised good behavior, but only to deceive the whites. Almost all the savages of the Northwest were thoroughly stirred up and did not desire peace. The British agents at various points, in anticipation of war with the United States, sought to enlist the favor of the savages by distributing to them large supplies of arms, ammunition and other goods.

The English continued their insults to our flag upon the high seas, and their government refusing to relinquish its offensive course, all hopes of peace and safe commercial relations were abandoned, and Congress, on the 19th of June, 1812, formally declared war against Great Britain. In Illinois the threatened Indian troubles had already caused a more thorough organization of the militia and greater protection by the erection of forts. As intimated, the Indians took the war-path long before the declaration of hostilities between the two civilized nations, committing great depredations, the most atrocious of which was the

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812 between the United States and England, the greatest, as well as the most revolting, massacre of whites that ever occurred in Illinois, was perpetrated by the Pottawatomie Indians, at Fort Dearborn. This fort was built by the Government, in 1804, on the south side of the Chicago river, and was garrisoned by 54 men under command of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm and Ensign Roman: Dr. Voorhees, surgeon. The residents at the post at that time were the wives of officers Heald and Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadians. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them.

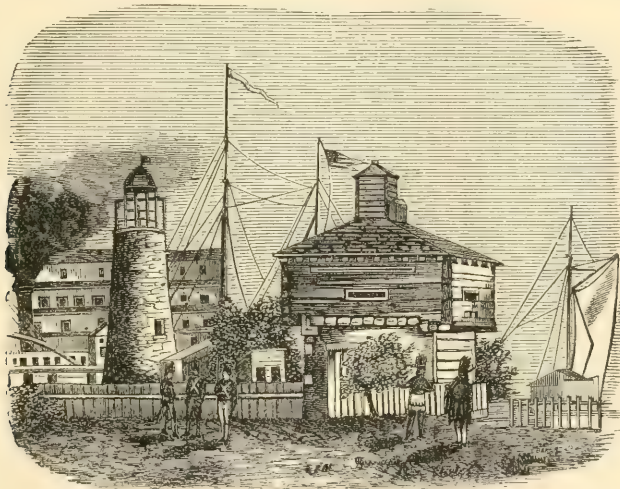
On the 7th of August, 1812, arrived the order from Gen. Hull, at Detroit, to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and distribute all United States property to the Indians. Chicago was so deep in the wilderness that this was the first intimation the garrison received of the declaration of war made on the 19th of June. The Indian chief who brought the dispatch advised Capt. Heald not to evacuate, but that if he should decide to do so, it be done immediately, and by forced marches elude the concentration of the savages before the news be circulated among them. To this most excellent advice the Captain gave no heed, but on the 12th held a council with the Indians, apprising them of the orders received, and offering a liberal reward for an escort of Pottawatomies to Fort Wayne. The Indians, with many professions of friendship, assented to all he proposed, and promised all he required. The remaining officers refused to join in the council, for they had been informed that treachery was designed, — that the Indians intended to murder those in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. The port holes were open, displaying cannons pointing directly upon the council. This action, it is supposed, prevented a massacre at that time.

Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Capt. Heald not to confide in their promises, or distribute the arms and ammunition among them, for it would only put power in their hands to destroy the whites. This argument, true and excellent in itself, was now certainly inopportune, and would only incense the treacherous foe. But the Captain resolved to follow it, and accordingly on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property, the arms were broken, and the barrels of whisky, of which there was a large quantity, were rolled quietly through the sally-port, their heads knocked in and their contents emptied into the river. On that night the lurking redskins crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of the promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river, and the Indians asserted that such an abundance of "fire-water" had been emptied into the river as to make it taste "groggy." Many of them drank of it freely.

On the 14th the desponding garrison was somewhat cheered by the arrival of Capt.

Wells, with 15 friendly Miamis. Capt. Wells heard at Fort Wayne of the order to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and knowing the hostile intentions of the Indians, made a rapid march through the wilderness to protect, if possible, his niece, Mrs. Heald, and the officers and the garrison from certain destruction. But he came too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the following morning.

The fatal morning of the 16th at length dawned brightly on the world. The sun shone in unclouded splendor upon the glassy waters of Lake Michigan. At 9 A. M., the party moved out of the southern gate of the fort, in military array. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul. Capt. Wells, with his face blackened after the manner of the Indians, led the advance guard at the head of his friendly Miamis, the garrison with loaded arms, the baggage wagons with the sick, and the women and children following, while the Pottawatomie Indians, about 500 in



OLD FORT DEARBORN.

number, who had pledged their honor to escort the whites in safety to Fort Wayne, brought up the rear. The party took the road along the lake shore. On reaching the range of sand-hills separating the beach from the prairie, about one mile and a half from the fort, the Indians defiled to the right into the prairie, bringing the sand-hills between them and the whites. This divergence was scarcely effected when Capt. Wells, who had kept in advance with his Indians, rode furiously back and exclaimed, "They are about to attack us. Form instantly and charge upon them!" These words were scarcely uttered before a volley of balls from Indian muskets was poured in upon them. The troops were hastily formed into line and charged up the bank. One veteran of 70 fell as they ascended. The Indians were driven back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged by 54 soldiers, 12 civilians, and three or four women — the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset — against 500 Indian warriors. The whites

behaved gallantly, and sold their lives dearly. They fought desperately until two-thirds of their number were slain; the remaining 27 surrendered. And now the most sickening and heart-rending butchery of this calamitous day was committed by a young savage, who assailed one of the baggage wagons containing 12 children, every one of which fell beneath his murderous tomahawk. When Capt. Wells, who with the others had become prisoner, beheld this scene at a distance, he exclaimed in a tone loud enough to be heard by the savages, "If this be your game, I can kill, too;" and turning his horse, started for the place where the Indians had left their squaws and children. The Indians hotly pursued, but he avoided their deadly bullets for a time. Soon his horse was killed and he severely wounded. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. But an enraged warrior stabbed him in the back, and he fell dead. His heart was afterward taken out, cut in pieces and distributed among the tribes. Billy Caldwell, a half-breed Wyandot, well-known in Chicago long afterward, buried his remains the next day. Wells street in Chicago, perpetuates his memory.

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. A wife of one of the soldiers, who had frequently heard that the Indians subjected their prisoners to tortures worse than death, resolved not to be taken alive, and continued fighting until she was literally cut to pieces. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian, and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought bravely, receiving several wounds. Though faint from loss of blood, she managed to keep in her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you would not kill a squaw." The arm of the savage fell, and the life of this heroic woman was saved. Mrs. Helm had an encounter with a stalwart Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same time she seized the savage round the neck and endeavored to get his scalping-knife which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling, she was dragged from his grasp by another and an older Indian. The latter bore her, struggling and resisting, to the lake and plunged her in. She soon perceived it was not his intention to drown her, because he held her in such a position as to keep her head out of the water. She recognized him to be a celebrated chief called Black Partridge. When the firing ceased she was conducted up the sand-bank.

SLAUGHTER OF PRISONERS.

The prisoners were taken back to the Indian camp, when a new scene of horror was enacted. The wounded not being included in the terms of the surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, nearly all the wounded were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British general. In the stipulation of surrender, Capt. Heald had not particularly mentioned the wounded. These helpless sufferers, on reaching the Indian camp, were therefore regarded by the brutal savages as fit subjects upon which to display their cruelty and satisfy their desire for blood. Referring to the terrible butchery of the prisoners, in an account given by Mrs. Helm, she says: "An old squaw, infuriated by the loss of friends or excited by the sanguinary scenes around her, seemed possessed of demonic fury. She seized a stable-fork and assaulted one miserable victim, who lay groaning and writhing in the agonies of his wound, aggravated by the scorching beams of the sun. With a delicacy of feeling, scarcely to have been expected under such circumstances, Wan-bee-nee-wan stretched a mat across two poles, between me and this dreadful scene. I was thus spared, in some degree, a view of its horrors, although I could not entirely close my ears to the cries of the sufferer. The following night five more of the wounded prisoners were tomahawked."

KINZIE FAMILY SAVED.

That evening, about sundown, a council of chiefs was held to decide the fate of the prisoners, and it was agreed to deliver them to the British commander at Detroit. After dark, many warriors from a distance came into camp, who were thirsting for blood, and were determined to murder the prisoners regardless of the terms of surrender. Black Partridge, with a few of his friends, surrounded Kinzie's house to protect the inmates from the tomahawks of the bloodthirsty savages. Soon a band of hostile warriors rushed by them into the house, and stood with tomahawks and scalping-knives, awaiting the signal from their chief to commence the work of death. Black Partridge said to Mrs. Kinzie: "We are doing every thing in our power to save you, but all is now lost; you and your friends, together with all the prisoners of the camp, will now be slain." At that moment a canoe was heard approaching the shore, when Black Partridge ran down to the river, trying in the darkness to make out the new comers, and at the same time



OLD KINZIE HOUSE.

shouted, "Who are you?" In the bow of the approaching canoe stood a tall, manly personage, with a rifle in his hand. He jumped ashore exclaiming, "I am Sau-ga-nash." "Then make all speed to the house; our friends are in danger, and you only can save them." It was Billy Caldwell, the half-breed Wyandot. He hurried forward, entered the house with a resolute step, deliberately removed his accoutrements, placed his rifle behind the door, and saluted the Indians: "How now, my friends! a good day to you. I was told there were enemies here, but am glad to find only friends." Diverted by the coolness of his manner, they were ashamed to avow their murderous purpose, and simply asked for some cotton goods to wrap their dead, for burial. And thus, by his presence of mind, Caldwell averted the murder of the Kinzie family and the prisoners. The latter, with their wives and children, were dispersed among the Pottawatomie tribes along the Illinois, Rock, and Wabash rivers, and some to Milwaukee. The most of them were ransomed at Detroit the following Spring. A part of them, however, remained in captivity another year.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

By the middle of August, through the disgraceful surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, and the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and massacre of its garrison, the British and Indians were in possession of the whole Northwest. The savages, emboldened by their successes, penetrated deeper into the settlements, committing great depredations. The activity and success of the enemy aroused the people to a realization of the great danger their homes and families were in. Gov. Edwards collected a force of 350 men at Camp Russell, and Capt. Russell came from Vincennes with about 50 more. Being officered and equipped, they proceeded about the middle of October on horseback, carrying with them twenty days' rations, to Peoria. Capt. Craig was sent with two boats up the Illinois, with provisions and tools to build a fort. The little army proceeded to Peoria lake, where was located a Pottawatomie village. They arrived late at night, within a few miles of the village, without their presence being known to the Indians. Four men were sent out that night to reconnoiter the position of the village. The four brave men who volunteered for this perilous service were Thomas Carlin (afterward Governor), and Robert, Stephen and Davis Whiteside. They proceeded to the village and explored it and the approaches to it thoroughly, without starting an Indian or provoking the bark of a dog. The low lands between the Indian village and the troops were covered with a rank growth of tall grass, so high and dense as to readily conceal an Indian on horseback, until within a few feet of him. The ground had become still more yielding by recent rains, rendering it almost impassable by mounted men. To prevent detection, the soldiers had camped without lighting the usual camp-fires. The men lay down in their cold and cheerless camp, with many misgivings. They well remembered how the skulking savages fell upon Harrison's men at Tippecanoe during the night. To add to their fears, a gun in the hands of a soldier was carelessly discharged, raising great consternation in the camp.

AN INDIAN KILLED.

Through a dense fog which prevailed the following morning, the army took up its line of march for the Indian town, Capt. Judy with his corps of spies in advance. In the tall grass they came up with an Indian and his squaw, both mounted. The Indian wanted to surrender, but Judy observed that he "did not leave home to take prisoners," and instantly shot one of them. With the blood streaming from his mouth and nose, and in his agony "singing the death song," the dying Indian raised his gun, shot and mortally wounded a Mr. Wright, and in a few minutes expired. Many guns were immediately discharged at the other Indian, not then known to be a squaw, all of which missed her. Badly scared, and her husband killed by her side, the agonizing wails of the squaw were heart-rending. She was taken prisoner, and afterward restored to her nation.

TOWN BURNED.

On nearing the town a general charge was made, the Indians fleeing to the interior wilderness. Some of their warriors made a stand, when a sharp engagement occurred, but the Indians were routed. In their flight they left behind all their Winter's store of provisions, which was taken, and their town burned. Some Indian children were found who had been left in the hurried flight, also some disabled adults, one of whom was in a starving condition and with a voracious appetite partook of the bread given him. He is said to have been killed by a cowardly trooper straggling behind, after the main army had resumed its retrograde march, who wanted to be able to boast that he had killed an Indian.

About the time Gov. Edwards started with his little band against the Indians, Gen. Hopkins, with 2,000 Kentucky riflemen, left Vincennes to cross the prairies of Illinois



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEF.

and destroy the Indian villages along the Illinois river. Edwards, with his rangers, expected to act in concert with Gen. Hopkins' riflemen. After marching 80 or 90 miles into the enemy's country, Gen. Hopkins' men became dissatisfied, and on Oct. 20 the entire army turned and retreated homeward before even a foe had been met. After the victory of the Illinois rangers they heard nothing of Gen. Hopkins and his 2,000 mounted Kentucky riflemen: and apprehending that a large force of warriors would be speedily collected, it was deemed prudent not to protract their stay, and accordingly the retrograde march was commenced the very day of the attack.

PEORIA BURNED.

The force of Capt. Craig, in charge of the provision boats, was not idle during this time. They proceeded to Peoria, where they were fired on by ten Indians during the night, who immediately fled. Capt. Craig discovered, at daylight, their tracks leading up into the French town. He inquired of the French their whereabouts, who denied all knowledge of them, and said they "had heard or seen nothing:" but he took the entire number prisoners, burned and destroyed Peoria, and bore the captured inhabitants away on his boats to a point below the present city of Alton, where he landed and left them in the woods,—men, women and children,—in the inclement month of November, without shelter, and without food other than the slender stores they had themselves gathered up before their departure. They found their way to St. Louis in an almost starving condition. The burning of Peoria and taking its inhabitants prisoners, on the mere suspicion that they sympathized with the Indians, was generally regarded as a needless, if not wanton, act of military power.

SECOND EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

In the early part of 1813, the country was put in as good defense as the sparse population admitted. In spite of the precaution taken, numerous depredations and murders were committed by the Indians, which again aroused the whites, and another expedition was sent against the foe, who had collected in large numbers in and around Peoria. This army was composed of about 900 men, collected from both Illinois and Missouri, and under command of Gen. Howard. They marched across the broad prairies of Illinois to Peoria, where there was a small stockade in charge of United States troops. Two days previously the Indians made an attack on the fort, but were repulsed. Being in the enemy's country, knowing their stealthy habits, and the troops at no time observing a high degree of discipline, many unnecessary night alarms occurred, yet the enemy were far away. The army marched up the lake to Chillicothe, burning on its way two deserted villages. At the present site of Peoria the troops remained in camp several weeks. While there they built a fort, which they named in honor of Gen. George Rogers Clark, who with his brave Virginians wrested Illinois from the English during the Revolutionary struggle. This fort was destroyed by fire in 1818. It gave a name to Peoria which it wore for several years. After the building of Fort Crevecoeur, in 1680, Peoria lake was very familiar to Western travel and history: but there is no authentic account of a permanent European settlement there until 1778, when La Ville de Meillet, named after its founder, was started. Owing to the quality of the water and its greater salubrity, the location was changed to the present site of Peoria, and by 1796 the old had been entirely abandoned for the new village. After its destruction in 1812 it was not settled again until 1819, and then by American pioneers, though in 1813 Fort Clark was built there.

EXPEDITION UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

The second campaign against the Indians at Peoria closed without an engagement, or even a sight of the enemy, yet great was the benefit derived from it. It showed to the Indian the power and resources of his white foe. Still the calendar of the horrible

deeds of butchery of the following year is long and bloody. A joint expedition again moved against the Indians in 1814, under Gov. Clark, of Missouri. This time they went up the Mississippi in barges, Prairie du Chien being the point of destination. There they found a small garrison of British troops, which, however, soon fled, as did the inhabitants, leaving Clark in full possession. He immediately set to work and erected Fort Shelby. The Governor returned to St. Louis, leaving his men in peaceable possession of the place, but a large force of British and Indians came down upon them, and the entire garrison surrendered. In the mean time Gen. Howard sent 108 men to strengthen the garrison. Of this number 66 were Illinois rangers, under Capts. Rector and Riggs, who occupied two boats. The remainder were with Lieut. Campbell.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

At Rock Island Campbell was warned to turn back, as an attack was contemplated. The other boats passed on up the river and were some two miles ahead when Campbell's barge was struck by a strong gale which forced it against a small island near the Illinois shore. Thinking it best to lie to till the wind abated, sentinels were stationed while the men went ashore to cook breakfast. At this time a large number of Indians on the main shore under Black Hawk commenced an attack. The savages in canoes passed rapidly to the island, and with a war-whoop rushed upon the men, who retreated and sought refuge in the barge. A battle of brisk musketry now ensued between the few regulars aboard the stranded barge and the hordes of Indians under cover of trees on the island, with severe loss to the former. Meanwhile Capts. Rector and Riggs, ahead with their barges, seeing the smoke of battle, attempted to return; but in the strong gale, Riggs' boat became unmanageable and was stranded on the rapids. Rector, to avoid a similar disaster, let go his anchor. The rangers, however, opened with good aim and telling effect upon the savages. The unequal combat having raged for some time and about closing, the commander's barge, with many wounded and several dead on board—among the former Lieut. Campbell—was discovered to be on fire. Now Rector and his brave Illinois rangers, comprehending the horrid situation, performed, without delay, as cool and heroic a deed—and did it well—as ever imperiled the life of mortal man. In the howling gale, in full view of hundreds of infuriated savages, and within range of their rifles, they deliberately raised anchor, lightened their barge by casting overboard quantities of provisions, and guided it with the utmost labor down the swift current, to the windward of the burning barge, and under the galling fire of the enemy rescued all the survivors, and removed the wounded and dying to their vessel. This was a deed of noble daring and as heroic as any performed during the war in the West. Rector hurried with his over-crowded vessel to St. Louis.

It was now feared that Riggs and his company were captured and sacrificed by the savages. His vessel, which was strong and well armed, was for a time surrounded by the Indians, but the whites on the inside were well sheltered. The wind becoming allayed in the evening, the boat, under cover of the night, glided safely down the river without the loss of a single man.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Notwithstanding the disastrous termination of the two expeditions already sent out, during the year 1814, still another was projected. It was under Maj. Zachary Taylor, afterward President. Rector and Whiteside, with the Illinoisan, were in command of boats. The expedition passed Rock Island unmolested, when it was learned the country was not only swarming with Indians, but that the English were there in command with a detachment of regulars and artillery. The advanced boats in command of Rector, Whiteside and Hempstead, turned about and began to descend the rapids, fighting with

great gallantry the hordes of the enemy, who were pouring their fire into them from the shore at every step.

Near the mouth of Rock river Maj. Taylor anchored his fleet out in the Mississippi. During the night the English planted a battery of six pieces down at the water's edge, to sink or disable the boats, and filled the islands with redskins to butcher the whites, who might, unarmed, seek refuge there. But in this scheme they were frustrated. In the morning Taylor ordered all the force, except 20 boatmen on each vessel, to the upper island to dislodge the enemy. The order was executed with great gallantry, the island scoured, many of the savages killed, and the rest driven to the lower island. In the meantime the British cannon told with effect upon the fleet. The men rushed back and the boats were dropped down the stream out of range of the cannon. Capt. Rector was now ordered with his company to make a sortie on the lower island, which he did, driving the Indians back among the willows; but they being re-inforced, in turn hurled Rector back upon the sand-beach.

A council of officers called by Taylor had by this time decided that their force was too small to contend with the enemy, who outnumbered them three to one, and the boats were in full retreat down the river. As Rector attempted to get under way his boat grounded, and the savages, with demoniac yells, surrounded it, when a most desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The gallant ranger, Samuel Whiteside, observing the imminent peril of his brave Illinois comrade, went immediately to his rescue, who but for his timely aid would undoubtedly have been overpowered, with all his force, and murdered.

Thus ended the last, like the two previous expeditions up the Mississippi during the war of 1812, in defeat and disaster. The enemy was in undisputed possession of all the country north of the Illinois river, and the prospects respecting those territories boded nothing but gloom. With the approach of Winter, however, Indian depredations ceased to be committed, and the peace of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, closed the war.

CHAPTER VII.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY ADMITTED AS A STATE.

Constitutional Convention—Meeting of the Convention—Constitution Adopted—Arbitrary Features—First Election Under the Constitution—Lincoln—Grant—Rawlins—Douglas—Shields—Illinoisans in the War of the Rebellion—Elias Kent Kane—Congressional Act of Admission—Boundary Question—Boundary Conventions—Attempt to form Another Territory—Failure of the Attempt—Shadrach Bond—Pierre Menard—Other State Officers—Meeting of the General Assembly—Financial—Territorial Revenue—State Revenue—How Collected—The Whipping Post—Earthquakes.

On the 18th day of April, 1818, the Congress of the United States passed an act entitled "An act to enable the people of the Territory of Illinois to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States." Immediately after the passage, approval and publication of this act, an election was ordered to choose delegates to form a State convention.

At this time there were fifteen organized counties in the territory, all in the southern part of the State, to which section the settlement of the territory had been confined. These counties were organized in the following chronological order:

St. Clair, 1790; Randolph, 1795; Madison, Gallatin and Johnson, 1812; Edwards,

1814; White, Monroe, Pope and Jackson, 1816; Crawford and Bond, 1817; Union, Washington and Franklin, 1818.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

The convention assembled at Kaskaskia in July, of that year, and completed its labors by signing the constitution on the 26th day of August following. The names of the delegates and the counties they represented are subjoined:

St. Clair county, Jesse B. Thomas, John Messinger and James Lemon, Jr.

Randolph, George Fisher, Elias Kent Kane.

Madison, Benjamin Stephenson, Joseph Borong, Abraham Pickett.

Gallatin, Michael Jones, Leonard White, Adolphus Frederick Hubbard.

Johnson, Kezekiah West, William McFatrige.

Edwards, Seth Gard, Levi Compton.

White, Willis Hargrave, William McHenry.

Monroe, Caldwell Carns, Enoch Moore.

Pope, Samuel O'Melveney, Hamlet Ferguson.

Jackson, Conrad Will, James Hall, Jr.

Crawford, Joseph Kitchell, Edward N. Cullom.

Bond, Thomas Kilpatrick, Samuel G. Morse.

Union, William Echols, John Whitaker.

Washington, Andrew Bankson. Bankson's colleague died during the session of the convention.

Franklin, Isham Harrison, Thomas Roberts.

Jesse B. Thomas, of St. Clair county, was chosen to preside over the deliberations of the convention, and William C. Greenup to be its secretary.

ARBITRARY FEATURES.

"The constitution was not submitted to a vote of the people for their approval or rejection; nor did the people have much to do with the choice or election of officers generally under it, other than that of governors, the general assemblies, sheriffs and coronors. Notwithstanding the elective franchise was in a blazen manner extended to all white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, having a residence in the State of six months next preceding any election, which it will be perceived included aliens, and possibly invited immigration, there was scarcely an office left to be filled by its exercise." —[Stuve's History of Ill., p. 297.]

Says Mr. Ford: "The Constitution, as formed, required the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to have been citizens of the United States for thirty years before their election. It also gave power to the Governor to nominate, and the Senate to confirm, all officers whose appointments were not otherwise provided for by the Constitution; the only exceptions to this rule being the judges of the supreme and inferior courts, State Treasurer and public printer. But motives of favor to particular persons who were looked to to hold office under the new government, induced the convention to make exceptions in both these cases, which, in the case of appointments to office in the hands of the Legislature, became the general rule."

Thus it seems that "the electors of the people were not entrusted with the choice of State officers other than mentioned; nor of their judges, either supreme, circuit or probate; nor of their prosecuting attorneys, county or circuit clerks, recorders or justices of the peace; the appointment of nearly all of these being vested in the General Assembly, which body was not slow to avail itself of the powers thus conferred to their full extent." * * * "The Governor was denied the veto power, but, jointly with the four Supreme Judges, was constituted a council to revise all bills passed. For this purpose the judges were required to attend at the seat of government during the sessions

of the Legislature, without compensation. If the council of revision, or a majority, deemed it improper for any bill to become a law, their objections were noted in writing; but the bill might, notwithstanding, be passed over their objections, by a majority, and become a law. While the Executive is commonly a co-ordinate branch of the law-making power, here he was entirely stripped, and while the judicial department is never thus vested, here it was clothed with a *quasi* legislative prerogative."

Mr. Stuve continues: "The Constitution was about the first organic law of any State in the Union to abolish imprisonment for debt. It did not prohibit the Legislature from granting divorces, and this was a fruitful source of legislation, as the old statutes abundantly testify. But its worst feature, perhaps, was the want of limitation against the Legislature loaning or pledging the faith and credit of the State in aid of, or to the undertaking of, any public or private enterprise, or to the aid of individuals, associations or corporations. The absence of such most necessary limitations, caused her repeated connections afterwards with banking schemes, and her undertaking the vast system of internal improvements in 1837, all of which proved detrimental to her credit, harassing and expensive to her finances, and came near bankrupting and completing her ruin."

Section eighteen of article two provided that "the General Assembly of this State shall not allow the following officers of the government greater or smaller annual salaries than as follows, until the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four: the Governor, one thousand dollars; and the Secretary of State, six hundred dollars."

Section two of article three: "The first election for governor shall commence on the third Thursday of September next (1818), and continue for that and the two succeeding days; and the next election shall be held on the first Monday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one. And forever after, elections for governor shall be held once in four years, on the first Monday of August."

Section three of the same article: "The first governor shall hold his office until the first Monday of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified to office; and forever after, the governor shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified, but he shall not be eligible for more than four years in any term of eight years," etc.

FIRST ELECTION UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Pursuant to section two of article two of the Constitution, the first election for governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., commenced on the third Thursday of September, 1818, and continued for two days thereafter.

The poll books of the several voting places in the fifteen organized counties that made up the State of Illinois at that time, would be interesting now if it were possible to secure them. But very few, if any, of the voters at that election, are spared to the present. Almost sixty-seven years have come and gone since the first Territorial Legislature convened at Kaskaskia, and sixty-one years have been engulphed in the vortex of time since the first State officers were elected, in September, 1818. Since then the people of the commonwealth have participated in no less than three wars: the Black Hawk war of 1832, which commenced within the boundaries of the State, the Mexican war, and the war against the great Southern rebellion, the prolonged and bloody conflict between Freedom and Slavery, 1861-65.

LINCOLN — GRANT — RAWLINS — DOUGLAS — SHIELDS.

In these sixty-one years this State has given to the parent government one of the most successful warrior chieftains known to history, and two Presidents,—Lincoln, Freedom's martyr, and U. S. Grant, the honored guest of the crowned heads and titled courts

of the European and Oriental world. Besides these, others of her sons by birth and adoption, arose to distinction in home and national councils, and filled places of high honor and trust as ministers to foreign courts. Douglas, whose memory is dear to every Illinoisan, if not to every American; Yates, whose intellect was as exhaustless as the resources of the great State of his home, and only equalled by his generosity of nature; Shields, the hero of two wars, and Senator from three States, Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri; and John A. Rawlins, the "noblest Roman of them all," who rose from driver of a coal cart and the pseudonym of "Charcoal Johnny," to the exalted position of the nation's war minister. These are a few, and only a few, of those whose wisdom and heroic achievements illuminate the pages of history, and render their names immortal among the great men of earth. They sleep in honored graves, but the memory of their glorious deeds will live in the hearts of men until time shall end.

And when the nation's life was imperilled more than two hundred and fifty thousand men sprang from their prairie homes and "pledged their lives, their fortunes and sacred honors" in defense of the parent government that fostered and protected the Commonwealth in its days of territorial dependency. Heroes every one of them, they followed the bugle's call wherever and while ever an armed foe appeared. Their dead lie buried on every battle field. No State in all the freedom-loving North made a grander record or offered a nobler army of men. *Illini — tribe of men*, indeed thou art.

Mr. Ford, in his History of Illinois, says in reference to the Constitutional Convention and its members: "The principal member of it was Elias K. Kane, late a Senator in Congress, and now deceased, and to whose talents we are mostly indebted for the peculiar features of the Constitution. Mr. Kane was born in the State of New York, and was bred to the profession of the law. He removed in early youth to Tennessee, where he rambled about for some time, and finally settled in the ancient village of Kaskaskia, Illinois, about the year 1815, when he was about twenty years of age. His talents were both solid and brilliant. After being appointed Secretary of State under the new government, he was elected to the Legislature, from which he was elected, and again re-elected to the United States Senate. He died a member of that body in the Autumn of 1835; and in memory of him the county of Kane, on Fox river, was named."

The following is the act of Congress declaring the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whereas, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act to enable the people of Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States," the people of said Territory did, on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which Constitution and State Government, so formed, is Republican, and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven. *Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the State of Illinois shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. [Approved, December 3, 1818.]

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The act of Congress of the 18th day of April, 1818, referred to in the act just quoted, was based upon the action of the Territorial Legislature in session January, 1818, when a petition for authority to organize as a State was prepared and forwarded to Nathaniel Pope, then Territorial delegate in Congress. Mr. Pope lost no time in presenting the petition to Congress, and that body as promptly referred it to the proper committee, and that committee instructed Mr. Pope to prepare a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition. Mr. Pope complied with the instructions, but the bill as originally drafted did not embrace the present area of Illinois, and when it was reported to

Congress certain amendments proposed by Mr. Pope, were reported with it. The ordinance of 1787 provided that not less than three nor more than five States were to be erected out of the territory northwest of the Ohio River. Three States were to include the whole territory, and these States were to be bounded on the north by the British possessions, but Congress reserved the right, if it should be found expedient, to form two more States out of that part of the territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan.

These important changes in the original bill, says Mr. Ford in his History of Illinois, "were proposed and carried through both Houses of Congress by Mr. Pope on his own responsibility. The Territorial Legislature had not petitioned for them—no one had suggested them, but they met the general approval of the people." The change of the boundary line, however, suggested to Mr. Pope—from the fact that the boundary as defined by the ordinance of 1787, would have left Illinois without a harbor, on Lake Michigan—did not meet the unqualified approval of the people in the northwestern part of the new State. For many years the northern boundary of the State was not definitely known, and the settlers in the northern tier of counties did not know whether they were in Illinois or Michigan Territory. Under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, Wisconsin at one time laid claim to a portion of northern Illinois, "including," says Mr. Ford, writing in 1847, "fourteen counties, embracing the richest and most populous part of the State." October 27, 1827, nine years after the admission of the State, Dr. Horatio Newhall, who had then recently arrived at the Fever River Settlement, (Galena,) wrote to his brother, as follows: "It is uncertain whether I am in the boundary of Illinois or Michigan, but direct your letters to Fever River, Ill., and they will come safely." In October, 1828, a petition was sent to Congress from the people of that part of Illinois lying north of the line established by the ordinance of 1787, and that part of the Territory of Michigan west of Lake Michigan and comprehending the mining district known as the Fever River Lead Mines, praying for the formation of a new territory. A bill had been introduced at the previous session of Congress for the establishment of a new territory north of the State of Illinois, to be called "Huron Territory," upon which report had been made, *in part*, favorable to the wishes of the petitioners, but they asked for the re-establishment of the line as ordained by Congress in 1787. They declared "that the people inhabiting the territory northwest of the Ohio had a right to expect that the country lying north of an east and west line passing through the southernmost end of Lake Michigan, to the Mississippi River, and between said lake, the Mississippi and the Canada line, would REMAIN TOGETHER" as a territory and State. They claimed that this was a part of the compact, unchangeably granted by the people of the original States to the people who should inhabit the "territory northwest of the Ohio." They declared that the change of the chartered limits, when Illinois was made a State, was an open invasion of their rights when they were unrepresented in either territory; that "an unrepresented people, without their knowledge or consent, have been transferred from one sovereignty to another." They urged that the present "division of the mines and miners by an ideal line, separating into different governments individuals intimately connected in similar pursuits, is embarrassing." They asked for "even handed justice," and the restoration of their "chartered limits." The *Miners' Journal*, of Galena, of October 25, 1828, which contained the full text of the petition, said: "We do not fully agree with the memorialists in petitioning Congress again to dispose of that tract of country which has once been granted to Illinois; but we think that it would be for the interest of the miners to be erected, together with the adjoining county above, into a separate territory. And we firmly believe, too, that Congress departed from the clear and express terms of their own ordinance passed in the year 1787, when they granted to Illinois nearly a degree and a half of latitude of the CHARTERED LIMITS of this country. Whether Congress will annex this tract to the new territory we much doubt, but we be-

lieve the ultimate decision of the United States Court will be, that the northern line of the State of Illinois shall commence at the southernmost end of Lake Michigan. The petition was unavailing, and the northern line of Illinois remained unchanged, but the agitation of the subject by the people of the northwestern part of Illinois continued.

In 1840 the people of the counties north of the ordinance line sent delegates to a convention held at Rockford to take action in relation to the annexation of the tract north of that line to the Wisconsin Territory, and it is said the scheme then discussed embraced an effort to make Galena the capital of the territory. Resolutions were adopted requesting the senators and representatives in Congress for Illinois to exert their influence in favor of the project. The labors of the convention produced no results, but until the admission of Wisconsin as a State, there was a strong feeling among the people of northwestern Illinois that they rightfully belonged to Wisconsin, and there was a strong desire to be restored to their chartered limits.

This question agitated the people of the section concerned for many years. It entered into their political conflicts and exercised an important influence upon their local affairs. Many of the old settlers down to a late period, condemned this striking departure from the ordinance of 1787, which fixed the present line fifty miles further north. Boundary meetings at various places in the fourteen northern counties continued to be held from time to time, showing the feeling to be deep and wide spread. As late as January 22, 1842, a meeting of this character was held at Oregon City, at which, among others, the following resolution was adopted, and which is here introduced as showing the grounds of complaint, and the purpose of the people to either belong to Wisconsin or set up for themselves:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, that part of the Northwest Territory, which lies north of an "east and west line through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan," belongs to, and of right should be, a part of the State or States which have been or may be formed north of said line.

Wisconsin was yet a territory when this meeting was held. It resolved further that the ordinance of 1787 could not be altered or changed without the consent of the people of the original States and of the Northwest Territory; that as a part of the people of said territory, they would not consent; that the lines designated in the ordinance were better suited to the geographical situation and local interests of their region; that they were decidedly opposed to placing any of the territory north of said line within the jurisdiction of a State south of it; that they recommended the Legislature of Wisconsin to apply for admission into the Union, claiming the line of the ordinance as their southern boundary; that they disclaimed any intention to absolve themselves from any pecuniary responsibility created by the Legislature of Illinois on account of the internal improvement system, etc. The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and a committee of nine was appointed to proceed to Madison, with full power to consult with the Governor and Legislature of Wisconsin Territory. Governor Doty and the legislature gave them assurance of earnest co-operation in petitioning Congress toward the end in view. But nothing ever came of the clamor. The essential point was, whether the acts of Congress of the Confederate States were of such binding force that a Congress of the United States could not annul or amend them, or, in other words, whether the former possessed a higher power than the latter.

The State Constitution was signed by the members of the Convention on the 26th day of August, but as already stated, the crowning act of State sovereignty was delayed until the 3d day of December, 1818, when the President approved and signed the Congressional act of admission previously quoted. The first election for Governor and other State officers and members of the Legislature was held on the third Thursday, and the two succeeding days (Friday and Saturday) in September, 1818.

Shadrach Bond, a native of Frederick county, Maryland, who came to Illinois in 1780, was elected governor. He was forty-five years old at the time of his election,

having been born in 1773. His education was plain, but he possessed, says Mr. Reynolds, in his Pioneer History, a convivial, benevolent disposition, a shrewd observation of men, and a clear appreciation of events. His person was erect, standing six feet in height, and after middle life he became portly, weighing two hundred pounds. His features were strongly masculine, complexion dark, hair dark, and eyes hazel. He was a favorite with the ladies. His jovial disposition, thorough honesty and unostentatious intercourse with the people, made him the most popular man of his time. He had been a member of the General Assembly under the Indiana Territory, a delegate to Congress in 1812, and in the latter capacity procured the right of pre-emption on the public domain. In 1814 he was appointed Receiver of public moneys at Kaskaskia. After his gubernatorial term expired, he was a candidate for Congress in 1824, against Daniel P. Cook, but was defeated. He was subsequently appointed Register of the land office at Kaskaskia, where he died April 11, 1830.

Pierre Menard, lieutenant governor, was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1767. At the age of nineteen years he found his way to Vincennes, and became a clerk in the employ of Col. Vigo, a merchant of that place. In 1790 he formed a partnership with one DuBois, of Vincennes, and removed to Kaskaskia, where they commenced merchandising. His trade with the Indians and in other public capacities, soon made Pierre Menard well known. Nature made him frank, kind and honest. His mind, with but an ordinary education, was strong, and his judgment quick and unerring. His industry was wonderful. He was never idle. He was government agent for the Indians, and that race had the most implicit confidence in his integrity. It has been recorded to his credit, that he could buy their peltries at half the price they (the Indians) would ask from a "Long Knife." Mr. Menard had been a member of the lower house of the Legislature, while Illinois was under the jurisdiction of Indiana Territory, and a member of the Illinois Legislative Council from 1812 to 1818, of which he was the presiding officer. In framing the Constitution the qualifications for lieutenant governor were first fixed the same as the qualifications for governor, which, among others, required United States citizenship of thirty years. But as that would have excluded Mr. Menard, who had only been naturalized ten years, the convention, as a special favor to him, changed the schedule, it being generally conceded that he would be the choice of the people for lieutenant governor. After the expiration of his term of office (four years), he declined all further tenders of public position, accepting only that of United States Commissioner to treat with the Indians, whose character he knew so well. He accumulated, it is said, quite a fortune, but it was greatly impaired by that kindness of heart which allowed him to become security for friends. The Legislature of 1839 preserved his name in Menard county. He died in 1844, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Elijah C. Berry was the first Auditor of Public Accounts; John Thomas, State Treasurer; Daniel P. Cook,* Attorney General; Elias K. Kane, Secretary of State; and Messrs. Blackwell and Berry, State Printers.

John McLean, after whom McLean county was named, was the first member of Congress, elected in September, 1818.

The State Legislature convened on the 5th of October, 1818. As the State had not yet been declared admitted, because Congress was not in session, no legislation or business of any kind was attempted, except the election of officers. After a session of eight days a recess was taken until the first Monday in January, 1819, when the State officers were inaugurated, to whom the territorial officers turned over the keys and archives of the

* Mr. Cook only served as Attorney General a few months. In 1819 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected biennially until 1826, when he was defeated by Governor Duncan. He rose to a high position in Congress, and the last session he was there, he acted as chairman of the important committee of ways and means of the lower house. To his services, at this last session, the people of Illinois are indebted for the donation by Congress of 300,000 acres of land, for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. For him the County of Cook was appropriately named, as more than half of its great prosperity is owing to his exertions in Congress in favor of the canal.—*Ibid.*

young commonwealth. Ninian Edwards, retiring Governor, and Jesse B. Thomas, one of the Federal Judges for the Territory, were elected to the United States Senate, and Illinois was launched on a career of greatness unexampled in the history of States.

FINANCIAL.

The territorial revenue was raised by tax assessed upon lands. Bottom lands along the Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash rivers were taxed at the rate of one cent an acre, or one dollar on every one hundred acres. Uplands were classed as second rate, and were taxed at seventy-five cents per one hundred acres. Unlocated, but confirmed land claims, were taxed at the rate of thirty-seven and one-half cents per one hundred acres. County tax was raised, for the most part, by tax levied on personal property, including slaves or indentured servants between the ages of sixteen and forty years, not to exceed one dollar each. The only realty taxed was lots and houses in towns, and country mansions worth two hundred dollars and upwards. One dollar was levied against every able-bodied, single man of twenty-one years, worth two hundred dollars in taxable property. Two men were appointed to appraise the property to be assessed. Merchants and ferries were licensed at fifteen and ten dollars respectively. Horses and cattle were taxed at a rate not to exceed fifty and ten cents respectively. The entire territorial revenue* between the 1st of November, 1811, and the 8th of November, 1814 (three years), was reported by the legislative committee on finance, in 1814, to be \$1,875.45. Of this amount only \$2,516.89 had actually been paid into the treasury; the balance, \$2,358.56, remained in the hands of delinquent sheriffs. When the State was declared admitted, December 3, 1818, the total amount of revenue was \$7,510.44, a part of which was in the hands of delinquent collectors. The State was in an embarrassed condition, and the Governor, in his message, recommended a temporary loan of \$25,000 which was therefore authorized by the Legislature. A sufficient supply of stationery for the use of the first Legislature was purchased for \$13.50. The amount paid for stationery for the use of the 29th session of the General Assembly was \$1,680.

State revenue, in the main, was raised by a tax assessed against lands held by non-residents, and fell almost entirely on the military tract between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Lands were divided by law into three classes, and valued at two, three, and four dollars an acre respectively.

County revenues were raised by a tax levied on personal property, including slaves or indentured servants, and by a resident land tax.

Levies of taxes were made according to the estimates of the sums required to meet accruing expenses, either State or county. The laws required non-residents to enter their lands for taxation directly with the Auditor of State, under oath, as to class, etc., and taxes on their lands were payable to that officer.

THE WHIPPING POST.

The whipping post and pillory, as well as slavery, existed in Illinois in the early days of her history. Under the laws of the Territory, whipping upon the bare back, besides other punishments, at the option of the courts was prescribed. The number of stripes were regulated by the grade of offense. Burglary or robbery, thirty-nine stripes; perjury, larceny, receiving stolen goods, and obtaining goods by fraudulent pretenses, thirty-one stripes; horse-stealing, first offense, fifty to one hundred lashes; hog-stealing, twenty-five to thirty-nine lashes; altering or defacing marks or brands on domestic animals running at large, forty lashes, "well laid on;" bigamy, one hundred to three hundred stripes; sodomy, one hundred to five hundred lashes. In all these offenses there were other penalties, alternatively or additionally, at the option of the court, such as fines, imprisonment, restitution, etc. Fines were collected from those unable to pay,

*Stuve.

by the sheriff selling them to any one who would pay the fine or costs for such term as the court might deem reasonable, and if the delinquent should abscond, the penalty was double the term of servitude and thirty-nine stripes. Standing in pillory was prescribed, in addition to other penalties, in perjury, forgery, and the altering or defacing of brands or marks on domestic animals. For this last offense, on second conviction, the culprit was to have the letter T branded in the left hand with a red hot iron. To prevent the common crime of killing stock running on the range, every one slaughtering an animal was required to exhibit the ears of hogs, or hides of cattle, to a magistrate or two freeholders within three days, under a penalty of ten dollars. For aiding the escape of a convict the punishment was the same as that of the culprit, except in capital cases, when stripes, standing in pillory, or sitting on the gallows with the rope adjusted about the neck, at the option of the court, was the penalty. Besides in treason and in murder, the penalty of death was pronounced against arson and rape, and horse-stealing on second conviction. * * * In regard to the collection of debts, the principles of the common law prevailed, which wholly favored the creditor. All the property of the judgment debtor, both real and personal, without any of the present humane features as to exemption, might be levied upon and sold under execution.

To the people of this enlightened and liberal age, such laws seem barbaric in the extreme, and were so in fact. But it may be said in excuse for them that the people were poor, the settlements sparse, and the conditions of the country and of society wild and unsettled, and that the "settlers" were too poor to build jails or penitentiaries. What few jails were built in those days were poor concerns, every way insecure, and offered but little hindrance to the escape of such as were confined within them. As the commonwealth grew older and increased in population and wealth, the people became more liberal and humane, until the last letter of the inhuman enactments herein quoted was entirely expunged from the statute books and now exists only in history.

EARTHQUAKES.

It will not be out of place in this connection, inasmuch as we are tracing the history of Illinois as a Territory and as a State, to go back and refer to an important, and at the time, startling occurrence in the latter part of the year 1816. A series of earthquake shocks commenced on the night of the 16th of December of that year, which, according to Dr. Hildreth, a writer of note of that period, continued until the 26th of March following. During the continuance of those earth shocks, the old town at the present site of New Madrid, on the Missouri side of the Mississippi river, was almost entirely destroyed. Lands were sunken for many miles around there, and down into Northeastern Arkansas. The writer has been told by reliable authority, that in the northeastern corner of Arkansas there is a tract of country known as the "sunken lands," which is an impassible bog or quagmire—that, in the center there is a kind of island, which can be seen from the outer edges, but which has never been reached since the earthquake that occasioned it, and that as late as 1871-'2 there were evidences of animal life on the island, in the presence of deer, etc., supposed to have come from a parent stock left on the island when the earthquake subsided. This assertion is not vouched for as a fact, but is given from what is believed to be reliable authority—the statement of a resident of Arkansas, whose acquaintance the writer enjoyed while living in that State after the close of the war of the rebellion. But to return to Dr. Hildreth's statement: "The banks of the Mississippi in many places gave way in large masses and fell into the river, while the water changed to a reddish hue, became thick with mud thrown up from the bottom, and the surface, lashed violently by the agitation of the earth beneath, was covered with foam, which gathered into masses and floated along the trembling surface. Its vibrations were felt all over the valley, as far up as Pittsburg." Mud and water was thrown up as high as the tops of trees. The vibrations were observed by the inhabitants

living in that vicinity to be of two characters. One motion was horizontal and the other vertical. Of the two it was noticed that the horizontal vibrations were much the more destructive. The direction of the motion was from northwest to southeast, and numerous fissures opened up extending at nearly right angles with the direction of vibration.

CHAPTER VIII.

NORTHWESTERN INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Winnebago War — Just Provocation — Opinion of Gov. Reynolds — Gov. Edwards — Gen. Lewis Cass — Generals Dodge and Whiteside — The Indian Chiefs Red Wing and We Kaw.

The year 1827 is memorable in the history of the Northwestern part of the State as being the period when the first serious troubles were experienced by the settlers of that region with their Indian neighbors, and afterwards dignified by the title of the "Winnebago War." At that time all the Territory north of the line established by the Ordinance of 1787, was in the undisputed possession of the Indians, except the reservations at the mouth of the Wisconsin and on Fever river, and the mining districts of Jo Daviess county and Michigan Territory. Early in 1827, miners, settlers and adventurers flocked thither in great numbers, and inevitably extended their explorations for mineral beyond the "Ridge," recognized as the line of the "five leagues square," although it does not appear that the limits of the reservation were ever accurately determined. Many rich leads were discovered on Indian lands, and miners persisted in digging there, in direct disobedience of the orders of the superintendent of the United States Lead Mines to desist and withdraw from lands on which the United States were not authorized to even explore for mineral. In exceptional instances the right to mine was purchased of the Indians, but in most cases the restless searchers for mineral wealth totally disregarded the orders of the superintendent and the rights of the Indians, who, according to the acts of the trespassers "had no right which a white man was bound to respect." Frequent disputes occurred in consequence between the miners and the Indians. Mr. Shull, who had discovered a fine lead and had erected a shanty near it, was driven off, and his cabin destroyed by the Winnebagoes, who, owning the land, did no more, and perhaps not as much, as whites would have done under similar circumstances, to protect and preserve their rights and property. The dissatisfaction and ill feeling engendered by these encroachments upon their territory was, perhaps, a minor cause of the outbreak, but had no other cause operated to further exasperate the Indians, the difficulty might, and probably would, have been amicably adjusted without bloodshed.

About this time, and while these disputes between the miners and Indians were occurring, two keel-boats belonging to the contractor to furnish supplies for the troops at Fort Snelling, while on their way up the river stopped at a point not far above Prairie du Chien, where were encamped a large number of Winnebago Indians. John Wakefield, Esq., in writing from memory an account of the war, if it can be called such (and it must be admitted now, writing in a spirit of bitter prejudice against the Indians, who had been peaceable and friendly with the settlers here, until provoked beyond endurance) says that these boats were run by "Capt. Allen Lindsey, a gentleman of the first respectability in our country," and that he was with his boats on this particular trip, but it is to be hoped that Wakefield was in error, for no "respectable gentleman" could have permitted men under his command to indulge in such fiendish excesses, not only endangering their own lives, but imperiling the safety of all the frontier settlements as well.

Reynolds says that after stopping at the Winnebago camp, "the boatmen made the Indians drunk—and no doubt were so themselves—when they captured six or seven squaws, who were also drunk. These captured squaws were forced on the boats for corrupt and brutal purposes. But not satisfied with this outrage on female virtue, the boatmen took the squaws with them in the boats to Fort Snelling." Another version given by those who were familiar with the events of that year, is that the boatmen and the Indians had a drunken frolic; that several squaws were kept on board the boats all night, and put ashore the next morning before any of the tribe had recovered from the effects of their "spree," after which the boats continued on their voyage up the river. These accounts agree as to the main fact that the boatmen committed a gross outrage upon the Indians, and provoked an attack.

When the duped and injured Winnebagoes had slept off the effects of their debauch and became sober enough to comprehend the outrage committed upon their women, and the consequent injury done them, they were intensely exasperated, and resolved to wash out the stain upon their honor in blood. What white people would not have done the same, under similar circumstances? Runners were sent out in all directions summoning the warriors to the scene of action at once for an attack on the boats when they returned. A war party of the Winnebagoes went from Jo Daviess county, in the vicinity of Galena, to aid their northern brethren in avenging the insult they had received. Capt. D. S. Harris, of Galena, states that at this time a band of 15 or 20 of these Indians stopped at his father's house, on their way up the river, and were very insolent. "Old Curley," a friendly Indian, had notified the family of the intended visit, and the younger members had sought refuge in the neighboring cornfield, leaving only Smith and Scribe in the house with their mother. "The Indians," says Smith Harris, "were very insolent, as was not unusual for that tribe. They offered no personal injury, for Scribe and I stood by our guns. They did attempt to take some articles of goods we had, but we told them if they didn't let things alone we should shoot, and they knew we meant it. They finally left without doing any harm, and we felt much relieved." This band went north and, it is said, murdered a family near Prairie du Chien. Four Winnebago chiefs called upon the Gratiots, at Gratiot's Grove, and informed them that on account of the action of the whites, they should be unable to restrain their young men from declaring war, and as they did not desire to harm the "Choteaus," (as the Indians always called the Gratiot family) they had come to tell them that they had better remove. But careful inquiry among those who were here during that year fails to develop any evidence that any outrages were committed by the Indians in the mining district at that time, either before or after the insult by those drunken keel-boatmen, and which the injured party intended to avenge upon the guilty parties themselves.

Wakefield says that some of the Indians "came aboard of Lindsey's boat on his way up and showed such signs of hostility that he was led to expect an attack on his return, and provided himself with a few fire arms, so that in case of an attack by them he might be able to defend himself." Other accounts state that the boatmen anticipated an attack upon their return. Why, if they had done nothing to provoke an assault? The Indians were peaceable, and even in the mines, where they had reason to complain of the encroachments of the whites upon their territory, they had done nothing more than to drive off the trespassers.

Of course the boatmen expected an attack on their return trip, for they knew they deserved it, and the dispassionate judgment of humanity, after the lapse of half a century, concurs in that opinion. Knowing this, they attempted to run by the Winnebago village on their return, in the night. The watchful, vengeful Winnebagoes, however, were not thus to be eluded. The boats were forced to approach near the shore in the narrow channel of the river at that point, and there, says Reynolds, "the infuriated savages assailed one boat and *permitted the other to pass down*" unmolested. The pre-

sumption is that the boat assailed contained the offenders whom they wished to punish. Reynolds' account of the fight is as follows:—

The boatmen were not entirely prepared for the attack, although to some extent they were guarded against it. They had procured some arms, and were on the alert to some degree. The Indians laid down in their canoes and tried to paddle to the boat; but the whites, seeing this, fired their muskets on them in their canoes. It was a desperate and furious fight for a few minutes, between a good many Indians exposed in open canoes and only a few boatmen, protected to some extent, by their boat. One boatman, a sailor by profession on the lakes and ocean, who had been in many battles with the British during the war of 1812, saved the boat and those of the crew who were not killed. This man was large and strong, and possessed the courage of an African lion. He seized a part of the setting pole of the boat, which was about four feet long and had on the end a piece of iron, which made the pole weighty and a powerful weapon in the hands of "Saucy Jack," as the champion was called. It is stated that when the Indians attempted to board the boat, Jack would knock them back into the river as fast as they approached. The boat got fast on the ground, and the whites seemed doomed, but with great exertion, courage and hard fighting, the Indians were repelled. ("Jack," unmindful of the shower of bullets whistling about, seized a pole, pushed the boat into the current and it floated beyond the reach of the assailants.) The savages killed several white men and wounded many more, leaving barely enough to navigate the boat. Thus commenced and ended the bloodshed of the Winnebago War. No white man or Indian was killed before or after this naval engagement.

The arrival of these boats at Galena and the report of their narrow escape, created great alarm, intensified by the arrival, the same day, of a party who had fled to Galena for safety, anticipating war, and by the warning given to the Gratiots. All mining operations ceased; the miners and scattered settlers hurried to Galena for safety, built stockades and blockhouses in their own neighborhoods, or left the country. A little fort was built at Elizabeth, another at Apple river, and still another in Michigan Territory. These forts, although not needed then, were afterwards found "very handy to have in the family."

Governor Edwards received information, on which he relied, that the Winnebago Indians had attacked some keel-boats, that the settlers and miners on Fever river were in imminent danger of an attack from a band of the same and other Indians (although the facts, as reported to him and upon which he acted, have never been made public), and called out the Twentieth Regiment Illinois Militia, under Col. Thomas M. Neale, who were to rendezvous at Fort Clark (Peoria), "and march with all possible expedition to the assistance of our fellow citizens at Galena." The brave citizens of Sangamon rallied to the rendezvous, and, with ten days' rations, marched to Gratiot Grove, and—finding no hostile Indians there, disbanded and marched home.

Gen. Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan Territory, who had been appointed by the government to hold a treaty with the Lake Michigan Indians, at Green Bay, arrived there about this time, and, finding but few there and hearing that the Lake Indians had received war messages from the interior, hastened to communicate the startling intelligence to the military commander at St. Louis. He ascended Fox river from Green Bay, descended the Wisconsin and Mississippi, and in nine days arrived at St. Louis. It is said that "among the Winnebagoes he discovered warlike preparations, but his sudden and unexpected appearance among them in a birch canoe, of larger size than that used by ordinary traders, filled with armed men, with the U. S. flag flying, led the Indians to suspect that he was accompanied by a superior force. To this fact and the rapidity of his movements may be attributed his safety and the men under his command." A single birch bark canoe, with armed men enough in it to overcome thousands of hostile savages for hundreds of miles, must have been worth seeing.

On his way down, Gen. Cass stopped at Galena, where Gen. Henry Dodge and Gen. Whiteside had raised a company of volunteers, ready to march against the terrible foe. An eye witness of his arrival says that in the midst of the alarm then prevailing the excited people heard singing, and thought the Indians were coming, but soon their fears were allayed, for they saw, gliding gracefully up the river, around the point below the village, a large canoe flying the United States flag and containing an American officer and six Canadians dressed in blue jackets and red sashes, with bright feathers in their hats, who were singing the "Canadian Boat Song" as they bent over their oars, and with

measured strokes sent it flying to the bank, when Gen. Cass stepped ashore amid the cheers of the assembled population. Armed men were few and far between in that boat.

Immediately upon receipt of news from Governor Cass, General Atkinson marched with 600 men to the "seat of war," and formed a junction with the Galena Volunteers at Fort Winnebago. "Thus far they had marched into the bowels of the land without impediment." During all this period of alarm, excitement and feverish expectation of a descent of the hostile Indians upon the defenseless frontier settlements in the mining district, what were these Indians doing? They had had time enough to have swept the white settlers on Fever river out of the country, or out of existence, before the "imposing display of such a large number of troops in the heart of their country dampened their war spirit and induced them to surrender their chiefs," but it does not appear that they murdered a single settler or committed any serious depredations after they had punished the keel-boatmen who had so grossly insulted them.

Capt. D. S. Harris, who was a volunteer in the Galena company commanded by Gen. Dodge, says: "We marched to Fort Winnebago, where Red Bird was brought in a prisoner, and that was the end of it." The Winnebagoes surrendered Red Bird and We-Kaw, the two chiefs who had led the attack upon the keel-boats, when Gen. Atkinson made the imposing military display in "the heart of their country." Red Bird was imprisoned at Prairie du Chien, where he was to be kept as a hostage for the good behavior of his nation, but his proud spirit was broken by confinement that he felt was unjust, and he soon died.

Thus ended the Winnebago War, which was really only an attack upon some keel-boatmen, provoked by the outrages upon the Indians by the boatmen themselves. There was no war elsewhere, but the prosperity of the mining region was temporarily checked by the alarm and consequent suspension of mining and business.

Whether, had the Indians succeeded in their attempt to murder the offending crew of the boat they attacked while they permitted the other to pass down the river unmolested, they would have entered upon the war path against all the white settlements in this region, must forever be a matter of conjecture, and while there were and are differences of opinion, the most of the survivors of that period of excitement coincide in the belief that had not the Indians been stung to fury by these drunken boatmen there would have been no trouble. The mineral lands could have been bought, as they were, subsequently, by treaty. If the government, when it demanded the surrender of Red Bird and kept him as a hostage, had arrested those boatmen and imprisoned them for life, both for the outrage they committed and for recklessly disturbing the peace, and destroying for a time the prosperity of the frontier settlements, and causing so much damage to the innocent settlers, or had delivered them to the Indians to be kept as hostages for the good behavior of their class, it would have been only even-handed justice.

Soon after this disgraceful, and in some respects ludicrous, affair, a treaty was made with the Winnebagoes by which for twenty thousand dollars paid in goods and trinkets at fabulous prices, they were satisfied for the damages sustained by them in consequence of the trespasses on their lands, and relinquished a large tract of these lands to the miners.

CHAPTER IX.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

Personal and Tribal Sketch — Black Hawk's Version of the Treaty of 1804 — Bad Faith — Removal Across the Mississippi — Hunger and Want — Return to Illinois. FIRST CAMPAIGN: Where the History of the War Begins — General Gaines — Back to Iowa — Black Hawk's Movements in Iowa — Second Return to Illinois — Black Hawk's Purpose — Bearing of His Braves — Colonel Davenport. SECOND CAMPAIGN: Governor Reynolds — Call for Troops — Stillman's Rout — Back to Dixon — Council of War — "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" — General Scott — A New Enemy — Indian Creek Massacre — Hunting the Indians. THIRD CAMPAIGN: Skirmishing — Striking the Trail — The First Battle — Wisconsin Heights — Strength of the Indians — The Tomahawk Buried — Prayer for Peace — Battle of Bad Axe. AFTER THE BATTLE: Scenes and Incidents — Flight of Black Hawk — His Surrender — Remarkable Speech — Captivity and Release — His Death and Burial — Desecration of His Burial Place — Cremation of His Bones — Last of the Sacs and Foxes.

PERSONAL AND TRIBAL SKETCHES — TREATY OF 1804 — BAD FAITH.

For the following sketch of Black Hawk, whose name and history is so intimately associated with the early history of Illinois, and of the Sac and Fox Indians, the writer is indebted to Colonel Patterson, of the Oquawka (Illinois) *Spectator*. Colonel Patterson was among the early settlers on what is known in history as the Black Hawk's purchase or "Forty Mile Strip," on the eastern slope of Iowa, and after the close of the Black Hawk War, and Black Hawk's release from captivity, of which full mention will be made in the course of these pages, he published a book entitled the "Life of Black Hawk." In collecting the material for that volume, Colonel Patterson necessarily became familiar with the great war chief of the Sacs and Foxes and their traditions, so that this sketch is entitled to be received as reliably authentic.

Black Hawk, whose Indian name was Muck-a-tan-wish-e-ki-ack-ke-ak-ack (meaning a black hawk), was born at the Sac village, on Rock river, near the present site of Milan, at the crossing of the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa. His great-grandfather, Na-na-ma-kee (Thunder), was born near Montreal, Canada, and was placed at the head of the Sac Nation by a Frenchman, who claimed to be a son of the then reigning King of France. He gave them many presents, such as guns, powder, lead, spears and lances, and showed them how to use them in peace and in war; also cooking utensils, and many other presents of different kinds. He afterwards embarked for France, promising to return at the close of the twelfth moon. The Sacs continued to trade with the French for a long time, and until the latter were overpowered by the British. After that event, several tribes united and drove the Sacs from Montreal to Mackinac, and thence to Green Bay, where they formed an alliance with the Fox nation and then retreated to Wisconsin, and finally to Rock Island, from which they drove the Kaskaskias and commenced the erection of a village at the place already mentioned.

Py-e-sa succeeded Na-na-ma-kee as war chief, and was killed in an engagement with the Cherokees, who largely outnumbered the Sacs and Foxes. On seeing him fall, Black Hawk assumed command and fought desperately until the enemy retreated. In this battle, he killed three men and wounded several others with his own hand, the enemy's loss being twenty-eight and Black Hawk's only seven. After this engagement he fell heir to the great medicine bag of the tribe, and after a season of five years' mourning with blackened faces, they determined to avenge the death of Py-e-sa, by the annihilation, if possible, of the whole Cherokee tribe, and took out a strong army for that purpose. Black Hawk succeeded in killing many of them, and in finally driving them to their own country in the Carolinas.

The remnant of the Cherokees now occupy a part of the Indian Territory, which

lies south of Kansas and west of Arkansas. They are naturally an intellectual people, and many of them are highly educated. They have their schools, churches, colleges, courts and court-house, legislature, capitol building, etc. Their capital is Tal-e-qua, where they have a newspaper which is conducted by a member of the Boudinot family, one of the oldest families in the tribe or Nation, which latter they prefer to be called. A curious feature of their newspaper is, that while three of its pages are printed in our tongue, the fourth page is printed in the Cherokee dialect. The letters (or alphabet) used to print this page were invented by an old man of the Nation, or tribe, who, it is said, could not read. The characters of this alphabet look something like Greek letters. The Cherokees have many excellent and highly-cultivated farms, maintain an agricultural society, and the more advanced of them live in a style equal to the best farmers in Peoria county. They are accounted the wealthiest tribe of Indians on the American continent.

Black Hawk's next movement was against the Chippewas, Kaskaskias and Osages, with whom he had seven regular engagements, with a loss of several hundred of his braves. The enemy retired, and Black Hawk and his warriors returned to their village.

During the occurrence of the events here narrated, St. Louis and all the country South and West, was under the dominion of Spain.* In 1801 the Spanish government ceded the country back to France, and on the 30th day of April, 1803, the first Consul of the French Republic ceded the country to the United States. This transaction is known in American history as the Louisiana purchase. After this purchase the foreign authorities withdrew from St. Louis, and the Americans took possession. Soon afterwards, Lieutenant (subsequently General) Zebulon M. Pike, with an escort of soldiers, went up the Mississippi river, visiting the chiefs of the various tribes that lived along the banks of the Father of Waters, and making them presents in the name of their Great Father, the President of the United States, who, he told them, would always treat them well if they would listen to his advice. A few moons later, a Sac Indian killed an American, for which offense he was arrested and confined in prison at St. Louis. As soon as intelligence of the murder and arrest reached Black Hawk, he called a council of the head men of his tribe at the Sac village to talk the matter over, and consider what was best to be done. They resolved to send four of their braves to St. Louis to compromise with the authorities by *paying* the relatives of the man killed, the only way known to them for saving one person who had killed another. Quash-qua-me and three other men of the tribe were chosen to go on this mission, the result of which was thus related by Black Hawk:

Quash-qua-me and his party remained a long while absent. They finally returned, dressed in fine coats and wearing medals and clasped near the village. Early next morning the council was convened, and Quash-qua-me and his associates came in and reported the result of their mission. On their arrival at St. Louis they reported to the American chief, and urged the *release of their friend*. The American chief said his government wanted more land, and if the Sacs and Foxes would give him some in Illinois, opposite Jefferson (Barraclough), they would release the imprisoned Sac. Quash-qua-me and his party assented to this, and signed a paper by making their marks. When they were ready to leave, their friend was released, but as he was let out of the prison, he was shot dead.

"This," continues Colonel Patterson, "was the treaty of 1804, as rendered by Black Hawk, by which all their country in Illinois was ceded to the United States for one thousand dollars a year, and the great first cause of the Black Hawk war, as he claimed that no one but the chiefs and head men had authority to make a treaty of the kind."

From the fact that this treaty was considered in at least two subsequent treaty conferences, or negotiations, it would seem that the Government was not fully reconciled as to its manner of validity. The first of the subsequent treaties at which it was so considered, was held at Portage des Sioux, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified December 16, 1815, at which the Government was represented by William Clark, Ninian Edwards

*From 1673 to 1763 France claimed jurisdiction over the country discovered by Marquette and Joliet. In the latter year that Government ceded all the country West of the Mississippi River to Spain.



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEF.

and Auguste Choteau, as Commissioners. At that conference, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the chiefs and head men of the Sacs present, for themselves and the bands they represented, promised to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war then lately closed. A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at the same place on the 14th of September, 1815, wherein the treaty of Quash-quame (made at St. Louis on the 2d day of November, 1804), was re-affirmed by that tribe, and in which they stipulated to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark.

The second treaty with the Sacs (of Rock River) was made at St. Louis by the same Commissioners on the 13th day of May, 1816. At this time the treaty of 1804 was again re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the tribe, including Black Hawk, who, as he expressed it, "touched the goose-quill." This treaty was ratified on the 30th day of December, 1816.

These subsequent treaties to the contrary notwithstanding, Black Hawk always adhered to his first decision, that the treaty of 1804, was null and void, for the reason already stated, and that even if it had been valid, the killing of the prisoner for whom Quash-quame bartered away their lands broke the contract and rendered it void. To say the least, the killing of that prisoner, under the circumstances related by Black, was an instance of remarkably bad faith on the part of the authorities in command at St. Louis.

REMOVAL ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

Under the terms of the Quash-quame treaty of 1804, according to Black Hawk, the Indians were granted to remain in possession of the land until notified by the Government that the country was wanted for white occupancy. Be this as it may, the Indians were not disturbed of their possession until 1830, when they were notified to quit and move across the Mississippi river. They complied with the notice, crossed over the Father of Waters and took up their abode on the eastern slope of Iowa.

RETURN TO ILLINOIS.

Hunger and want came to his people, and still rankling under what he regarded as bad faith on the part of the Government authorities at St. Louis and a wrongful dispossession of their lands, Black Hawk and his band determined to recross the Mississippi River and to repossess their old homes and corn-fields. This determination was carried into execution in the Spring of 1831. The movement excited great alarm among the few white people who had settled on different parts of the land in dispute, and complaint against their presence was made to the authorities of the United States. These complaints represented that the Indians were insolent, and that they had committed and were committing, many acts of violence. If these complaints were founded in fact, the acts of violence were, in all likelihood, not unprovoked.

FIRST CAMPAIGN.

WHERE THE HISTORY OF THE WAR BELONGS.

The history of the Black Hawk War has generally been conceded to belong to the history of Illinois. It is true that the great first cause of the war was in, what Black Hawk and most of his band believed, to be a fraudulent and wrongful dispossession of their lands in Illinois, but before the commencement of active hostilities, the Sacs and Foxes were occupants of the lower part of the eastern slope of Iowa. They started on the war path from Puck-e-she-tuck, (foot of the falls,) now the city of Keokuk, rendez-

vouzed at Fort Madison, crossed the Mississippi river to the present site of Pontoosuc, traveled up through Illinois, and fought the only two battles of the war in what is now the State of Wisconsin, after which the survivors returned to the Iowa side of the Mississippi, many of them to what is now Lee county, where Black Hawk, after his release from captivity in 1833, became well known to the settlers to the time of his death, in October, 1838. Not one of the battles of the Black Hawk war was fought on Illinois soil. The Stillman's Run affair was not a battle: it was only a "big scare," brought upon Major Stillman's command by recklessness. These facts are clearly established and completely refute the generally received opinion that the history of this war belongs to Illinois. Its history is about equally divided between Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

GENERAL GAINES—BACK TO IOWA.

Whatever the truth or falsity of the complaints made against the Indians after their return in the Spring of 1831, General Gaines of the United States army was sent to Fort Armstrong in the Fall of that year, with instructions to remove them back beyond the Mississippi. While the troops under command of General Gaines were at the fort, Nathaniel Smith, now living at St. Francisville, Clark county, Missouri, who was an interpreter and spy for General Gaines, was sent to see and talk with Black Hawk at the Indian village, and to persuade him to go and see General Gaines with a view to an amicable and peaceful solution of the difficulty. Black Hawk complied with the request, and was told by General Gaines that he was not a peace officer, and that he had his orders from the authorities at Washington to drive them across the river, and that he had no discretion; that he did not want any trouble or to be forced to the employment of harsh measures in carrying out the instructions with which he was charged; that he had understood he had agreed to live peacefully, etc., and finally that if he and his people did not leave in ten days he would move against their village with all the force at his command. Black Hawk listened with the stolid nature peculiar to Indian character, and, although feeling, as he expressed himself to Colonel Patterson, that he was asked to abandon the homes that were rightfully theirs, he saw that it would be useless to offer a resistance that would only end in the slaughter of many of his men, women and children, that better than incur such fatality, it was the part of wisdom to yield to the demand of the white chief. At the expiration of the ten days named by General Gaines, he moved against the village to see if the Indians had gone, and prepared, if they had not, to execute his purpose of firing upon the Indians, and burning their village. But Black Hawk had kept his promise. The Indians were gone, and re-crossed to the Iowa side of the Mississippi.

BLACK HAWK'S MOVEMENTS IN IOWA—SECOND RETURN TO ILLINOIS.

For an account of Black Hawk's movements after the return of his people to Iowa in the Fall of 1831, until they re-crossed to Illinois in the Spring of 1832, we are indebted to Mr. Isaac R. Campbell, now living at St. Francisville, Clark county, Missouri, but then living in a double log-house, one of the first built on the site of Keokuk. About the year 1821, Mr. Campbell settled in Northeast Missouri (then a Territory), at the mouth of the Wyacouda river. In 1825 he removed to Quash-quame's village (Nauvoo), and commenced to make a farm, and there formed the acquaintance of Black Hawk, who paid him eight dollars for building a stone wall around the grave of one of his daughters, who was buried near Mr. Campbell's house. In 1830 Mr. Campbell moved to the west side of the Mississippi and settled at Ah-wi-pe-tuk, meaning commencement of the falls or cascade, now known as Nashville. In March, 1821, he removed to Puck-e-she-tuk, or foot of the falls, at the site of Keokuk, where he remained for a number of years. He was well acquainted, not only with Black Hawk, but with all the head men of the Sacs and Foxes, before and after the war of 1832. He has been a man

of wonderful physique and intellect, and although he is now eighty-one years of age, his memory is clear and distinct, and his statements entitled to the fullest credit. Mr. Campbell says:

"After the Sacs and Foxes returned to Iowa in the Fall of 1831, they established themselves on the north bank of the Iowa river, about two and a half miles above its mouth, at the site of a small village that now bears the name of the old chief, and almost directly opposite the town of New Boston, in Mercer county, this State. They did not remain there long, however, until they went to the hunting grounds on Salt Creek, Missouri. The Winter's hunt was not successful, and the people suffered a great deal with hunger. This circumstance, added to what Black Hawk still harbored as a wrongful dispossession of their lands, determined him to re-cross the Mississippi, a determination from which I tried to dissuade him, but without avail.

"When they returned from their Salt Creek hunt in the Spring of 1832, they stopped at what the Indians always called Puck-e-she-tuk, now Keokuk, where they had a war-dance, and then went on up the Mississippi. They camped a night or two in the timber along Devil creek, about six miles west from Fort Madison. Their women and children, cooking utensils, etc., were transported in canoes, while the men followed along the west bank of the Mississippi with their horses and ponies. Their real starting point was from Fort Madison, and on the 6th day of April they crossed the Mississippi from a point opposite the present village or landing of Pontoosuc. It has been said by some writers that they crossed their ponies and horses by swimming them, but the statement is at fault. They were crossed on what were known as 'floats.' These floats were made by lashing three canoes of equal height together, and covering them with poles, which in turn were covered with leaves to a thickness sufficient to make a platform strong enough to carry as many ponies as could be made to stand upon them.

"While the Indians were in front of my house on their return from Salt creek, I learned that they were going to cross back into Illinois, and fearing it would lead to trouble, I tried to persuade Black Hawk, with whom I had been on the most friendly terms for a good many years, not to do so, but my words of counsel were not heeded. He assured me that they were not going to Illinois to fight, but to care for the graves of their fathers—for the Indians have a decoration day as well as the whites have had since the war. I knew nothing of their movements after they crossed the river, except what I heard and read. After the war, and Black Hawk's release from captivity in 1833, and his return to Iowa, he often told me before his death, that he was sorry that he had not taken my advice and remained away from Illinois in 1832, as it was the most disastrous movement he ever made. He said that his sun seemed to set in darkness, and his strength to depart.

"As a token of his friendship for me, he gave me his favorite hunting gun, which is now in the possession of my son, Captain James W. Campbell at Fort Madison."

BLACK HAWK'S PURPOSE.

We have Mr. Campbell's statement, as above, that Black Hawk assured him they were not going on the war path. The statements of other parties of credibility will be presented as showing light on the bearing and seeming intentions of Black Hawk, after which the reader will be left to draw his own conclusions as to whether the war against the Sacs and Foxes in 1832 was justifiable or not.

BEARING OF HIS BRAVES.

After they crossed into Illinois at Pontoosuc, Black Hawk and his band, including women and children, turned in the direction of Rock river. The *Galenian*, of 1832, Dr. A. Phileo, editor, under date of May 2d, said: "Black Hawk, whose people were reduced to the verge of starvation in Iowa, had been invited to Illinois by the Prophet,

and taken possession of a tract of land about forty miles up Rock river, but that he did not remain there long, until he commenced his march up Rock river." Capt. William B. Green, now of Chicago, who served in Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but to accept an invitation from Pit-ta-wak, a friendly chief, to come over and spend the Summer with his people on the head waters of the Illinois," and the movements of Black Hawk up Rock river before pursuit by the military, seems to confirm this statement.

Others who agree with Green, that Black Hawk did not come to fight and had no idea of fighting, say that he had retired to the west side of the Mississippi the previous year under treaty, receiving a large quantity of corn and other provisions, but in the Spring his provisions were gone, his followers were starving, and he came back expecting to negotiate another treaty and to get a new supply of provisions.

The veteran, John Dixon, at one time Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of Peoria County, but then living at Dixon's ferry, now the city of Dixon, was authority for the statement that the Indians stopped at his house as they were going up Rock river, and that Ne-o-pope, Black Hawk's head man, assured him they intended to commit no depredations, and that they would not fight unless attacked. Mr. Dixon also said that Ne-o-pope had the young braves well in hand and under perfect control, and that they were orderly, and gave no signs of hostile intentions.

Whatever Black Hawk's purposes may have been, his crossing the Mississippi river was considered an invasion, and the war followed. However, it is the unanimous testimony of survivors of that period, now living on the line of Black Hawk's march and on the old battle-fields, whom the writer has sought out for information, that, except the violation of treaty stipulations and an arrogance of manner natural to an Indian who wanted to make a new trade with the "Great Father," the Sac's under Black Hawk committed no serious acts of hostility, and intended none until the alternative of war or extermination was presented to them. It is certain, too, that the people of Galena and the mining districts generally, apprehended no serious trouble and made no preparations for war until Captain Stephenson carried them the news of Stillman's rout on the 15th of May.

Although Black Hawk's movement in crossing back to the Rock River country was construed into a hostile demonstration, it is a well known fact that no Indian warriors ever went on the war-path encumbered with their women and children. More than this, it does not appear, from the sixth day of April until Stillman's soldiers disregarded his flag of truce on the 12th of May, that a single settler was murdered, or suffered any material injury at the hands of Black Hawk or his band. In truth, Hon. H. S. Townsend, of Warren, Jo Daviess county, states that in one instance, at least, where they took corn from a settler, they paid him for it. Capt. W. B. Green writes: "I never heard of Black Hawk's band, while passing up Rock river, committing any depredation whatever, not even petty theft."

COLONEL DAVENPORT.

Some writers have sought to implicate Colonel George Davenport as scheming to secure the return of the Indians in 1832. One of these writers has said:

"It is well known that in nearly all the treaties ever made with the Indians, the Indian traders dictated the terms for their allies and customers, and, of course, received a large share of the annuities, etc., in payment for debts due to him. Each tribe had certain traders who supplied them. George Davenport had a trading post at Fort Armstrong. His customers were largely the Sac's and Foxes, and he was held in high esteem by them; in fact his word was their law. It is said that Black Hawk's band became indebted to him for a large amount which they were unable to pay. They had not had good luck hunting during the Winter and he was likely to lose heavily. If Black Hawk,

therefore, could be induced to come on this side of the river again and the people could be alarmed so that a military force could be sent in pursuit of him, another treaty could be made, he might assist in negotiating terms and get his pay out of the payments the government would make, and all would be well. Mr. Amos Farrar, who was Davenport's partner for some years, and who died in Galena during the war, is said to have declared, while on his death-bed, that the Indians were not to be blamed, that if they had been let alone there would have been no trouble—that the band were owing Mr. Davenport and he wanted to get his pay and would, if another treaty had been made."

"In a letter to Gen. Atkinson, dated April 13, 1832, Davenport says: 'I have been informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier.'

"Just such a letter as he or any other trader would have written to cause a pursuit, and consequent treaty. Black Hawk evidently understood the game. He was leisurely pursuing his way up Rock river, waiting for the first appearance of the military to display the white flag and negotiate as he had done the previous year."

The intimation here conveyed that Davenport played a conspicuous part in prevailing upon Black Hawk to cross back to Illinois, and that his letter to General Atkinson was only a cunning device of a wily creditor to secure a bad debt, is not sustained by subsequent events. On the contrary, it would seem that he was fully advised of Indian intentions when he wrote that letter. The British band did invade Illinois and kill Agent Saver. About the same time, some Winnebagoes also killed one of three or four men who were engaged at work in a field or meadow near Opaakwa. The other men, among whom was Nathan Smith, already mentioned as living at St. Francisville, Mo., took to flight and managed to escape, although they were closely pursued for some distance. Notwithstanding this affair was the work of members of the British band, it increased the excitement against Black Hawk's band, and hastened the conflict with them.

SECOND CAMPAIGN.

GOVERNOR REYNOLDS — CALL FOR TROOPS.

Whether Black Hawk returned with peaceable intentions or determined to wage a war upon the whites, overcome them and thus reclaim and repossess their old homes, or for the purpose of securing a new trade with the "Great Father," it matters not—the result was the same. The Indians had scarcely crossed the Mississippi and started on their march up through Illinois, before a report of the invasion was carried to Governor Reynolds, who, knowing the bellicose character of the Indians and of the settlers, and that the least indiscretion by either party would precipitate the entire Northwest in a bloody war, determined to call out a large force of volunteers as the best means of averting such a calamity. On the 16th of April he issued a call to that end and at the same time addressed the following letter to the people:

BROTHER CITIZENS:—Your sense of public safety has been fully aroused. The Indians have assumed a hostile attitude and invaded the State in violation of the treaty of last September. The British band of Sac and other hostile Indians are in possession of the country on their route to our most fertile and valuable frontier settlements. Under these circumstances I have not hesitated what course I should pursue. No citizen ought to remain inactive when his country is invaded and his property and life in jeopardy. I have, therefore, called out a military force composed of men of true courage and bravery in the 22d regiment. I have confidence for the men and feel for the success of our enterprise. I hope our countrymen will realize my expectation and offer their services at the earliest with promptitude and cheerfulness in defense of their country."

There was a prompt response to Governor Reynolds' call for volunteers and to this appeal, and in a few days eighteen hundred men reported for duty at the Beardstown camp. In the meantime, General Atkinson, then in command of the regular forces near the scene of threatened hostilities, made a requisition for additional troops, stating that the frontier was in danger, and that the forces under his command were insufficient for its defense. Daily accounts of the movements of the Indians were conveyed by carrier to Governor Reynolds. Judge Young, Colonel Strode and Benjamin Mills wrote letters to him appealing for protection for the frontier, stating that the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes had joined Black Hawk and that the inhabitants were in imminent danger. On the receipt of these letters two hundred men under command of Major Stillman were ordered to guard the frontier near the Mississippi; and two hundred more under command of Major Bailey were ordered to the protection of the country between the Mississippi and the Illinois rivers. The aspect of affairs was deemed to be so threatening that the call for troops was extended to every part of the State for the purpose of raising a reserve force of five thousand men to be ready in case of emergency.

On the 22d of April, the eighteen hundred men at Beardstown were mustered in four regiments, an odd and spy battalion. Colonel DeWitt was chosen to be commander of the first regiment; Colonel Fry, of the second; Colonel Thomas, of the third; Colonel Thompson, of the fourth; and Major James of the odd battalion. Governor Reynolds, who accompanied the army in person, placed Gen. Whiteside in command of the brigade and Colonel James D. Henry in command of the spy battalion. Enoch C. March and Samuel C. Christy, merchants, were appointed to procure supplies; William Thomas was appointed brigade quarter-master; James Turney, paymaster; James B. Stapp and Joseph M. Chadwick, staff-officers; Vital Jarrot, adjutant-general, and Cyrus Edwards, ordnance officer.

Colonel March, of the supply department, was dispatched to St. Louis for supplies, and on the 27th of April, the army broke camp a few miles north of Rushville, and, with only a few days' rations, took up its line of march for Oquawka, where it was intended to meet Col. Christy and a supply boat. In consequence of high waters and muddy roads the march was slow, but not so slow but that the army reached Oquawka in advance of the expected and needed supplies. On the evening of the day of their arrival at Oquawka they were joined by Captain Warren and two companies from Warren county. On the fifth day the boat had not arrived, the provisions were exhausted, the men began to murmur, and Governor Reynolds dispatched three men to General Atkinson, at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, fifty miles distant, asking for relief. Although the streams were swollen from recent rains, the messenger for succor accomplished the trip in one day, and the next day a boat-load of provisions came to their relief, and on the day following the William Wallace arrived from St. Louis with the supplies provided by Colonel March. After rations were issued and the hunger of the men appeased, the baggage wagons were loaded, and the army prepared to move towards Dixon's ferry, where, according to latest rumors, the Indians were posted. When the command was ready to move, a letter came from Gen. Atkinson with the intelligence that Black Hawk and his people had turned down Rock river, and requesting Governor Reynolds to march immediately to Fort Armstrong. Instead of going to Fort Armstrong, however, the army was marched to the mouth of Rock river, where it was consolidated with the United States regulars and the command assumed by General Atkinson.

The rumor that Black Hawk and his Indians had turned to descend Rock river in the direction of re-crossing the Mississippi, proved to be incorrect, and the commanding general steamed up the river with an armament of cannon and four hundred regulars, while the Illinois troops rode up through the swamps and low lands skirting Rock river. Frequently signs of Indians were found, and where they had immolated dogs to appease the Great Spirit. In these instances of superstition, common among the Indians, the body

of the dog was relieved of its intestines, after which it was fastened to a tree over a small fire with the head pointing in the direction the Indians had gone.

On the 10th day of May the spies captured an Indian near Prophetstown, Whiteside county, from whom it was learned that Black Hawk and his people were on Rock river, above Dixon's Ferry. On receipt of this information, the land forces moved up to Prophetstown, where it was further reported to them that the Indians had dispersed, and it was determined to abandon the pursuit and await the arrival of General Atkinson with the steamboat and provisions. It was believed that Black Hawk and his band had it in mind to locate on the lands of the Pottawatomies, and, as a means of preventing such a settlement, a commission of five men was sent to confer with the chiefs of that nation upon the subject. Because of cloudy weather and want of acquaintance with the face of the country, the party became lost, and the conference was not held. Governor Reynolds and his army of about two thousand men, returned to Dixon greatly exhausted, having been without food or rest for two days, and there awaited the arrival of General Atkinson and the provision boat.

STILLMAN'S ROUT.

Majors Stillman and Bailey, previously mentioned as being sent out in advance of Governor Reynolds' forces to protect the frontier settlements, were at Dixon when the army arrived there, and having accomplished but little service, they asked to be sent out on a scouting expedition and to report the situation of the enemy, as it had been rumored that a part of Black Hawk's force was encamped on Old Man's creek, about twelve miles above Dixon. In answer to this request Governor Reynolds issued the following order:

MAJOR STILLMAN. -- You will cause the troops under your immediate command, and the battalion under Major Bailey, to proceed without delay to the head of Old Man's creek, where it is supposed there are some hostile Indians, and coerce them into submission.

This order was issued on Friday, the 11th day of May, and on Saturday morning, the 12th, Major Stillman set out on his expedition with about three hundred mounted men, all of whom, including men and officers, were hopeful of being able to give a good account of themselves, and many of them were boastful of what their conduct would be in an encounter with the red foe. They reached Old Man's creek, but found no enemy. Beyond this point they had no authority to proceed, but eager for a bout with the Indians, and ignorant of their lodgment, they pushed on seventeen miles farther to Sycamore creek, about twelve miles above what was then known as Sinnissippi, a shallow crossing of Rock river, at the present site of Oregon City, in Ogle county, which they crossed and prepared to go into camp. At this time the main body of Black Hawk's braves were lodged across the high point of land between Sycamore creek and Rock river, where, it has been said, the chief and head-men were making arrangements to sue for terms. How true the statement may be is not for the writer to determine, and the reader is left to compare the statement with the declarations made by Black Hawk to Isaac R. Campbell before he started to Illinois from Keokuk, and by Ne-o-pope to Mr. Dixon, when the Indians arrived at Dixon's Ferry. Whether true or false, it was of no benefit to the Indians.

While Stillman's men were engaged in camp duties, three unarmed Indians, bearing a flag of truce, made their appearance coming across the high point of land before mentioned, and were taken into custody. Pretty soon after this occurrence, five other Indians on horse-back were seen on the high ground about one mile distant. At sight of these Indians, an old soldier named Harrison exclaimed, "Get ready, boys: you'll have all the fighting now that you want." Without further orders from any source, the men mounted in hot haste, and it was not long until three-fourths of the command was darting away in the direction of the Indians as fast as their horses could carry them. While the

larger part of the men were flying away after the five mounted Indians, one of the flag of truce party was cowardly killed. The other two Indians of the flag of truce party managed to escape. Stillman's men being best mounted, soon overtook and killed two of the other party of five Indians, and pursued the other three to the edge of the timber where Black Hawk was lodged. At this juncture Black Hawk and a party of about fifty of his braves suddenly confronted Stillman's Illinoisans with a terrible war whoop, and rushed forward to meet them. It was now the turn of the volunteers to retreat. Without waiting for the onslaught, they wheeled and fled as if they were pursued by a thousand savage warriors, instead of fifty or less. They dashed through the camp, spreading terror and consternation among their comrades, but late so eager to meet the foe. The wildest panic ensued; there was "mounting in hot haste," and without waiting to see whether there was any thing to run from, every man fled, never stopping until they had reached Dixon's Ferry or some other place of safety, unless stopped by the tomahawk or bullet. The first man to reach Dixon was a Kentucky lawyer, who, as he *strode* into Dixon, reported that every man of Stillman's command had been killed except himself. Another man, named Comstock, never stopped until he reached Galena, where he reported that "the men were all drunk, as he was, got scared and made the best time they could out of danger, but that he didn't see a single Indian." Wagons, ammunition, and almost every thing else, except the horses on which the men were mounted, or on which others could mount, were left to the Indians.

The now venerable and honorable John Stringer, of Kickapoo township, Peoria county, was a corporal in Captain Abner Ead's Peoria company, says there was not an officer to be found anywhere, when the stampede commenced; that the men dashed away regardless of discipline or consequences, that they threw their guns over their shoulders, and for some distance after there was a continuous discharge of rifles to the rear. Mr. Stringer was in the rear when the flight began, and to avoid danger to himself and others from the discharge of the rifles, he turned to one side, rode along the line, and cautioned the men against the danger of killing their comrades. "And," said he, "suppose you should run into an Indian ambuscade, what would you do with empty guns?" "We never thought of that," was the reply, and the firing ceased; but the flight was kept up. At Old Man's creek, since called Stillman's run, some delay was occasioned in crossing, because of its muddy banks. After passing the stream, Major Perkins and Captain Adams succeeded in rallying fifteen or twenty of the fleeing men, and made a short stand, checking the approach of the Indians, and no doubt saved the lives of many men who would otherwise have been killed. In this short engagement Captain Adams killed two Indians with his own hands, and in turn was killed himself, his body being recovered the second day. None of the men lived to tell the story of the engagement, but from broken guns, ghastly wounds, inflicted with rifles, tomahawks, scalping-knives, and other instruments of Indian warfare, the engagement must have been a terrific one. A young man named Hackelton had a hand-to-hand conflict with an Indian, in which the Indian threw down his gun and attempted to use his knife. Hackelton closed with him, caught the blade of the knife in his hand, cutting it severely, but succeeded in wrenching it from the Indian's grasp and plunging it into his heart, the Indian fell lifeless at his feet. Hackelton escaped and found his way to Dixon.

BACK TO DIXON.

"The night of the scare," continues Mr. Stringer, "was one of those when white, fleecy clouds float in the air, and the atmosphere was genial and balmy. It was what one might call a pleasant May evening, and a nice one for a night ride. The fugitives commenced to arrive at Dixon's about twelve o'clock at night, and continued to come in in small squads until the whole force, except what had been killed by the Indians, and a few by our own men in firing backward, were there. And what stories of hair-breadth

escapes some of them had to tell! According to some of their statements, they had to fight their way from Sycamore creek to Dixon, when only the fewest number of them saw an Indian after they turned tail to Black Hawk and his handful of warriors as they rushed out of the timber with their war whoop, the evening before."

All accounts of this inglorious affair concur in the statement that the officers and a great many of the men were drunk, and that the flag of truce displayed by Black Hawk was disregarded, and one of its bearers cowardly killed while on a flag of truce mission. The whites had commenced the work of murder, and the Indians, losing all hope of negotiation, determined that extermination was a game that both parties could play.

"COUNCIL OF WAR."

The disaster to Stillman's command created wild excitement in the camp at Dixon. Governor Reynolds at once issued a call for two thousand additional volunteers to be in readiness for future operations. Colonel March was ordered to forward provisions for the men, and Major Adams was directed to procure and forward provender for the horses. Atkinson and Dodge were advised of the situation, and the former, who had not yet arrived at Dixon, that the army there were destitute of provision, and that the frontiers of Wisconsin (then Michigan), were exposed and in danger.

"TENTING ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND."

On Sunday, the 13th, a "council of war" was held at the tent of Gen. Whiteside, then in command, at which it was decided to march to the scene of the disaster the next morning to find and punish the Indians. Some oxen were obtained from Mr. Dixon and killed as a temporary supply for the expedition. The beef was distributed among the men, who cooked and ate it without salt or bread, and started back for the field of conflict. Wherever the mangled remains of their late comrades were found, they were gathered together and buried in a common grave, and a rough slab, hewn from the trunk of a tree, erected to mark the place. Monday night, the 14th, the men camped on the ground from which Stillman's detachment fled so precipitately on Saturday evening. During the night the firing of heavy guns was heard, which was believed to be signals for collecting Black Hawk's scattered braves, and an attack was momentarily expected. It came not, however, and the morning dawned without an enemy being seen. On Tuesday morning Major Henry was ordered to scour the country with his battalion, but no trace of the enemy being discovered, the entire command fell back to Dixon.

GENERAL SCOTT—A NEW ENEMY.

Intelligence of Stillman's defeat scattered terror and consternation throughout the State and nation. The number of warriors was greatly over-estimated, and Black Hawk was credited with great military skill and sagacity. General Scott, with nine companies of artillery, stationed at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, was ordered to the Rock river country to superintend future operations against the Indians. The Asiatic cholera, which had just reached the country, overtook his command at Detroit. Henry Howe's "Great West," published in 1852, says that the "two hundred and eight men, under command of Colonel Twiggs, landed at Fort Gratiot, and that the disease made such ravage among them, that but very few escaped. Some of them died in hospital, some in the woods, and some deserted to avoid the pestilence, and being scattered about the country, shunned by the terrified inhabitants, and repelled from their doors, lay down in the fields and died, without a friend to close their eyes or console the last moments of their existence. The rest of the nine companies continued their course and arrived at Mackinaw, comparatively untouched by the disease. There it broke out afresh, and on the passage from Mackinaw to Chicago, thirty were thrown overboard. On the 18th of July General Scott reached Chicago, and old Fort Dearborn was converted into a hos-

pital for his cholera-stricken men. In the first thirty days after his arrival there, ninety of his men answered the last earthly roll call and were 'whelmed in pits' without coffins, 'without notice and without remembrance.'"

General Scott reported his arrival at Chicago to Governor Reynolds in a letter under date of July 15, in which he gave an account of the cholera affliction among his troops. The letter was published in the Louisville (Kentucky) *Advertiser*, July 27, 1832, and is here appended:

HEADQUARTERS N. W. ARMY, CHICAGO, July 15, 1832.

SIR:—To prevent or correct the exaggerations of rumor in respect to the existence of cholera at this place, I address myself to your Excellency. Four steamers were engaged at Buffalo to transport United States troops and supplies to Chicago. In the headmost of these boats, the Sheldon Thomas, I, with my staff and four companies, a part of Col. Eustis' command, arrived here on the night of the 10th inst. On the 8th all on board were in high health and spirits, but the next morning six cases of undoubted cholera presented themselves. The disease rapidly spread for the next three days. About one hundred and twenty persons have been affected. Under a late Act of Congress, six companies of rangers are to be raised, and marched to this place. Gen. (Henry) Dodge, of Michigan,* is appointed major of the battalion, and I have seen the names of the captains, but I do not know where to address them. I am afraid the report from this place in respect to cholera may seriously retard the raising of this force. I wish, therefore, that your Excellency would give publicity to the measures I have adopted to prevent the spread of this disease, and of my determination not to allow any junction or communication between uninfected and infected troops. The war is not at an end, and may not be brought to a close for some time. The rangers may reach the theater of operations in time for the final blow. As they approach this place I shall take care of their health and general wants.

I write in great haste, and may not have time to cause my letter to be copied. It will be put in some post-office to be forthwith forwarded.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's most obedient servant,
HIS EXCELLENCY, GOV. JOHN REYNOLDS.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

The account given by Mr. Howe was probably based upon unofficial reports, and consequently exaggerated to some extent. At that time the cholera was a new disease in America, and extravagant accounts of its ravages were likely to prevail. In either report, Howe's or Scott's, the account is sorrowful enough in all conscience.

When General Scott left Chicago, he marched across the country in the direction of Fort Armstrong, but, in consequence of the delay occasioned by the disease which preyed so heavily among his troops, he did not reach the theater of Indian conflict in time to direct the movement of the campaign. Besides, the cholera still lingered among the men of his command, and his course from Chicago was marked by uncoffined graves. After the country began to settle up and the land to be cultivated, the bones of many a poor fellow were uncovered by the plow. Some of them were reburied and some of them were cremated.

Under Governor Reynolds' call for a new levy of two thousand men, Beardstown and Hennepin were designated as points of rendezvous. Volunteers from the southern part of the State were to report at Beardstown on the 3d, and from the central part at Hennepin on the 10th of June. The time was short, but messengers were sent into all the settled portions of the State to convey intelligence of the requisition and hasten the filling of the call. Under the first call the term of enlistment was not defined, and the men maintained they had a right to return home at any time, and they began to clamor for a discharge. They urged that they had enlisted on short notice, that they had not had time to provide food or clothes for their families, and that they must suffer if the campaign was protracted. The governor appealed to their patriotism, and they consented to remain twelve or fifteen days longer. Pending these conditions General Atkinson arrived at Dixon with provisions, encamped on the right hand bank of the river, and threw up breastworks for the protection of the stores. The companies of Bailey and Stillman

*Michigan then included Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Wisconsin Territory was organized under an Act of Congress approved April 20, 1836, and President Jackson appointed Henry Dodge, then living in Missouri, Governor of the new dependency. After Wisconsin became a State, he was chosen one of the United States Senators. He was born at Vincennes, Indiana, and emigrated to Missouri when quite young. He was the father of Hon. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Iowa.

were organized as a brigade and placed under command of Col. Johnson, and received into the service of the United States. A part of this brigade was sent to the defense of Ottawa, and the other part remained at Dixon to guard the stores.

INDIAN CREEK MASSACRE.

The fatal act of Stillman's men precipitated all the horrors of Indian border warfare upon the white settlements in Jo Daviess county, as it then existed (including Ogle, Stephenson, Carroll, Whiteside, Winnebago, Lee and other northern counties as now organized), and in the adjoining portions of Michigan Territory. Nor is it certain that all the outrages were perpetrated by the "British Band." Young Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes joined Black Hawk, and after the war suddenly closed at Bad Axe, it was ascertained that many of the murders had been committed by these Indians. Among the first results of "Stillman's defeat" was the descent of about seventy Indians upon an unprotected settlement at Indian creek (LaSalle county) where they massacred fifteen men, women and children of the families of Hall, Davis and Pettigrew, and captured two young women, Sylvia and Rachel Hall. These girls, seventeen and fifteen years old, respectively, were afterwards brought in by Winnebagoes to Gratiot Grove, and were ransomed by Major Henry Gratiot, for two thousand dollars in horses, wampum and trinkets, and taken to Galena.

May 15, 1832, Capt. James W. Stephenson arrived at Galena with the startling intelligence of Stillman's disastrous defeat and the commencement of bloody hostilities by the Indians, creating intense excitement among the people. The ringing notes of the bugle called the settlers and miners together on the old race course on the bottom near the river, near the foot of Washington street, Galena, and a company of mounted rangers was organized, with James W. Stephenson for captain. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, May 19, Sergeant Fred Stahl (now a respected citizen of Galena) and privates William Durley, Vincent Smith, Redding Bennett, and James Smith, started to bear dispatches to Gen. Atkinson at Dixon's Ferry, with John D. Winters, the mail contractor, for guide, but on Sunday, 20th, Sergeant Stahl returned and added to the alarm of the people by reporting that his party had been ambuscaded by the Indians just on the edge of Buffalo Grove, now in Ogle county, fifty miles from Galena, about 5 o'clock P. M. Saturday afternoon, and that Durley was instantly killed and left on the spot. Stahl received a bullet through his coat collar, and James Smith afterwards found a bullet hole in his hat and became intensely frightened. After the war, the leader of the Indians told Dixon that he could have killed the young fellow (Stahl) as well as not, but he had a fine horse, and in trying to shoot him without injuring the animal, he shot too high, as Stahl suddenly stooped at the same time.

HUNTING THE INDIANS.

May 19, the entire army, including volunteers and regulars, under command of General Atkinson, started up the river in pursuit of the enemy. In the afternoon news was brought of the Indian Creek massacre in LaSalle county, when General Atkinson ordered General Whiteside and Colonel Zachary Taylor to continue the pursuit with the volunteers, while he fell back to Dixon. After several days' march the trail of Black Hawk was struck, which led the army to a village of the Pottawatomies on Sycamore creek, where several relics of the Stillman disaster and of the Indian Creek massacre were found, but the Indians had fled. Trails led out from the village in different directions, intended, no doubt, to confuse the pursuing forces and throw them off the right trail. The army remained here a short time, during which the volunteers became so dissatisfied with the commanding general and from other causes, that it was determined to abandon the chase. The principal trail of the Indians, when found, led north and the route of the volunteers homeward led south. Colonel Taylor and Major Harney, of the

regular army, urged the volunteers to remain until the Indians could be overtaken and chastised, but they were averse to remaining longer away from their homes and their business. General Whiteside was opposed to continuing the pursuit, but agreed to be governed by a majority of the officers, and the question being submitted to a vote, one-half voted to continue the pursuit, and the other half in favor of returning home. Governor Reynolds, seeing the demoralized condition of the volunteers, caused a part of them to be marched to Ottawa, where they were discharged on the 27th and 28th of May. Captain Eads' Peoria company was mustered out at Peoria.

ANECDOTE OF OLD ROUGH AND READY.

It has been related that pending these troubles with the militia, many of them believed Rock river was the northwestern boundary of Illinois, and declared they would not go beyond that river under any circumstances. They were militia, they said, had been called out for the defense of the State, and it was unconstitutional to order them to march beyond its frontier and into the Indian Territory. Taylor, as soon as he was informed of the condition of affairs, halted the command and went into camp within the acknowledged boundaries of Illinois. He could not, he declared, budge another inch without further orders. Black Hawk and his forces had been driven out of the State, but the question of crossing Rock river seemed to trouble him, as to obedience to the constitution on the one side and military expediency on the other. During the night, however, orders were received from General Atkinson to follow Black Hawk to the last. The quiet demeanor of Colonel Taylor meanwhile had rather encouraged the mutinous spirits to carry out their purposes. A meeting was called, and Colonel Taylor was invited to attend. He listened some time with quiet attention to the proceedings, but at last concluded that it was about time for him to be heard, and he addressed the meeting something after this manner: He had, he said, listened with much interest and pleasure to the views expressed by some of the speakers as to the independence and dignity of each individual American citizen. He felt that all the gentlemen present were his equals, and was persuaded that it would not be many years until they would be his superiors; that perhaps some of them would be members of Congress and arbiters of the fortunes and reputations of humble servants to the Republic, like himself. He expected then to obey them as interpreters of the will of the people, and that the best proof he could give that he would obey them, was now to observe the orders of those whom the people had already put in places of authority, to which many gentlemen around him justly aspired. In plain English, gentlemen and fellow citizens, the word has been passed to me from Washington to follow Black Hawk, and to take you with me as soldiers. I intend to do both. There are the flat boats drawn up on the shore, and here are Uncle Sam's men drawn up behind you on the prairie. It is needless to add that the militia crossed Rock river, and followed Black Hawk until they were honorably discharged.

THIRD CAMPAIGN.

SKIRMISHING.

When the first levy of State troops was mustered out at Ottawa and Peoria, General Atkinson called on Governor Reynolds for one thousand additional men to co-operate with the previous requisition of two thousand, and one thousand more to guard the frontier. In consequence of danger to the exposed settlements an appeal was made to the disbanded volunteers, and a regiment was raised among them to serve until the

new levies could be made available. Jacob Fry was chosen Colonel and James D. Henry Lieutenant-Colonel, after which the different companies composing the regiment were dispatched to the most exposed localities. After doing duty until the new levy of troops arrived, this regiment was mustered out at Dixon on the 19th of June by Colonel Taylor. During their term of service, one of the companies under command of Captain Snyder had some severe skirmishing with a party of seventy Indians in the vicinity of Kellogg's Grove, in which four of the Indians and two or three of the whites were killed. Before the new levies could be organized and made available, a number of murders were committed in different parts of the country.

The *Galena* of May 23, 1832, said: "The tomahawk and scalping-knife have again been drawn on our frontier. Blood of our best citizens has been spilt in great profusion within the borders of Illinois. * * The Indians must be exterminated or sent off."

The miners and settlers flocked to central points, organized themselves into companies, and built stockades and block-houses, so that within a week after they received the news of the Stillman's run affair, they were able to resist any ordinary attacking force.

Depredations by straggling Indians were of almost daily occurrence. On the 21st a Mr. Goss was fired on near the mouth of Plum river, and sundry other affairs of the same kind were reported from other parts of the country. The most of these assaults occurred in Jo Daviess county and east of the Rock river, although some of them were confined to the country along the Mississippi.

May 23, Felix St. Vrain, agent for the Sacs and Foxes, bearer of dispatches, left General Atkinson's headquarters, on Rock river, accompanied by John Fowler, Thomas Kenney, William Hale, Aquilla Floyd, Aaron Hawley, and Alexander Higginbotham. At Buffalo Grove they found the body of the lamented Durley, and buried it a rod from the spot where they found it. The next day (24th) they were attacked by a large party of thirty Indians near Kellogg's old place. St. Vrain, Fowler, Hale and Hawley were killed. The other three escaped, and arrived at Galena on the morning of the 26th.

The Indians were watchful of every movement of the white troops, and took every possible advantage offered. Between the time the first volunteers were mustered out, on the 27th and 28th of May, and the mustering in and organization of the new levies on the 15th of June, they grew bolder and more daring. Numerous murders were committed, and the only protection the people had was their own brave hearts and strong arms. The atrocities perpetrated by the Indians upon the bodies of their victims, aroused the vengeance of the settlers and miners, many of whom had previously felt that the Indians were not so much in fault, and had been needlessly provoked to bloodshed.

June 8, Captain Stephenson's company of mounted rangers found the bodies of St. Vrain, Hale, Fowler and Hawley, four miles south of Kellogg's Grove, and buried them.

Colonel William S. Hamilton arrived in Galena with two hundred and thirty Indians, mostly Sioux, with some Menominees and Winnebagoes, on the 8th. These Indians left Galena on the 10th, to join General Atkinson at Dixon's Ferry, all anxious to obtain Sac scalps. Black Hawk's band was reported moving slowly northward.

On the night of June 8th, the Indians stole fourteen horses just outside the stockade on Apple river (Elizabeth), and on the night of the 17th, ten more were stolen. The next morning Capt. J. W. Stephenson, with twelve of his men and nine from Apple River Fort, started on the trail of the red thieves, and overtook them about twelve miles east of Kellogg's Grove, southeast of Waddam's Grove, and pursued them several miles, until a little northeast of Waddam's (in Stephenson county), the Indians (seven in number, says Captain Green), took refuge in a dense thicket, and awaited the attack. Stephenson dismounted his men, and, detailing a guard for the horses, led his men in a gallant charge upon the concealed foe, received their fire and returned it, returning to the open prairie to load. Three times the brave boys charged upon this fatal thicket, losing a man each time. Only one Indian was known to be killed. He was bayoneted by Private

Hood, and stabbed in the neck by Thomas Sublett. This Indian was scalped several times, and a piece of his scalp lock in 1878 was in the possession of Wm. H. Snyder, Esq., of Galena. The three men killed were Stephen P. Howard, George Eames and Michael Lovell. Stephenson himself was wounded. After the third charge, Stephenson retreated, leaving his dead where they fell, and returned to Galena, arriving on the 19th. Of this desperate battle, Gov. Ford says: "This attack of Capt. Stephenson was unsuccessful, and may have been imprudent; but it equalled any thing in modern warfare in daring and desperate courage."

On the evening of June 14, five men, at work in a corn-field at Spafford's farm, five miles below Fort Hamilton, on Spafford's creek, and on the morning of the 16th, Henry Apple, a German, were killed within a half a mile of the fort. Gen. Dodge, with twenty-nine men, at once pursued the Indians about three miles, when they were discovered, eleven in number, in open ground, but were not overtaken until they crossed the East Pick-e-ton-e-ka, and entered an almost impenetrable swamp, at Horse Shoe Bend. At the edge of the swamp, Dodge ordered his men to dismount, and link horses. Four men were left in charge of the horses, four were posted around the swamp to prevent the escape of the savages, and the remainder, twenty-one in number, advanced into the swamp about half a mile, where they received the fire of the Indians, and three men fell severely wounded. Gen. Dodge instantly ordered a charge. The Indians were found lying under the bank of a slough, and were not seen until the soldiers were within six or eight feet of them, when they fired. The whole hostile party were killed and scalped in one or two minutes, except one who swam the slough in an attempt to escape, and was shot down on the opposite bank. In this battle F. M. Morris and Samuel Wells were mortally, and Samuel Black and Thomas Jenkins severely, wounded. This was the first victory achieved over the murderous Sacs, and occasioned great rejoicing in the settlements.

June 17th, Captain Adam W. Snyder, of Colonel Fry's regiment, sent to scout the country between Rock river and Galena, while encamped near Burr Oak Grove, in what is now the township of Erin, Stephenson county, was fired upon by four Indians. He pursued and killed them, losing one man mortally wounded. Returning, he was attacked by seventy Indians, both parties taking positions behind trees. General Whiteside, then a private, shot the leader of the band and they retreated, but were not pursued. Snyder lost two men killed and one wounded.

On the 20th, Stephenson's and Craig's companies, under command of Col. Strode, went to Waddam's Grove to bury the remains of Howard, Eames and Lovell, which they did, but left the dead Indian above ground. On their return they heard some suspicious sounds, but pushed on in the night to Imus's (in Rush township) and returned to Galena in safety. Afterwards, says Capt. Green, who was with Stephenson's company, we learned that "a large party of Sacs were within a half-hour's march of us, when we left the graves of our dead comrades."

This party, which numbered about 150, had left the main body of Sacs on Rock river, and, after following Strode's command, were, undoubtedly, the same who made a furious attack on the stockade at Apple river, on the night of the 24th, under the following circumstances: F. Dixon, Edmund Welsh, G. W. Herclerode and Jas. L. Kirkpatrick started to carry dispatches to Gen. Atkinson. They had passed Apple River Fort when they were fired upon by Indians, and Welsh was badly wounded. His companions told him to retreat to the fort, and to give him time, turned upon the foe and raised a yell. This temporarily checked them; Welsh reached the fort and gave the alarm. Their stratagem succeeded; Dixon dashed through the savages, and escaped to Galena. Kirkpatrick and Herclerode gained the fort; the gates were shut, and for three-quarters of an hour the battle raged with fury. The women and girls molded bullets, made cartridges and loaded the guns. Herclerode was killed while taking deliberate aim at an Indian

over the top of the pickets. The number of Indians killed was never known, but they were supposed to have lost several. They finally withdrew, after stealing a large number of cattle, and destroying considerable property.

June 25th, a detachment of General Posey's brigade, commanded by Major John Dement, and encamped at Kellogg's Grove, or Burr Oak Grove, as it was then called, was attacked by a large party of Indians, and a sharp skirmish ensued. Major Dement lost five men and about twenty horses killed. The Indians left nine of their number stretched upon the field. General Posey, then encamped at Buffalo Grove, hastened to the relief of Dement, but the Indians had retreated two hours before he arrived. He returned to Kellogg's Grove to await the arrival of his baggage wagons, and then marched to Fort Hamilton, Michigan Territory.

On the 30th of June, three men at work in a corn-field at Sinsinawa Mound, more generally known as Jones' Mound, ten miles from Galena, were attacked by a small party of Indians, and two of them, James Boxley and John Thompson, were killed. Major Stegenson, with thirty men, started immediately on receipt of the news to bury the murdered men and pursue the murderers. The bodies were shockingly mangled and both scalped, and Thompson's heart cut out. The Indians were followed to the residence of Mr. Jordon, on the Mississippi, where they had stolen a canoe and crossed the river. These Indians could hardly have been any of Black Hawk's band, unless they had deserted and were making their way back to the west side of the Mississippi.

It has always been admitted by those who were familiar with the facts, that the Stillman's run affair precipitated the war and led to the several murders and outrages herein quoted. But it never was believed that *all* these atrocities were committed by Black Hawk's band, or with his knowledge or approval. It is certain that a large number of young Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies, and straggling representatives of other tribes took advantage of the condition of affairs and hung on the outskirts of his forces, just as the bummers hovered in the shadow of Sherman's army, when he was marching "To the Sea." When the war closed at Bad Axe, it was learned beyond question, that nearly all the murders had been committed by these stragglers.

The alarm continued and the excitement increased, and on the 30th of June, all the inhabitants along the Mississippi river, from the present site of Savannah and north of Galena to Cassville, Wisconsin, either went to Galena or some of the other stockades for safety, and it was not considered safe to go the shortest distance outside of the forts.

Captain George W. Harrison, in command of Fort Hamilton on the Pick-a-ton-e-ka, thirty miles from Galena, after vainly endeavoring to get a cannon, went to Colonel Hamilton's furnace and cast several lead pieces, intended for two-pounders, which were properly mounted at the stockade, and answered every purpose.

The new levy of troops arrived at Dixon on the 15th of June, and were organized in three brigades. General Alexander Posey was assigned to the command of the first: General Milton R. Alexander to the second, and General James D. Henry to the third, General Whiteside having enlisted as a private under the call for the new levy.

While the whirligig of time was recording the events here narrated, Black Hawk's forces kept on their march up Rock river, with the intention, it was believed, of returning to the west side of the Mississippi, as the forces of General Atkinson below prevented their return by the way they came, and, as they doubtless believed after the affray with Stillman, no flag of truce or proposals for peace, would be received by the whites. But while Black Hawk was proceeding northward, various signs of straggling Indians were discovered along the Mississippi river. July 6, Lieutenant Orrin Smith was sent, with twenty men, to Jordon's farm, opposite Dubuque mines, to scour the country there. On the 9th, Indians were in the vicinity of Rountree's Fort (Plattsville), where they held a war dance around the scalp of a woman. On the 10th, the *Galenaian* said: "To-day

we learn that the trail of the Indians shows that they must have come from the west of the Mississippi, in a direction from Dubuque mines."

July 14, after the final march against the Indians was commenced, Governor Reynolds, Colonel Fields (Secretary of State), Judges Smith and Brown, Colonels Hickman, Grant, Bresse and Gatewood, Captain Jeffreys and others, arrived at Galena from the army. These gentlemen reported that the Indians were entirely destitute of provisions, and were endeavoring to reach and re-cross the Mississippi.

July 15, an express arrived at Galena, stating that Captain Harney, of the U. S. A., had found and pursued the trail of the Indians for thirty miles, passing four of their encampments in that distance, and that he found many signs of their want of provisions, "such as where they had butchered horses, dug for roots, and scraped the trees for bark," and it became evident that the military had concluded that Black Hawk was doing his best to escape to the west side of the Mississippi. Orders were sent to troops stationed on the banks of that river "to prevent or delay the Indians from crossing until the brigade sent by General Atkinson could come up with them." Indian outrages had now nearly ceased in Jo Daviess county, and a brief sketch of the movements of the troops from Dixon's Ferry to Bad Axe will close this part of the history.

STRIKING THE TRAIL.

About the 25th of June every thing being in readiness, General Atkinson commenced his slow and cautious march up Rock river, and finally reached Lake Koshkongong, where he was joined by General Alexander, when the march was continued to White river, or Whitewater, where they were joined by Posey's brigade and the Galena battalion under Major Dodge. From there General Alexander, Gen. Henry and Major Dodge were sent to Fort Winnebago for supplies. Here they heard that Black Hawk was making his way toward the Wisconsin river, and, disobeying orders, Henry and Dodge started in pursuit (Gen. Alexander and his brigade returning to Gen. Atkinson), struck the broad, fresh trail of the Indians and followed them with tireless energy. Ever and anon they would find old men, women and children, who could not keep up and had been abandoned to their fate by the fleeing Indians. Some of them were killed. One old man who had been left to die was found sitting against the trunk of a tree and was cowardly shot and scalped by a surgeon, who afterwards exhibited the scalp as a trophy of his valor.

THE FIRST BATTLE — WISCONSIN HEIGHTS.

On the afternoon of the 31st day of July, 1832, the pursuing forces arrived at the hills that skirt the left bank of the Wisconsin river, about fifty miles above its mouth, near the present village of Muscoda, and nearly opposite Sauk Prairie, where they came in plain sight of Black Hawk's entire party, including women and children. The Indians were in the bottom lands, hastening to remove their people to an island in the river, to avoid a conflict in which they could not reasonably expect any thing but extermination, but to cover the retreat, it was necessary for Black Hawk to make as bold a stand as possible until this purpose was accomplished.

The scouts, who were some distance in advance of the column of pursuers, came suddenly upon some Indians as they were descending the high grounds, by whom they were instantly attacked, and forced to fall back on the main body of the army which had already been formed for action. Colonel Dodge occupied the front and received the first fire of the enemy. The main body, under General Henry, soon joined Dodge's battalion, and their united action soon obtained a complete victory over the enemy. The loss of the whites in this engagement was one man killed and eight wounded. The Indian loss was estimated at about sixty killed and a great number wounded. The first Indian killed was one who was discovered with a pack of meat on his back. A soldier fired at

him, but missed his aim, when the Indian threw down his gun and was bayoneted by Samples Journey after he surrendered. This is known as the battle of Wisconsin Heights.

STRENGTH OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians were supposed to number from six to eight hundred, but Colonel Patterson, of Oquawka, already quoted, is authority for the statement that Black Hawk told him that his forces at no time exceeded five hundred braves. A few of these were Winnebagoes. When he started up Rock river, he expected that his army would be reinforced and perhaps doubled by Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies, but he was disappointed in the latter, as not one of them joined him.

"At this battle," says Mr. H. S. Townsend, one of the participants, now living in Warren township, Jo Daviess county, "the Indians were badly whipped by our troops and worse whipped by starvation. Irregular firing continued until about ten o'clock at night, when it ceased, and the men bivouacked for rest and slept on their arms."

THE TOMAHAWK BURIED—PRAYER FOR PEACE.

"About daylight, the next morning after the battle," says Captain D. S. Harris, of Galena, then lieutenant in Stephenson's company, "the camp was startled by the clarion voice of the Prophet from a hill nearly a mile away. At first we thought it was an alarm, but soon found that the Prophet wanted peace. Although he was so far distant I could hear distinctly every word, and I understood enough to know that he did not want to fight. The interpreter reported that he said they had their squaws and families with them and were starving—that they did not want to fight any more, but wanted peace and would do no more harm if they could be permitted to cross the Mississippi in peace." Mr. P. J. Pilcher, now of Elizabeth, Jo Daviess county, who was also there, says they were awakened by the shrill voice of the chief, and that he plainly understood: "*Ne-com, P e-e l-o-o o-o;*" "FRIENDS, WE FIGHT NO MORE." Mr. Pilcher says he told Henry what the Indian said, but General Henry replied "pay no attention to any thing they say or do, but form in line of battle." The Winnebagoes in camp also informed the officers of the meaning of the Prophet's message, and "early in the morning," continued Mr. Pilcher, "they went with us to the spot where the Indian had stood, when he proclaimed peace, and there we found a *Tomahawk buried*," an emphatic declaration that so far as Black Hawk and his band were concerned, *hostilities were ended*. No attention was paid to this second attempt to negotiate peace. It has been said that the officers had no interpreter and did not know what the Prophet said until after the war closed. This excuse is exploded by the direct and emphatic testimony of Captain Harris and Mr. Pilcher, that it was declared the starved and dying Indians must be exterminated.

The night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights, Black Hawk made his escape down the river in the direction of Iowa with his forces and people, and not an Indian remained on the south side of the Wisconsin. General Atkinson came up with his command. General Henry was ordered back for supplies, and a courier was dispatched to Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien,) with instructions to the commandant there to intercept the Indians in their passage down the Wisconsin river. In carrying out these instructions, that officer captured several canoes with women and children, but the warriors evaded interception by marching on foot along the bank of the river and under the bluffs.

The line of pursuit was taken up on the morning of the first day of August, by General Atkinson and Colonel Dodge, who crossed their respective divisions to the north side of the Wisconsin, where they struck the trail of the retreating Indians, and followed it until night fall, when they went into camp. The great number of dead bodies and newly made Indian graves which they found, told too plainly the losses and sufferings sustained by Black Hawk's people.

A steamboat had been dispatched from Fort Crawford by Colonel Loomis as far as Black river, where a number of canoes were seized which had been provided, as was believed, by the Winnebagoes to aid Black Hawk in his contemplated retreat across the Mississippi. The boat returned to the fort on the evening of the first day of August, and on the morning of the second, a more serviceable one was sent up, and arrived at the mouth of the Bad Axe before the battle commenced, and in time to participate in the last armed conflict of the Black Hawk war.

BATTLE AT BAD AXE.

About two o'clock on the morning of the second day of August, 1832, the forces under command of Atkinson and Dodge, broke camp and renewed the pursuit. Colonel Dodge's command, supported by the regular troops under Colonel Zachary Taylor, forming the advance. About sunrise, Captain Dickson, who commanded the scouts, reported that he was up with the Indians, and asked for orders. Colonel Dodge directed him to attack them at once, and at the same time moved rapidly forward with his own command, supported by the regulars. The Indians were attacked in front by fire from the steamboat, on all sides and in the rear, by a determined foe. The battle lasted about two hours, and was a complete rout and slaughter of the Indians, and ended the career of Black Hawk as a warrior chieftain.

AFTER THE BATTLE — SCENES AND INCIDENTS

It is stated as a fact, by men who were present, and whose statements, from their high standing for truth and honor are of unquestioned veracity, that when the Indians were swimming the river, the steamboat was run among them, drowning the starved, fleeing creatures by scores. If this statement is true, and there can be no doubt, it does not reflect any credit upon the civilization and christianity of that day.

Indian men and women plunged into the Mississippi and sought to reach the Iowa shore by swimming, some of them mounted on their ponies, but mostly without. Many of them were drowned in the attempt, while many of those who succeeded in reaching the western shore were pursued and killed by a body of Sioux Indians who were on that side of the river. It is related that a Sac woman named Ne-wa-se, the sister of a distinguished chief, succeeded in escaping from the battle field in the thickest of the fight and in reaching the bank of the Mississippi with her babe. As she reached the water's edge, an Indian man mounted on a pony, was about to plunge in to swim across. Quick as thought Ne-wa-se wrapped her child in her blanket, grasped its folds in her teeth, and then, catching the pony's tail with her hands, was carried safely across. Other mothers, with their children fastened upon their backs, plunged in and swam safely across, but more of them who attempted this means of escape went down beneath the waves.

The battle of Bad Axe terminated the war, and now after nearly half a century has passed since the occurrence of the stirring events narrated, and the Indians have disappeared before the westward advance of civilization, it is but just that the truth should be recorded. Passion and prejudice have passed away, and it must be admitted that when the tomahawk and scalping knife were drawn in 1832, it was only after the whites had commenced the carnival of blood by disregarding the flag of truce and murdering one of its bearers at Stillman's Run. The vindictive pursuit and murder of women and children after the Prophet had, in person, informed his ruthless pursuers that "his people were starving and wanted peace," can not be justified. It was as savage an act as the savages themselves had committed. It must be added, also, that after Stillman's defeat, Black Hawk, then an old man, lost all control of his young braves, who were led by Ne-o-pope. But for the recklessness of Stillman's soldiers, in all human probability the subsequent acts of savage barbarity by both Indians and whites had remained undone.

FLIGHT OF BLACK HAWK — SURRENDER.

After the battle of Bad Axe, Black Hawk fled to the Winnebago village at Prairie La Crosse for refuge. At the instance of the authorities two Winnebago Indians, Decorah (the one-eyed), and Chaeter, went to him with the message that if he would come in and surrender to General Street, the Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, he would be released immediately after. It was reported that the fallen chief told them he knew they lied, but that, for the sake of his wife and children, whom he knew to be starving, he would go. On the 27th of August the messengers returned with Black Hawk, two of his sons, and the Prophet, and delivered them to General Street. During the ceremonies attending the surrender, Black Hawk, in referring to the late battle, made the following

REMARKABLE SPEECH:

"My warriors fell around me. It began to look dismal. I saw my evil day at hand. The sun rose clear in the morning; at night it sank in a dark cloud, and looked like a ball of fire. This was the last sun that shone on Black Hawk. He is now a prisoner to the white man. But he can stand the torture. He is not afraid of death. He is no coward. Black Hawk is an Indian. He has done nothing of which any Indian need be ashamed. He has fought the battles of his country against the white man, who came year after year to cheat the Indians and take away their lands. You know the cause of our making war. It is known to all white men. They ought to be ashamed of it. The white men despise the Indians, and drive them from their homes. But the Indians are not deceitful. Indians do not steal.

"Black Hawk is satisfied. He will go to the world of spirits contented. He has done his duty. His Father will meet and reward him.

"The white men do not scalp the head, but they do worse—they poison the heart. It is not pure with them. The Indians will not be scalped, but in a few years they will become like the white man, so that you can not hurt them; and there must be, as in the white settlements, *as many officers as men*, to take care of them and keep them in order. Farewell to my nation! Farewell to Black Hawk!"

CAPTIVITY AND RELEASE.

Black Hawk and his two sons were held as prisoners of war. By the terms of the treaty made at Davenport, Iowa, in September, 1832, between General Winfield Scott and Governor John Reynolds, of Illinois, on the part of the United States, and Keokuk and other chiefs and head men on the part of the Sac and Fox Indians, by which the latter agreed to relinquish their right to the lands on the eastern slope of Iowa, commonly known as the Black Hawk purchase, it was agreed that the captives should be held at the will of the President. At that time Colonel Zachary Taylor, afterwards elected President of the United States, was in command at Fort Crawford, and the captives were placed in charge of the late rebel Jeff Davis, then a lieutenant in the regular army, to be taken to Jefferson barracks at St. Louis. They were afterwards held at Fortress Monroe until June 4, 1833, when President Jackson directed their release from captivity and gave them in charge of Major Garland to be taken on a grand tour through the country to exhibit to them the folly of ever renewing hostilities against the United States. They were told the people of the United States were as numerous as the leaves of the forest, and wherever they went they attracted much attention and large crowds of the curious. At this time Black Hawk, according to his own statement, was about sixty-six years of age, although he looked, say those who knew him, much younger. He was about five feet eight inches in height, slender, with broad chest, the high cheek bones of his race, high forehead and great penetrating black eyes, with the

glance of an eagle, dignified and majestic manner, although manifestly much depressed in spirit after his great misfortunes.

The starving condition of his wife and children, more than any other cause, induced Black Hawk to surrender himself at Prairie du Chien. After his surrender his wife and little son went south and stopped near St. Francisville, Clark county, Missouri, where she was a frequent visitor at the house of Jerre Wayland, one of the "old settlers" of that neighborhood. Wayland, always one of nature's noblemen, fully sympathised with her in her misfortunes. She brooded sorrowfully over the forcible absence of her lord, and often declared she never expected him to return, but Wayland sought to keep up her courage with the assurance that he would come in good time. When at last he did return, she was filled with joy, and his arrival home was made an occasion for a great feast, at which Black Hawk, Keokuk and their families were all present.

HIS DEATH AND BURIAL.

After his return from captivity, Black Hawk lived among his people on the Iowa river until that reservation was sold in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines river, where he remained until his death on the 3d day of October, 1838. His burial place was near a large spring, not far from the residence of James Jordon, an old Indian trader, near the village of Eldon (once called Ashton), at the Des Moines river crossing of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad. His burial place and costume were thus described to the writer by Captain James W. Campbell, of Fort Madison :

"He was buried in a pen or crib, constructed after the Indian fashion. It was made of round poles, and was about ten feet long and three feet wide, and about as high as a man's shoulders when sitting on the ground. The body of the once proud old chief was dressed in a swallow-tailed coat made from blue cloth, which was elaborately decorated with brass buttons, epaulets, etc. When robed for burial, he was carried to the place selected for his sepulture, and placed in a sitting position in the west end of the pen, with his face towards the rising sun. His gun, tomahawk and blanket were placed by his side, and the pen covered over, leaving his head and neck above the covering and exposed to the weather. A plug hat, adorned with a broad, bright colored ribbon, was fixed upon his head, and his face was painted red and striped with black, just as a young Indian dandy painted when he went a courting, thus conveying the idea to the surviving Indians that their once great chief and warrior had gone a courting to another world, where, if he received the favors of the Great Spirit, he would be united to some squaw who had passed the bounds of mortality, and that they would remain through an endless eternity in the green and happy hunting grounds, where deer and elk abounded, and where no white man would ever come to molest them."

DESECRATION OF HIS BURIAL PLACE.

In July, 1839, Black Hawk's burial place was invaded and his remains carried away. In January, 1840, his tribe made complaint of the vandalism to Governor Lucas, who had been appointed governor of that territory by President Van Buren, and who assumed the duties of the position on the 3d day of July, 1838. The bones were traced to St. Louis, where they had been cleaned, and then in the possession of a dentist at Quincy, Illinois to whom they had been sent to be wired and set up, previous to being sent East. The dentist was notified not to deliver them to any one until a requisition was made by Governor Lucas. In December of that year (1840) the governor issued the necessary order, and in a few days after it was served, the mayor of Quincy, to whom the bones had been turned over, forwarded them to Burlington, where they were placed in the governor's care.

A message was sent to Black Hawk's family, living on the Des Moines river, about ninety miles distant, and an Indian cavalcade, including the widow of the departed warrior, and a retinue of her friends, was soon in motion towards Burlington. On the evening of their arrival, the governor was notified of their readiness to wait upon him, and he fixed an audience hour at 10 o'clock the next morning. The hour came and with it the Indians and a number of white visitors and spectators. The box in which the skeleton remains were packed opened with a lid, and when the parties were assembled and ready

for the ceremony of delivering them up to the friends of the deceased chieftain, the lid was raised by Governor Lucas, fully exposing all that was earthly of Black Hawk to the gaze of his mourning relatives and the very respectable audience of white people who attended to witness the impressive scene.

The governor addressed the widow through John Goodell, interpreter for the Hard-fish band, giving all the details of the removal of the bones from the grave at Ashton (now Eldon) to St. Louis, from St. Louis to Quincy, and from Quincy to Burlington, and assured her that they were the veritable bones of her deceased husband, that he had sincerely sympathised with her in her great affliction, and that he now hoped she would be consoled and comforted by the return of the precious relics to her care, and in full confidence that they would not again be removed from where she might be disposed to re-entomb them.

"The widow then advanced to the box, and," says one who witnessed the scene, "without any seeming emotion, picked up the bones one after another, and examined each one with the apparent curiosity of a child. Replacing each separate bone in its proper place, she turned to the interpreter, and, in reply to the remarks of Governor Lucas, said she fully believed they were the bones of Black Hawk, and that she knew the governor was a good old man, or he never would have taken the trouble he had manifested to oblige her, and for his great benevolence and disinterested friendship, she would leave the bones under his care and protection." She was told the authorities were willing to surrender the bones, but she seemed indifferent and careless to the matter, and no hint was done by her or the tribe towards a re-interment of the remains, and they were left to the care of Governor Lucas.

CREMATION OF THE BONES.

In 1840, General Harrison was elected to the Presidency, and in the change of officers which followed by appointment, Governor Lucas was succeeded by John Chambers, of Kentucky. Before vacating the executive chair, Governor Lucas caused the box containing the illustrious warrior's bones to be removed to the office of a Dr. Lowe, who occupied rooms adjoining a building, in the third story of which the Historical and Geological Institute was located, and to which institute the skeleton remains had been presented. On the night of the 16th of January, 1853, before the remains were deposited in the institute, the institute and Dr. Lowe's office, with their contents, were destroyed by fire.

Thus, amid fire and tumult, all that was earthly of Black Hawk found a resting place in the ashes of the ruined structure, and thus it came about that the last scene with which his eventful career and mortal remains were associated, was no less dramatic than his first public appearance, when, a mere boy, he avenged the death of his father, Py-e-sa, who fell in a bloody battle with the Cherokees, by killing three and wounding several others of the enemy with his own hands.

Vale Black Hawk.

KEOKUK.

This chief was no less conspicuous than Black Hawk, save that he refused, and maintained his refusal to join in the war of 1832. He was of the Fox tribe, and possessed great power over his immediate adherents. He knew from the first that the war would end in disaster, and refused to be a party to the invasion of Illinois, and such was his influence that he prevented his band, with a few individual exceptions, from joining Black Hawk and his Sacs. After Stillman's defeat, however, the war feeling ran high among

his people, and a war-dance was held in which he took a part. When the dance was over, he called a council to prepare for war. In his address he argued the justice of their complaints against the white man, and that to seek redress was a noble ambition. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter you are determined to go. But before you go it is wise to consider the chances for success." He showed the braves of his band and the members of the council that success was hopeless, and added: "If you determine to go upon the war path I will lead you upon these conditions — that before we go we kill all our old men, and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death by starvation, and that we go determined to leave our bones on the other side of the Mississippi." His force of reasoning, power of oratory and great influence prevailed and saved the Foxes from the fate that came to Black Hawk and the Sacs.

When Black Hawk was defeated at Bad Axe his strength and glory departed and the panoply of power fell upon Keokuk. In 1845 he led his people to Kansas, where he died from poison, administered by one of the tribe, in the early part of 1848. The prisoner was arrested, confessed his guilt and was executed by being shot.

LAST OF THE SACS AND FOXES.

Of the Sac and Fox Indians, less than one thousand remain. Of this number, according to the last report from the Secretary of the Interior, three hundred and forty-five are located in Tama county, Iowa, and are giving their attention to the arts of civilization. They have six hundred and ninety-two acres of land purchased with their annuity, which is held in trust for their use and benefit, and upon which they pay taxes. Two hundred and ten acres of this land is under cultivation. Their personal property is estimated at \$15,000, consisting chiefly of ponies, which is their ideal of wealth. A school house is kept open for their use, but there has been no regular attendance of their children. Another part of the tribe, consisting of four hundred and thirty-three persons, is located on a small reservation in the Indian Territory, "all of whom, with a few exceptions," said the agent in his report under date of August 2, 1878, "are engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. Corn is their principal cereal product. They have done much better than last year in keeping their children in school, and many of the pupils that never attended school before have made commendable progress in acquiring a knowledge of the English language. All the pupils that are large enough are instructed in and required to participate in all the domestic industries."

A third remnant of the tribe, consisting of about seventy-five heads, and known as Mo-ko-ko-ko's band, is settled in Kansas.

Among these people there is left but little semblance of the spirit of Black Hawk's time and generation. The death rate exceeds that of births, so that it will not be many years until the tribe will have entirely disappeared.

CHAPTER X.

SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS—THE BLACK LAWS.

Company of St. Phillips — First Cargo of African Slaves — Prospecting for Minerals — Renault's Return to France — Slavery Agitation — Gubernatorial Contest of 1822 — Coles Elected — Kaskasquing — Coles' Message — Black Laws — Slavery and Anti-Slavery Parties — Excitement of the People — Triumph of the Anti-Slavery Element — Indentured Apprentices.

Christopher Columbus made his discoveries in the year 1492. DeSoto, a Spanish explorer, discovered the Lower Mississippi river at or near the present site of Memphis, by crossing the country from Florida, about 1538, nearly fifty years later, and Marquette and Joliet discovered and entered upon the broad bosom of the Upper Mississippi from the Wisconsin river, in June, 1673, nearly two hundred years after Columbus visited the shores of the Western continent. It followed that the Spanish and French people were the first to attempt to occupy and possess the country thus discovered.

When French attention first began to be directed to the country, according to Charlevoix (iii, 389), "the opinion obtained that the wealth of the Western World consisted in its pearl fisheries, its mines of gold and silver and the wool of its wild cattle." Louis XIV, King of France, and the regent Duke of Orleans, attempted to found an empire in the New World, and thus control its resources. The beginning of this attempt was the French settlements at Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, Prairie du Pont, Cahokia, Peoria and Chicago, under the leadership of LaSalle, Iberville, and the priests, Alvarez, Gravier, Piriet, Marest, and others. These settlements were made, says Mr. Ford, more than one hundred and fifty years before the admission of Illinois as a State.

Large companies were formed in France for the purpose of working the supposed pearl fisheries, gold and silver mines, and collecting the wool of the wild cattle. A monopoly of these resources was first granted by the King to Crozat, in 1712, and upon his resignation, in 1717, to the great "Company of the West," of which another company, known as the "Company of St. Phillips," was a branch, with one Renault as agent and business manager.

Renault sailed from France in 1719, with a view to carrying out the objects of the company and possessing and controlling the resources already mentioned. He left France with some two hundred mechanics, miners and laborers; and touching at San Domingo, he purchased five hundred slaves, and from thence sailed to the country of Illinois, and founded the village of St. Phillips, in the southeast corner of the present county of Monroe. From there he sent out prospecting parties to different sections of Illinois and Missouri, to search for mines, etc. To Renault, then, the agent and business manager for the "Company of St. Phillips," belongs the odium of planting negro slavery on the soil of Illinois.

In 1744, Renault returned to France. Before his departure, in closing up the business of the company, he sold his slaves to the French colonists at Kaskaskia and other settlements; and they became the progenitors of the French slaves in Illinois, and a source of strife and agitation for many years after Americans came to inhabit the country. We quote from Stuve's Illinois:

"The question of slavery entered largely into the gubernatorial campaign of 1822. There were four candidates in the field — Joseph Phillips, the Chief Justice; Thomas C. Brown, one of the Supreme Court Judges; Major-General James B. Moore, and Edward Coles. Mr. Coles was a Virginian by birth, born December 15, 1786. His father was a

planter and owner of a large number of slaves. During the college life of Edward Coles, the question of property in man presented itself to his mind, and he graduated and returned home with well-settled convictions of its moral wickedness and political impolicy, and with the resolution that when he should become the owner of his father's slaves, he would set them free. "Apprehending," says Mr. Stuve, "that these sentiments would meet with no countenance at home, he kept them sacred to himself. At the death of his father, in 1808, he became entitled to twenty-five slaves and one thousand acres of land. In 1816 he was sent in the sloop of war, 'Prometheus,' on a special mission to Russia, as the bearer of important dispatches to the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Before his return home he made a tour of Europe, and soon after his arrival determined to come West, and spent the Summer of 1818 in Illinois, and witnessed the labors of the convention at Kaskaskia to frame the first constitution. In the following Spring he removed with his slaves to Illinois. On the trip hither, made mostly on flat boats down the Ohio, the negroes, being ignorant of their destination, were, on one clear moonlight evening in the month of June, called together, and by their master addressed in a plain, short speech, in which he pronounced them all free. Their gratitude was so profound that they tendered him one year's service at their new home. But, while touched at this manifestation of their attachment, he refused their offer. He gave, besides, to each head of a family one hundred and sixty acres of land in Illinois, in the neighborhood of Edwardsville, aided them with money, and for many years exercised a paternal care over them."*

General Moore was also opposed to slavery, his sentiments on that subject being well known and understood. The other two candidates, Joseph Phillips and Thomas C. Brown, were pro-slavery in sentiment. The result of the election was as follows:

Coles, free State.....	2,810	
Moore, " ".....	522	
		3,332
Phillips, pro-slavery.....	2,760	
Brown, " ".....	2,543	
		5,303
Total vote.....		8,635
Majority in favor of slavery.....		1,971

Mr. Coles having received a greater number of votes than either of the other candidates, was entitled to the gubernatorial seat, and was duly inaugurated. In his first message to the General Assembly, December 5, 1822, he called especial attention to the subject of kidnapping, which had become quite frequent. He argued "that the peculiar situation of the State, bordering on three rivers communicating with a country where there was always a demand for slaves, afforded a great temptation and facility to the lawless and inhuman to engage in this crime, and that more efficient measures were required to prevent the kidnapping of free blacks." This recommendation, coupled with his suggestions in regard to the emancipation of the French slaves and for a revision of

*The law of 1819 respecting free negroes required the emancipator to give bond that they should not become a county charge. Having provided his emancipated slaves with one hundred and sixty acres of land to each head of a family, Coles neglected to give bond, and thereby became liable to a fine of \$200 for each negro. During the heat of the convention struggle the Commissioners of Madison county were instigated to bring suit against him for this amount, and a verdict of \$2,000 for setting his negroes at liberty without giving bond as required by law was entered against him. Pending a motion for a new trial, in January, 1825, the legislature released all penalties incurred under the act, including those of Coles. At the next term of court he plead this release in bar of judgment against him, but Judge McRoberts decided that the legislature had no power to take from a municipal corporation its vested right in a fine, any more than from an individual, and rendered judgment on the verdict. The decision was believed to have been influenced by the feelings growing out of the slavery contest the year before, and caused no little popular excitement. The case was finally taken to the Supreme Court and reversed, the power of the legislature being held to be ample in the premises. The opinion of the Court, Chief Justice Wilson, says: "It is said the King can not remit an informer's interest in a popular action after suit is brought; this is no doubt true, but it is equally true that the Parliament can. It is not pretended that the executive could remit the penalty in this case, but the legislature may."

the black laws in accordance with the dictates of humanity, was enough to fan the smouldering embers of the slavery question into fiercest flames.

It is very clear that, but for the restraining ordinance of 1787, or the enabling act to form a State convention, the convention would have reported a constitution recognizing and establishing slavery; and if that constitution had been submitted to the people for approval or rejection, there can be no doubt but it would have been adopted by the people by a large majority.

The slavery party were only beaten in their choice for governor by a division in their own ranks. They succeeded in electing a majority of the legislature, and when Governor Coles recommended the emancipation of the French slaves, this majority and their party constituents, determined upon a vigorous fight to maintain their supremacy and carry their purpose of perpetuating slavery at all hazards.

Slavery could not be introduced, "nor was it believed," says Mr. Ford, "that the French slaves could be emancipated, without an amendment to the constitution; the constitution could not be amended without a new convention, to obtain which, two-thirds of each branch of the legislature must concur in recommending it to the people; and the voters at the next election had to sanction it by a majority of all the votes given for members of the legislature. When the legislature assembled, it was found that the Senate contained the requisite two-thirds majority; but in the House of Representatives, by deciding a contested election case in favor of one of the candidates, the slave party would have one more than two-thirds; while by deciding in favor of the other, they would lack one vote of having that majority. These two candidates were John Shaw and Nicholas Hanson, who claimed to represent the county of Pike, then including all the military tract and all the country north of the Illinois river to the northern limits of the State.

"The leaders of the slavery party were anxious to re-elect Jesse B. Thomas to the United States Senate. Hanson would vote for him, but Shaw would not; Shaw would vote for the convention, but Hanson would not. The party had use for them both, and determined to use them both, one after the other. For this purpose they first decided in favor of Hanson, admitted him to a seat, and, with his vote, elected their United States Senator, and then, towards the close of the session, with mere brute force, and in the most bare-faced manner, they reconsidered their former vote, turned Hanson out of his seat, and decided in favor of Shaw, and with his vote carried the resolution for a convention.

"The night after this resolution passed, the convention party assembled in triumph in a great carousal. They formed themselves in a noisy, disorderly and tumultuous procession, headed by Judges Phillips, Smith, Thomas Reynolds (afterward governor of Missouri), and Lieutenant-Governor Kinney, and followed by the majority of the legislature, the hangers-on and rabble, marched, with the blowing of tin horns, beating of drums and tin pans, to the residence of Governor Coles, and the boarding-houses of their principal opponents, towards whom they manifested their contempt and displeasure by a confused medley of groans, wailings and lamentations." The object of this ku-klux procession was to intimidate all opposition at once.

The object failed, however, and served, on the other hand, to infuse the anti-convention party with new life and more determined resolution. They rallied to a man. Newspapers were established to oppose the convention. One of these State papers was started at Shawneetown, with Henry Eddy as editor; one at Edwardsville, with Hooper Warren as editor; and one at Vandalia, edited by David Blackwell; and Governor Coles, Thomas Lippencott, George Churchill and Judge Lockwood as special and principal contributors.

The pro-slavery party established a newspaper at Kaskaskia, under the direction of Mr. Kane and Chief Justice Reynolds, with Judge Smith as editor. Both parties ap-

pealed to the interests, passions and intelligence of the people. Under such circumstances the contest was attended with a great deal of personal abuse, and a regular torrent of detraction and vituperation was poured out by each party against the leaders of the opposite party. It is impossible, as well as foreign to a volume of this character, to follow in detail all the maneuvers incident to that campaign. It was a long and bitter one, lasting from the Spring of 1823 until the election of 1824. Almost every stump in the settled portions of the country had its howling, bellowing orator on one side or the other. For the space of eighteen months the whole people did scarcely any thing else but read newspapers, handbills and pamphlets, attend public meetings, argue, quarrel and wrangle with each other whenever and wherever they met.

The leaders of the convention party were Judges Brown, Phillips and John Reynolds; Jesse B. Thomas and ex-Governor Edwards, U. S. Senators; Lieutenant Governor Kinney, Judge Smith, Chief Justice Thomas Reynolds, John McLean, Elias K. Kane, Judge McRoberts and Governor Bond. The principal men and leaders of the anti-convention or free State party, were Morris Birbeck, Governor Coles, Daniel P. Cook, then member of Congress, David Blackwell, George Churchill, Samuel D. Lockwood, Thomas Lippincott, Hooper Warren, George Forquer, Thomas Mather and Henry Eddy. The question of slavery was thoroughly discussed. The people took an undivided and absorbing interest in it. They were made to understand it completely; and as this was long before the abolition excitement of more modern times, Illinois may justly be claimed as the original battle-ground between freedom and slavery. The introduction of slavery was resisted, not so much on the ground of principle as from policy and expediency. The free State party triumphed, as the people decided by a majority of 1,668 votes in favor of a free State. The vote was as follows:

Against the convention and in favor of a free State.....	6,640
For the convention and slavery.....	4,972
Total vote cast.....	11,612
Majority against the convention and slavery.....	1,668

BLACK LAWS.

Pending the six years agitation of this vexed question under State jurisdiction from 1818 to 1824, some very stringent and inhuman laws were passed regarding the black people. The first laws under State organization were enacted in 1819. Under them no negro or mulatto, with or without a family, was permitted to settle in the State until he produced a certificate of freedom properly attested before some court, with a description of the person producing it, and of his family, if any, which was required to be entered on record in the county where he settled. Even under this protection, the overseers of the poor were authorized to expel such persons at their discretion. Any one coming into the State to emancipate his slaves, was required to give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars as a guarantee that they should not become a public charge; for neglecting or refusing to make such bond, a penalty of two hundred dollars was attached. All resident negroes or mulattoes, except slaves, were required to enter their names and the names of every member of their family with the circuit clerk, before the first of June ensuing (1819), together with their evidence of freedom. No person was allowed to employ any negro or mulatto without such certificate, under a penalty of one dollar and fifty cents for each day employed, to be recovered before a justice of the peace, one-third of the amount to go to the informant and the rest to the owner or to the county. Harboring any slave or servant, or hindering an owner from retaking a slave, was declared to be a felony, punishable by restitution or a fine of two-fold value, and whipping not to exceed thirty stripes. Black and mulatto persons not having a proper certificate, were held to be runaway slaves, subject to arrest and commitment by a justice, then to be described and advertised for six weeks by the sheriff,

when, if not reclaimed, or their freedom established, they were to be sold for one year, at the end of which time, they were entitled to a certificate except as against their owner. No one was permitted to buy or sell to, or trade with any servant or slave, without the consent of his master, under penalty of forfeiting to the master four times the value of such transaction. A slave or servant found ten miles from home without a permit was subject to arrest and thirty-five stripes, on the order of a justice of the peace; or, if he appeared at any dwelling or plantation without leave of his master, the owner of the place was entitled to administer, or cause to be administered, ten lashes on the bare back. For being lazy, disorderly or misbehaving to his master or his family, on the order of a justice, he was to be corrected with stripes, and for every day he refused to work, he was to serve two. Riots, routs, unlawful assemblies, trespass, seditious speeches by slaves or servants, were punishable with stripes not exceed thirty-nine. Any one suffering three or more slaves or servants to assemble on their premises for dancing, reveling, etc., were liable to a fine of twenty dollars. It was made the duty of coroners, sheriffs, judges and justices of the peace, having knowledge of such assemblages, to have the offenders committed to jail, and after judgment to order thirty-nine stripes. In cases where free persons were punishable by fine, slaves or servants were chastised by whipping at the rate of twenty lashes for every eight dollars of the fine, not to exceed forty stripes at any one time.

As late as 1847 the convention which revised the constitution, in Article XIV., required the General Assembly at its first session under the amended constitution, to enact such laws as would effectually prohibit free persons of color from coming and settling in the State, and to prevent the owners of slaves from bringing them into the State for the purpose of setting them free. In obedience to this requirement of the constitution, the Legislature passed the act of February 12, 1853, which was nearly as infamous as any of the acts already quoted. It provided that, if any negro or mulatto, bond or free, came into the State and remained ten days, with the evident intention of residing therein, he should be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and for the first offense should be fined fifty dollars, and if the fine was not forthwith paid, he was to be committed to the custody of the sheriff, to be advertised ten days and then sold to any person who would pay the fine and costs for the shortest period, the purchaser being empowered to hold and work the culprit during the time. One case under this act was taken up to the Supreme Court from Hancock county, and decided in 1864. The court held the law to be valid: "That the punishment was not slavery, because the person was only sold for a limited period; that it was only a species of apprenticeship, and that the State might define offenses and prescribe the punishment and the exercise of such powers could not be inquired into by the court."

The laws herein quoted were known as the "Black Laws," and were continued in all the revisions of the laws from 1819 down to 1865, when, by act of February 7th, they were repealed. For many years previously, however, they had ceased to be enforced and were regarded as a dead letter. The excuse for retaining them so long was found in the abolition excitement of modern times, which, in a manner, constituted them tests of party fealty.

INDENTURED AND REGISTERED SERVANTS.

The sixth article of the ordinance for the government of the Northwestern Territory, adopted July 13, 1787, consecrated the territory to freedom in these words: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." The pro-slavery element in the territory sought by every possible means to induce Congress to modify this restriction, but without effect. Failing in this, the friends of slavery next sought to accomplish their purpose through the law-making powers of the Territory, both

of the first and second grades: and in defiance of the prohibitory clause in the ordinance, a law was adopted entitled "An act concerning the introduction of negroes and mulattoes into this Territory." The act bears date September 17, 1807, and was passed two years before Illinois was set off as an independent territory. We quote:

SECTION 1. It shall and may be lawful for any person, being the owner of any negroes or mulattoes above the age of fifteen years, and owing service and labor as slaves in any of the States or Territories of the United States, or for any citizen of the United States or Territories, purchasing the same, to bring the said negroes or mulattoes into this Territory.

Section two provided that within thirty days after bringing the slaves into the Territory, the owner or master should take them before the clerk of the court and have an indenture between the slave and his owner entered on record, specifying the time which the slave was compelled to serve his master, the term generally fixed being *ninety-nine years*. Section three guarded the property of the master against loss by allowing him, in event of the slave refusing to enter into such agreement or indenture, to have the lawful right, within sixty days, to remove such slave to any State or Territory, where such property could be legally held.

SECTION 5. Any person removing into this Territory, and being the owner of any negro or mulatto under the age of fifteen years, it shall and may be lawful for such person, owner, or possessor, to hold the said negro or mulatto to service or labor, the males until they arrive at the age of thirty-five, and the females until they arrive at the age of thirty-two years.

SEC. 13. The children born in this Territory of a parent of color owing service or labor by indenture, according to the law, shall serve the master or mistress, the males until the age of thirty, and females until the age of twenty-eight years.

Other laws were enacted by which the owner or master might sell his *servants*! by an assignment of the indenture, thus tolerating and recognizing the traffic in slaves as well as the institution of slavery.

When Illinois Territory was organized in 1809, the governor and judges, who were the law-making power, adopted the law quoted, and they were re-adopted by the first Territorial Legislature at Kaskaskia, December 13, 1812. This law was clearly at fault with that section of the ordinance already quoted, and was so decided in the case of *Phœba vs. Jarret*,* in the Supreme Court, in which it was decided that the act of September 17, 1807, regarding the bringing of negroes and mulattoes into the territory, was void as being repugnant to the sixth article of the ordinance of 1787. It was further held, however, that the contracts of indenture under that law were rendered void by the third section of the sixth article of the State Constitution.

"Each and every person who has been bound to service by contract or indenture in virtue of the laws of Illinois Territory heretofore existing, and, in conformity to the provisions of the same, without fraud or collusion, shall be held to a specific performance of their contracts or indentures; and such negroes and mulattoes as have registered in conformity with the aforesaid laws, shall serve out the time appointed by said laws; provided, however, that the children hereafter born of such persons, negroes or mulattoes, shall become free, the males at the age of twenty-one years, and the females at the age of eighteen years.

The validity of the indenture and registration act was never raised and tried before the territorial courts, nor until some years after the Territory had been admitted as a State. "The convention, therefore," adds Mr. Stuve, "which enacted the constitution, gave that law the only legal vitality it ever had, but it is presumable they were under the impression that it was valid and had been all the time; and it was only in requirement of the enabling act of Congress that they enacted article VI, section I: 'Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall *hereafter* be introduced in this State.'"

There are, or were, in March, 1878, at least two surviving representatives of the indentured and registered servant class still living at Galena — Swanzy Adams and his wife. Adams was taken there by the Johnsons, of Kentucky, about 1825-6, and although sold,

*Breese, Ills. R. 268.

traded, kidnapped, imprisoned, etc., time and again, has managed to maintain a home at Galena, where he has accumulated a handsome little property. He was nearly ninety years of age when he was first visited by the writer in February, 1878, and for over half a century had made a business of hauling water to citizens who were deprived of other means of a water supply. The woman, now his wife, was taken there a slave girl some years later by other parties. There were others besides these, and some of their descendants still live there. But Swanzy Adams and his wife are the last survivors of their class in northern Illinois, and in all probability, the last in the State.

CHAPTER XI.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

A Disease-Stricken Colony — Want of Mills — Increase of Population — Extent of Settlements — Pioneer Women — From New York to Kishwaukee — Clothing From Nettles — Michigan Seas — New Countries — From "Egypt" to Canada.

As already stated, two American settlements were commenced in Illinois in 1780, one near Bellefontaine, in Monroe county, and the other in the American Bottom. Another American settlement called New Design was commenced in 1782. American settlements, however, were slow, as will be shown by the following extracts from Reynolds' *Pioneer History and The Western Annals*. Reynolds says:

"By an act of Congress, 1791, four hundred acres of land were granted to all heads of families who made improvements in Illinois prior to 1788, except village improvements. These rights were commonly designated as 'head rights.' A list of names of heads of families who settled in Illinois previous to the year 1788, entitling them to these donations, which included, also, non-residents who should return in five years' time to occupy their claims, shows a total number of 244 claimants, 80 of whom were Americans. By allowing the usual number of five souls to the family, we have a population in that year of 1,220. This excluded negroes. Before 1791, under the militia law of the governor and judges, the muster roll gives about 300 men capable of bearing arms, of which number 65 only were Americans."

A DISEASE-STRICKEN COLONY.

The *Annals* says: "In 1797 a colony of one hundred and twenty-six persons, the largest which had yet arrived, were most fatally stricken with disease. They were from Virginia, had descended the Ohio in the Spring, and landed at Fort Massac, from which they had made their way across by land to the New Design. This place was in the present county of Monroe, and was established in 1782. It was located on an elevated and beautiful plateau of ground, barren of timber, which commanded a view of both the Kaskaskia and Mississippi rivers. The season was exceedingly wet, the weather extremely warm, and the roads heavy and muddy. The colonists toiled through the woods and swamps of southern Illinois for twenty-six days to travel a distance of one hundred and thirty-five miles. They were worn down, sick, and almost famished. When they arrived at their destination, they found among the old settlers, long harassed by Indian warfare, but poor accommodations. There was no lack of hospitality in feeling, but that did not enlarge the cabins, which usually contained but one room, into many of which three or four families were now crowded with their sick and well. Food was insufficient, salt was very scarce, and medical aid was almost out of the question. A putrid and

malignant fever broke out among the new comers, attended by such fatality as to sweep half of them into the grave by the approach of Winter. No such fatal disease was ever before or since known in the country." "The old inhabitants," says another authority, "were not affected. The intelligence of this unwonted mortality produced abroad the wrongful impression that Illinois was a sickly country, which tended no little to retard immigration." It is now a well established fact that Illinois is among the healthiest States in the Union.

The Americans who settled at remote distances from the French settlements suffered great inconvenience and hardships for the want of mills. The French had their wind mills from an early period, but when they began to dwindle away, the mills went into decay, and for what few other mills there were, the water failed, and the Americans were compelled to have recourse to other means. Tin graters and hominy blocks, the last of which will be fully described hereafter, were made to supply, as far as possible, the absence of mills. These, in turn, were succeeded by hand mills, horse mills and water mills. The last named finally gave way to steam mills, until comparatively but few water mills now remain in use.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

When Illinois was established as a separate dependency, the population was estimated at 9,000. The census of 1810 showed a population of 12,282. When the Territory was admitted as a State, under act of Congress, approved December 3, 1818, the population had increased to 40,000. The census of 1820 showed an increase of 15,211 in a little more than one year, or a total population of 55,211. The larger part of this population had come in after the close of the war of 1812, when it was supposed the country was freed from Indian molestation. Between two and three thousand of this population was made up of the descendants of the old French settlers at Prairie du Rocher, Prairie du Pont, Cahokia, Peoria, and Chicago; a great many of them being half and quarter breeds, their paternal ancestors having intermingled and intermarried with the Indian tribes native to the country. The remainder of the population were Americans, and with the exception of a small per centage of Pennsylvanians, nearly the whole of them were from the Southern States — Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland, etc., and the habits, customs, manners, and hospitality peculiar to that people were so indelibly fixed upon the country, that they are retained to this day. Some of these pioneer people, says Mr. Ford, had been officers and soldiers under General Rogers Clark, who conquered the country from the British in 1778, and they, with others, who followed them, maintained their position in the country during the Indian wars in Ohio and Indiana, in the times of Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne. This whole people did not number more than 12,000 in 1812, but with the aid of one company of regular soldiers defended themselves and their settlements during the war of 1812, against the then numerous and powerful nations of Kickapoos, Sacs, Foxes, Pottawatomies, and Shawnees, and even made hostile expeditions into the heart of their territories, burning their villages and defeating and driving them from the country.

When the State was admitted there were fifteen organized counties, of which Bond was the most northern. The settled portions of the country included in these fifteen counties extended a little north of Edwardsville and Alton, south along the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio, east in the direction of Carlyle, in Clinton county, to the Wabash, and down the Wabash and the Ohio to the mouth of the last named river. But within these boundaries there was a very large and unsettled wilderness tract of country between the Kaskaskia river and the Wabash, and between the Kaskaskia and the Ohio — the distance across it being equal to a three days' journey. All the country north of the district covered by these fifteen counties to the British possessions was an almost trackless wilderness whose primitive fastnesses had never been disturbed by the feet or

voices of white men. But a country so rich in soil and climate, already cleared and waiting to be stirred with the plow and tickled with the hoe, to be made to yield rich returns to industrious tillers, could not long remain in the idle possession of the Indian occupants. The fame of the Illinois prairies spread abroad and people soon began to flock here from almost every State of the Union. The immigration and settlement of these rich prairies and fertile river valleys was not so rapid as has been the settlement of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, because the means of travel were neither so comfortable or rapid. In those days there were no railroads or fast steamboats, and immigrants depended on ox or horse wagons, with their schooner-like boxes, that would carry about as much as an ordinary canal boat, to convey their families and effects from the old States to the new El Dorado. Many of the first settlers of Illinois came the entire distance from New York, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Maryland, or other distant States, by this means of conveyance, never sleeping under roof from the time they left the old homes until they reached Illinois, selected their claims and built their cabins. Hundreds of them had no definite point of destination in view when they turned their backs upon their old homes, but with brave hearts and iron wills they traveled on and on, part of the time with no guide but the pocket compass or the north star, until they found a location that suited them. Then living in brush tents or wagons and cooking by camp fires until rude cabins were built, they commenced the foundations of that prosperity which secured for the country of their choice a crowning place in the union of States. Others of the early first settlers, and notably those of the extreme southern part of the Territory, came by keelboats or flatboats till they reached the mouths of the Illinois water courses that empty into the great rivers — the Ohio and the Mississippi — and then ascended inland until places for homes were found. While it is almost certain a majority of the pioneers to the southern part of the State came by that means of conveyance, it is a well established fact that the bulk of the first settlers in the central and northern part of the State came by wagon.

PIONEER WOMEN.

As much credit as may be awarded to the pioneer fathers and husbands for their bravery and courage in looking fate square in the face when they set out from their early homes to find and found new homes and fortunes in the country of the Illinois, there is an equal share of honor due to the pioneer mothers and wives. It is but the truth to write that, had the settlement and development of the Western States depended upon men alone, the progress of improvement and spread of civilization would have been much slower. Taking a last look at the surroundings of their girlhoods' homes, and bidding friends farewell, many of them forever, they climbed into wagons already loaded, and stowing away their little ones as comfortably as circumstances would permit, they turned their backs upon all that was dear to their early youth, and with their faces to the west, made journeys of thousands of miles. Many of them in addition to caring for children and preparing meals by camp fires on the way side, drove a team the entire distance. Few men would have undertaken so arduous a task. Mrs. Towner, one of the pioneer mothers of Boone county, and the first white woman to prepare a meal in that county, came there a weak, frail wife and mother of several small children. They made the entire trip from New York around through Canada, down through Michigan to Chicago, in a wagon fitted for the trip. From Chicago to the present site of Belvidere, Mrs. Towner took charge of their two-horse-wagon and children, and left her husband to the care of an ox team and supplies they purchased there. The last day of the journey, the 31st day of July, 1835, she took the course for the site of the new home her husband had previously selected, and boldly struck out for the country of the Kishwaukee. Part of the time she followed the trail made by General Scott's army from Chicago to join the campaign against the Black Hawk Indians in 1832, and part of the time she

drove where no team had ever been driven before. About midnight of the last day of July she reached the bank of the Kishwaukee, where she stopped, unhitched, unharnessed and turned the horses out to graze, built a camp fire and prepared the evening repast, by which time her husband came up. The next morning, when Aurora unbarred the gates of light and kissed the cheek of day, her eyes beheld what the eyes of no white woman had ever beheld before—the transparent, softly murmuring water of the gently flowing Kishwaukee river, the Illinois tributary of the beautiful Rock river, the pride of two States.

Coming down through Michigan and along the lake shore, Mrs. Towner gathered several wooden pails full of what she called sandberries (whortleberries), and when they reached Chicago she bought some earthen jars, washed the berries and turned them into the jars, covered them with molasses, and sealed them up. From that time to September, 1877, when she was visited by the writer, her larder had never been without preserved fruits, either wild or domestic.

Another instance of the enterprise and determination of the pioneer mothers of Illinois was related at a gathering of the Old Folks at Belyvidere in September, 1877. An Indiana family named Payne settled on the Fox and Du Page rivers in 1833. They had several children of school age in 1835, when the first school in the neighborhood was to commence, but like Flora McFlinsey, the children had nothing to wear, and the parents had nothing wherewith to buy them suitable raiment to attend school. The husband racked his brain for ways and means to no purpose, and gave up in despair. But the wife and mother was equal to the emergency. She had set her heart on sending her children to school, and to school they must go; for

“When a woman says she will, she will, you may depend on’t;
And when she says she won’t, she won’t, and that’s the end on’t.”

So Mrs. Payne set to work to accomplish her object, and clothe her children for school. The bottom land along the Fox and Du Page rivers furnished the raw material, and her industry and skill the means to utilize it. She went to the river bottom, and with her own hands mowed down a sufficient supply of nettles to supply her purpose. These she spread out and rotted in the same manner that flax is rotted. Then with her own hands she broke them, scutched them, hackeled them, spun the fibrous part into thread on an old-fashioned spinning-wheel, wove the thread into cloth, and cut and made the cloth into clothes for the little ones, and had them ready for school on the opening day. What husband and father would have done as much?

Not, forsooth, for want of will,
But for lack of “pluck” and skill.”

The first *free* school in Illinois was taught by one of these pioneer women — Lydia Lawrence, the mother of L. M. Lawrence, the present Probate Judge of Boone county. In 1838 there were a number of children in the Lawrence neighborhood, in what is now Bonus township, in that county, that Mrs. Lawrence thought ought to be learning something instead of spending all the day idle. So she announced that if their parents would send them to her place she would spend a certain number of hours each day in teaching their young ideas how to shoot. The shade of a wide-spreading tree that stood in the door-yard of the Lawrence cabin was improvised as a school-house. The children came on the appointed day and school commenced. Blocks or pieces of wood were used as seats by the children, while the teacher, knitting in hand, occupied an old splint-bottom rocking-chair. As the shade of the tree moved with the sun, the school-house moved. Thus ran the first *free* school ever taught in Illinois, or at least in that part of the State. A good many of the *first* young men and young women of that township, in Boone county, learned their a-b-c’s and a-b abs from good old mother Lawrence beneath the shade of that old tree. Both the teacher and the tree were cut down long since — the one by the scythe of the great reaper, and the other by the woodman’s ax.

The Harkers came to Peoria county in 1829. They left the old home in the town of Sterling, Cayuga county, New York, on the 19th day of September of that year, when Seba H. Harker, now of the city of Peoria, was just two weeks old, and who was carried the entire distance on a pillow. From Buffalo to Cleveland, Mrs. Harker and the younger members of the family came by lake vessel. From Cleveland the entire family came by wagon. When coming down through Michigan they encountered heavy rains and swollen streams. At one place they had to unload their goods and pack them across a stream that was spread to the width of a small sea. Trees had been felled across the main channel for a footway, but to reach them they were forced to wade through sixty rods of water that, most of the distance, came above their knees. Nothing daunted by the wide expanse of water, Mrs. Harker plunged in, baby Seba, pillow and all, and waded through, accomplishing what few strong, muscular men, with a baby in their arms, would have attempted. Most men would have shrunk from the undertaking, and waited for the flood to subside; but not so with Mrs. Harker. She braved the flood and risked the life of herself and youngest born to reach and help establish a home in Illinois. Of such stuff were the pioneer wives and mothers to the "Prairie State." Elaborately carved and costly shafts of granite and marble may be designed to perpetuate the memory of fallen warrior chieftains, wise statesmen and publicists, but none of them deserve richer honors than the brave women who came to endure the dangers and hardships of pioneer life and uphold the standard of civilization in the wilds of Illinois.

NEW COUNTIES.

Of the fifteen counties when Illinois was admitted as a State, the last three in the order of organization were Union, Washington and Franklin. They were organized in 1818. Immigration increased and settlements extended, as already shown, gradually from the south northward. The American immigrants, true to the restless nature and adventurous spirit of their race, kept pushing on and on until they had passed the lines of settlements heretofore described, and were scattered here and there all through the southern half of the Territory. These settlements were often at remote distances from each other and were generally confined to the timber along the water courses; for, as strange as it may seem to many people of the present, it is nevertheless a fact, that the first farms were made in the timber. It was believed by many of the pioneer settlers that the prairies were useless except for pasture, and that it would be impossible to live on them, that the soil in the timber was stronger, more productive, and that it would last longer than the soil of the prairies, even if they were susceptible of cultivation. As late as 1830 to '38 the timber districts were preferred, and the men who began to make farms on the prairie land were considered wild and visionary. But it was not long until opinions changed. While the settlers among the timber were toiling and delving, wasting their strength and vigor to subdue the forest around their cabins, the prairie farmers were raising good crops and building better houses. In some instances men came to Illinois and paid twelve dollars an acre for farms that had been commenced in the timber, when farms that mature made on the prairies near by were lying vacant and could be purchased from the government at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. But the minds of men have undergone a complete change in this regard and the prairies of the Western States are now the chosen sites for homes and farms. It has been demonstrated that it is cheaper to raise timber for domestic purposes than it is to clear it away, and that prairie farms are more productive and the soil much more lasting than timbered ones.

In 1821 the State legislature organized seven new counties—Greene, Fayette, Montgomery, Lawrence, Hamilton, Sangamon and Pike. Applications for authority to organize new counties were so numerous that the legislature provided for twelve weeks, publication of their intentions before petitions would be received and entertained in the future.

Pike county, organized under an act approved January 31 (1831), embraced all the territory north of the Illinois river and its south fork, now Kankakee river. A *Gazetteer of Illinois and Wisconsin*, published about 1822, says that the county "included a part of the lands appropriated by Congress for the payment of military bounties. The lands constituting that tract, are included within the peninsula of the Illinois and Mississippi, and extend on the meridian line passing through the mouth of the Illinois, one hundred and sixty-two miles north. Pike county will no doubt be divided into several counties, some of which will become very wealthy and important. It is probable that the section about Fort Clark will be the most thickly settled. On the Mississippi river, above Rock river, lead ore is found in abundance. Pike county contains between 700 and 800 inhabitants. It is attached to the first judicial circuit, sends one member to the House of Representatives and, with Greene, one to the Senate. The county seat is Colesgrove, a post town. It was laid out in 1821, and is situated in township eleven south, in range two west of the fourth principal meridian. Very little improvement has yet been made in this place or the vicinity. The situation is high and healthy, and it bids fair to become a place of some importance." This is all that is known of the Town of Colesgrove, the county seat of all this region in 1821.

Fulton county was formed from Pike, January 28, 1823, and included all the territory north of the base line, and west of the fourth principal meridian, which had been in Pike. Peoria county was created from Fulton, January 13, 1825.

CHAPTER XII.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

1832-1842—Governor Duncan—Internal Improvements—Inflation—Fever of Speculation—Paper Towns—Illinois and Michigan Canal—Panic—Repudiation—Lovejoy and Freedom—Slavery and Murder—Governor Carlin—Prairie Pirates—Reign of Terror—Desperate Resolves and Desperate Deeds—Mormons and Mormon War, etc.

After the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, the attention of immigrants began to be directed to the northern part of the State. Previous to the close of that crusade nearly the whole of the country north of Peoria, with the exception of the Fever river country around Galena, was an undisturbed wilderness waste, of which but little was known by white men. The result of that war removed all apprehensions of danger from Indians and opened the country to the peaceable possession of tillers of the soil and founders of towns and cities.

In 1833 settlers began to come in and make claims and improvements, and it was not long until signs of American civilization were to be seen all over the country. Chicago, until then scarcely more than a trading post, took on new life and rapidly grew into prominence as a commercial center. These settlers were nearly all from the Eastern States, and were widely different in their habits and customs from the people who settled the southern part of the State. As the latter established southern habits and customs in that section of the commonwealth, so did the New Englanders fix their habits and customs in the northern part of the State. These differences are as plainly visible in the character of houses and farm buildings and in the management of farms, as in the social customs and habits of life. In short, there is about the same relative difference between the people of these two sections of the State, as there is between the people of South Carolina and Massachusetts. But all have proved themselves good citizens in every

sense, and these differences have no doubt benefited each other, as well as the State in which they live.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

At the general election in 1834 Joseph Duncan was chosen Governor. His principal opponent was Ex-Lieutenant Governor Kinney. A reckless desire for internal public improvements had seized the minds of the people, and in his message to the Legislature in 1835, Governor Duncan said: "When we look abroad and see the extensive lines of inter-communication penetrating almost every section of our sister States; when we see the canal boat and the locomotive bearing with seeming triumph the rich productions of the interior to the rivers, lakes and ocean, almost annihilating time, burthen and space, what patriot bosom does not beat high with a laudable ambition to give Illinois her full share of these advantages which are adorning her sister States, and which a munificent Providence seems to invite by a wonderful adaptation of our whole country to such improvements?"

The Legislature responded to the ardent words of the Governor, and enacted a system of internal improvements without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by railroad, or river or canal, and they were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence, it was ordered that work should commence on both ends of each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. This provision, which has been called the crowning folly of the entire system, was the result of those jealous combinations emanating from the fear that advantages might accrue to one section over another in the commencement and completion of the works. One can appreciate better, perhaps, the magnitude of this grand system by reviewing a few figures. The debt authorized for these improvements in the first instance was \$10,250,000. But this, as it was soon found, was based upon estimates at least too low by half. This, as we readily see, committed the State to a liability of over \$20,000,000, equivalent to \$200,000,000, at the present time, with over ten times the population and more than ten times the wealth.

Such stupendous undertakings by the State naturally engendered the fever of speculation among individuals. That particular form known as the town-lot fever assumed the malignant type at first in Chicago, from whence it spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was an epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It was estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Chicago, which in 1830 was a small trading-post, had within a few years grown into a city. This was the starting point of the wonderful and marvelous career of that commercial center. Improvements, unsurpassed by individual efforts in the annals of the world, were then begun and have been maintained to this day. Reports of the rapid advance of property in Chicago spread to the East, and thousands poured into her borders, bringing money, enterprise and industry. Every ship that left her port carried with it maps of splendidly situated towns and additions, and every vessel that returned was laden with immigrants. It was said at the time that the staple articles of Illinois export were town plats, and that there was danger of crowding the State with towns to the exclusion of land for agriculture.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan canal again received attention. This enterprise is one of

the most important in the early development of Illinois, on account of its magnitude and cost, and forming as it does the connecting link between the great chain of lakes and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Governor Bond, the first governor, recommended in his first message the building of the canal. In 1821 the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. This work was performed by two young men, who estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It cost, however, when completed, \$8,000,000. In 1825 a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Daniel P. Cook, Congressman from this State, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828 commissioners were appointed, and work commenced with a new survey and new estimates. In 1834-5 the work was again pushed forward, and continued until 1848, when it was completed.

PANIC — REPUDIATION ADVOCATED.

Bonds of the State were recklessly disposed of both in the East and in Europe. Work was commenced on various lines of railroad, but none were ever completed. On the Northern Cross Railroad, from Meredosia east eight miles, the first locomotive that ever turned a wheel in the great valley of the Mississippi, was run. The date of this remarkable event was November 8, 1838. Large sums of money were being expended with no assurance of a revenue, and consequently, in 1840, the Legislature repealed the improvement laws passed three years previously, not, however, until the State had accumulated a debt of nearly \$15,000,000. Thus fell, after a short but eventful life, by the hands of its creator, the most stupendous, extravagant and almost ruinous folly of a grand system of internal improvements that any civil community, perhaps, ever engaged in. The State banks failed, specie was scarce, an enormous debt had been piled up, the interest of which could not be paid, people were disappointed in the accumulation of wealth, and real estate was worthless. All this had a tendency to create a desire to throw off the heavy burden of State debt by repudiation. This was boldly advocated by some leading men. The fair fame and name, however, of the State was not tarnished by repudiation. Men, true, honest, and able, were placed at the head of affairs; and though the hours were dark and gloomy, and the times most trying, yet the grand Prairie State was brought through and prospered, until to-day, after the expenditure of millions for public improvements and for carrying on the late war, she has a present debt of only about \$300,000.

MARTYR FOR LIBERTY.

The year 1837 is memorable for the death of the first martyr for liberty, and the abolishment of American slavery, in the State. Elijah P. Lovejoy was shot by a mob in Alton, on the night of the 7th of November of that year. He was at the time editor of the Alton *Observer*, and advocated anti-slavery principles in its columns. For this practice three of his presses had been destroyed. On the arrival of the fourth, the tragedy occurred which cost him his life. In anticipation of its arrival a series of meetings were held in which the friends of freedom and of slavery were represented. The object was to effect a compromise, but it was one in which liberty was asked to make concessions to oppression. In a speech made at one of these meetings, Lovejoy said: "Mr. Chairman, what have I to compromise? If freely to forgive those who have so greatly injured me; if to pray for their temporal and eternal happiness; if still to wish for the prosperity of your city and State, notwithstanding the indignities I have suffered in them — if this be the compromise intended, then do I willingly make it. I do not admit that it is the business of any body of men to say whether I shall or shall not publish a paper in this city. That right was given to me by my Creator, and is solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and of this State. But if by compromise is meant that I shall cease from that which duty requires of me, I can not make it, and the reason is, that I fear God

more than man. It is also a very different question, whether I shall, voluntarily or at the request of my friends, yield up my position, or whether I shall forsake it at the hands of a mob. The former I am ready at all times to do when circumstances require it, as I will never put my personal wishes or interests in competition with the cause of that Master whose minister I am. But the latter, be assured I never will do. You have, as lawyers say, made a false issue. There are no two parties between whom there can be a compromise. I plant myself down on my unquestionable rights, and the question to be decided is, whether I shall be protected in those rights. You may hang me, as the mob hung the individuals at Vicksburg; you may burn me at the stake, as they did old McIntosh at St. Louis; or, you may tar and feather me, or throw me into the Mississippi as you have threatened to do; but you can not disgrace me. I, and I alone, can disgrace myself, and the deepest of all disgrace would be at a time like this to deny my Maker by forsaking his cause. He died for me, and I were most unworthy to bear His name should I refuse, if need be, *to die for Him*." Not long afterward Mr. Lovejoy was shot. His brother Owen, being present on the occasion, knelt down on the spot beside the corpse, and sent up to God, in the hearing of that very mob, one of the most eloquent prayers ever listened to by mortal ear. He was bold enough to pray to God to take signal vengeance on the infernal institution of slavery, and he then and there dedicated his life to the work of overthrowing it, and hoped to see the day when slavery existed no more in this nation. He died, March 24, 1864, nearly three months after the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln took effect. Thus he lived to see his most earnest and devout prayer answered. But few men in the nation rendered better service in overthrowing the institution of slavery than Elijah P. and Owen Lovejoy.

CARLIN ELECTED GOVERNOR.

Thomas Carlin, Democrat, was elected Governor in 1838, over Cyrus Edwards, Whig. In 1842 Adam W. Snyder was nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket, but died before election. Thomas Ford was placed in nomination, and was elected, ex-Governor Duncan being his opponent.

PRAIRIE PIRATES.

The northern part of the State also had its mob experiences, but of an entirely different nature from the one just recounted. There has always hovered around the frontier of civilization bold, desperate men, who prey upon the unprotected settlers rather than gain a livelihood by honest toil. Theft, robbery and murder were carried on by regularly organized bands in Ogle, Lee, Winnebago and DeKalb counties. The leaders of these gangs of cut-throats were among the first settlers of that portion of the State, and consequently had the choice of location. Among the most prominent of the leaders were John Driscoll, William and David, his sons; John Brodie and three of his sons; Samuel Aikens and three of his sons; William K. Bridge and Norton B. Royce.

These were the representative characters, those who planned and controlled the movements of the combination, concealed them when danger threatened, nursed them when sick, rested them when worn down by fatigue and forced marches, furnished hiding places for their stolen booty, shared in the spoils, and, under cover of darkness and intricate and devious ways of travel, known only to themselves and subordinates, transferred stolen horses from station to station: for it came to be known as a well-established fact that they had stations, and agents, and watchmen scattered throughout the country at convenient distances, and signals and pass-words to assist and govern them in all their nefarious transactions.

Ogle county, particularly, seemed to be a favorite and chosen field for the operations of these outlaws, who could not be convicted for their crimes. By getting some of their number on the juries, by producing hosts of witnesses to sustain their defense by

perjured evidence, and by changing the venue from one county to another, and by continuances from term to term, they nearly always managed to be acquitted. At last these depredations became too common for longer endurance; patience ceased to be a virtue, and determined desperation seized the minds of honest men, and they resolved that if there were no statute laws that could protect them against the ravages of thieves, robbers and counterfeitters, they would protect themselves. It was a daring resolve, and bloodily executed.

BURNING OF OGLE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

At the Spring term of court, 1841, seven of the "Pirates of the Prairie," as they were called, were confined in the Ogle county jail to await trial. Preparatory to holding court, the judge and lawyers assembled at Oregon in their new court-house, which had just been completed. Near it stood the county jail in which were the prisoners. The "Pirates" assembled Sunday night and set the court-house on fire, in the hope that as the prisoners would have to be removed from the jail, they might, in the hurry and confusion of the people in attending to the fire, make their escape. The whole population were awakened that dark and stormy night, to see their new court edifice enwrapped in flames. Although the building was entirely consumed, none of the prisoners escaped. Three of them were tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary for one year. They had, however, contrived to get one of their number on the jury, who would not agree to a verdict until threatened to be lynched. The others obtained a change of venue and were not convicted, and finally they all broke jail and escaped.

Thus it was that the law was inadequate to the protection of the people. The best citizens held a meeting at White Rock and entered into a solemn compact with each other to rid the country of the desperadoes that infested it. They were regularly organized and known as "Regulators." They resolved to notify all suspected parties to leave the country within a given time; that if they did not comply, they would be severely dealt with. Their first victim was a man named Hurl, who was suspected of having stolen his neighbor's horse. He was ordered to strip, his hands were tied, when thirty-six lashes of a raw-hide were applied to his bare back, the blood following each stroke. "He stood the ordeal," said an eye witness, "without flinching, and when the terrible work was ended, he remarked, 'Now, as your rage is satisfied, and to prove that I am an honest man, I will join your company.'" He became a member of the regulators, although it was almost certainly known that before this castigation his life had not been one of irreproachable honesty.

The next victim was a man named Daggett, formerly a Baptist preacher. He was sentenced to receive five hundred lashes on his bare back. He was stripped, and all was ready, when his beautiful daughter, aged about sixteen years, rushed into the midst of the men, begging for mercy for her father. Her appeals, with Daggett's promise to leave the country immediately, secured his release. That night, new crimes having been discovered, he was taken out and whipped, after which he left the country, never again to be heard from.

The friends and comrades of the men who had been whipped were fearfully enraged, and swore eternal and bloody vengeance. Eighty of them assembled one night soon after, and laid plans to visit White Rock and murder every man, woman and child in that hamlet. They started on this bloody mission, but were prevailed upon by one of their number, whom they met on the way, to disband. Their coming, however, had been anticipated, and every man and boy in the town was armed to protect himself and his family.

MURDER OF JOHN CAMPBELL—THE MURDERERS SHOT.

John Campbell, captain of the "Regulators," received a letter from William Driscoll, filled with most direful threats—not only threatening Campbell's life, but the life of any

one who should oppose their murderous, thieving operations. Soon after the receipt of this letter, two hundred of the "Regulators" marched to Driscoll's and ordered him to leave the country within twenty days, but he refused to comply with the order. One Sunday evening, just after this, Campbell was shot down in his own door-yard by David Driscoll. After the shooting the murderers turned and started in a southeast direction, and, when they had gone a short distance, and while Mrs. Campbell was standing over her lifeless husband, Taylor Driscoll, who accompanied David on his murderous mission, turned and aimed his rifle at the grief-stricken woman, but lowered it without firing.

News of this terrible crime spread like wild-fire. The very air was filled with threats and vengeance, and nothing but the lives of the murderous gang would pay the penalty. Old John Driscoll was arrested at his home, was told to bid his family good-bye, and then, with his son, went out to his death. The "Regulators," numbering 111, formed a large circle, and gave the Driscolls a fair hearing. They were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The condemned men begged that the death sentence be changed — that they might be shot to death instead of "hanged like dogs." Their request was granted, and the Regulators were divided into two death divisions — one, consisting of fifty-six, and the other of fifty-five. The first division was detailed to the execution of the old man, and the other to the execution of William. The old man was led forth first; his eyes were bandaged and he was made to kneel upon the earth facing his executioners. The signal to fire was given, and he fell to the earth riddled and shattered to pieces with the charges of fifty-six rifles.

William's fate came next. In the last hour of his extremity, abject fear overcame his former boldness, and his hair turned almost white. In a semi-conscious condition, he was led forth and made to kneel near his father's lifeless body, when the discharge from the other fifty-five rifles found his life, and his body fell bleeding and quivering by the side of his father.

The measures thus inaugurated and carried out freed the country from the domination of outlaws, and rendered secure the lives and property of the honest settlers. But it was a dire result.

THE MORMON WAR.

In April, 1840, the "Latter-Day Saints," or Mormons, came to Illinois in large numbers, and settled at what had formerly been known as Point Commerce, but which they afterwards called Nauvoo, in Hancock county. They were induced to come there by the presentation to Joe Smith, the Prophet, of a large tract of land, by Dr. I. Galland, an early settler of Lee county, Iowa. A more picturesque or beautiful site for a city could not have been selected. Dr. Galland owned large tracts of other lands in the vicinity, and although he professed a belief in Mormonism, there is no doubt that his object in giving land to the Church of Mormon, was more with a view of benefiting himself in the end, than the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, for he was a shrewd, far seeing man.

In April, 1840, the "Latter-Day Saints," or Mormons, came in large numbers to Illinois and purchased a tract of land on the east side of the Mississippi river, about ten miles above Keokuk. Here they commenced building the city of Nauvoo. A more picturesque or eligible site for a city could not have been selected.

The origin, rapid development and prosperity of this religious sect are the most remarkable and instructive historical events of the present century. That an obscure individual, without money, education, or respectability, should persuade hundreds of thousands of people to believe him inspired of God, and cause a book, contemptible as a literary production, to be received as a continuation of the sacred revelation, appears

almost incredible; yet in less than half a century, the disciples of this illiterate enthusiast have increased to hundreds of thousands; have founded a State in the distant wilderness, and compelled the Government of the United States to practically recognize them as an independent people.

THE FOUNDER OF MORMONISM.

The founder of Mormonism was Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, who immigrated while quite young with his father's family to western New York. Here his youth was spent in idle, vagabond life, roaming the woods, dreaming of buried treasures, and in endeavoring to learn the art of finding them by the twisting of a forked stick in his hands, or by looking through enchanted stones. Both he and his father became famous as "water wizards," always ready to point out the spot where wells might be dug and water found. Such was the character of the young profligate when he made the acquaintance of Sidney Rigdon, a person of considerable talent and information, who had conceived the design of founding a new religion. A religious romance, written by Mr. Spaulding, a Presbyterian preacher of Ohio, then dead, suggested the idea, and finding in Smith the requisite duplicity and cunning to reduce it to practice, it was agreed that he should act as prophet; and the two devised a story that gold plates had been found buried in the earth containing a record inscribed on them in unknown characters, which, when deciphered by the power of inspiration, gave the history of the ten lost tribes of Israel.

ATTEMPT TO ARREST JOE SMITH.

After their settlement in and about Nauvoo, in Hancock county, great depredations were committed by them on the "Gentiles." The Mormons had been received from Missouri with great kindness by the people of this State, and every possible aid granted them. The depredations committed, however, soon made them odious, when the question of getting rid of them was agitated. In the Fall of 1841, the Governor of Missouri made a demand on Gov. Carlin for the arrest and delivery of Joe Smith as a fugitive from justice. An executive warrant issued for that purpose was placed in the hands of an agent to be executed, but was returned without being complied with. Soon afterward the Governor handed the same writ to his agent, who this time succeeded in arresting Joe Smith. He was, however, discharged by Judge Douglas, upon the grounds that the writ upon which he had been arrested had been once returned before it was executed, and was *functus officio*. In 1842 Gov. Carlin again issued his writ, Joe Smith was arrested again, and again escaped. Thus it will be seen it was impossible to reach and punish the leader of this people, who had been driven from Missouri because of their stealing, murdering and unjust dealing, and came to Illinois to continue their depredations. Emboldened by success, the Mormons became more arrogant and overbearing. Many people began to believe that they were about to set up a separate government for themselves in defiance of the laws of the State. Owners of property stolen in other counties made pursuit into Nauvoo, and were fined by the Mormon courts for daring to seek their property in the holy city. But that which made it more certain than any thing else that the Mormons contemplated a separate government, was that about this time they petitioned Congress to establish a territorial government for them in Nauvoo.

ORIGIN OF POLYGAMY.

To crown the whole folly of the Mormons, in the Spring of 1844, Joe Smith announced himself as a candidate for President of the United States, and many of his followers were confident he would be elected. He next caused himself to be anointed king and priest, and to give character to his pretensions, he declared his lineage in an unbroken line from Joseph, the son of Jacob, and that of his wife from some other important personage of the ancient Hebrews. To strengthen his political power he also

instituted a body of police styled the "Danite Band," who were sworn to protect his person and obey his orders as the commands of God. A female order previously existing in the church, called "Spiritual Wives," was modified so as to suit the licentiousness of the prophet. A doctrine was revealed that it was impossible for a woman to get to heaven except as the wife of a Mormon elder; that each elder might marry as many women as he could maintain, and that any female might be sealed to eternal life by becoming their concubine. This licentiousness, the origin of polygamy in that church, they endeavored to justify by an appeal to Abraham, Jacob and other favorites of God in former ages of the world.

JOE SMITH AS A TYRANT.

Smith soon began to play the tyrant over his people. Among the first acts of this sort was an attempt to take the wife of William Law, one of his most talented disciples, and make her his spiritual wife. He established, without authority, a recorder's office, and an office to issue marriage licenses. He proclaimed that none could deal in real estate or sell liquor but himself. He ordered a printing office demolished, and in many ways controlled the freedom and business of the Mormons. Not only did he stir up some of the Mormons, but by his reckless disregard for the laws of the land raised up opposition on every hand. It was believed that he instructed the Danite Band, which he had chosen as the ministers of his vengeance, that no blood, except that of the church, was to be regarded as sacred, if it contravened the accomplishment of his object. It was asserted that he inculcated the legality of perjury and other crimes, if committed to advance the cause of true believers; that God had given the world and all it contained to his saints, and since they were kept out of their rightful inheritance by force, it was no moral offense to get possession of it by stealing. It was reported that an establishment existed in Nauvoo for the manufacture of counterfeit money, and that a set of outlaws was maintained for the purpose of putting it in circulation. Statements were circulated to the effect that a reward was offered for the destruction of the *Warsaw Signal*, an anti-Mormon paper, and that Mormons dispersed over the country threatened all persons who offered to assist the constable in the execution of the law, with the destruction of their property and the murder of their families. There were rumors also afloat that an alliance had been formed with the Western Indians, and in case of war they would be used in murdering their enemies. In short, if only one-half of these reports were true the Mormons must have been the most infamous people that ever existed.

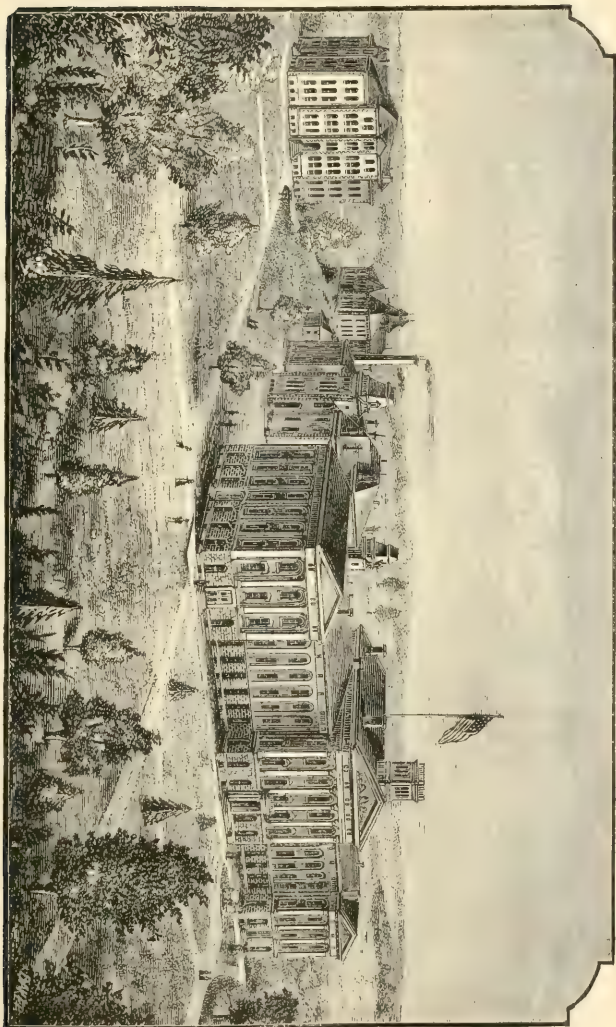
MILITARY FORCES ASSEMBLING.

William Law, one of the proprietors of the printing-press destroyed by Smith, went to Carthage, the county-seat, and obtained warrants for the arrest of Smith and the members of the City Council, and others connected with the destruction of the press. Some of the parties having been arrested, but discharged by the authorities in Nauvoo, a convention of citizens assembled at Carthage and appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor for the purpose of procuring military assistance to enforce the law. The Governor visited Carthage in person. Previous to his arrival the militia had been called out and armed forces commenced assembling in Carthage and Warsaw to enforce the service of civil process. All of them, however, signified a willingness to co-operate with the Governor in preserving order. A constable and ten men were then sent to make the arrest. In the meantime, Smith declared martial law; his followers residing in the country were summoned to his assistance; the Legion was assembled and under arms, and the entire city was one great military encampment.

THE SMITHS ARRESTED.

The prophet, his brother Hiram, the members of the City Council and others, sur-

ILLINOIS INSTITUTE FOR DEAF AND DUMB, AT JACKSONVILLE.



rendered themselves at Carthage June 24, 1845, on the charge of riot. All entered into recognizance before a justice of the peace to appear at court, and were discharged. A new writ, however, was immediately issued and served on the two Smiths, and both were arrested and thrown into prison. The citizens had assembled from Hancock, Seluyler and McDonough counties, armed and ready to avenge the outrages that been committed by the Mormons. Great excitement prevailed at Carthage. The force assembled at that place amounted to 1,200 men, and about 500 assembled at Warsaw. Nearly all were anxious to march into Nauvoo. This measure was supposed to be necessary to search for counterfeit money and the apparatus to make it, and also to strike a salutary terror into the Mormon people by an exhibition of the force of the State, and thereby prevent future outrages, murders, robberies, burnings, and the like. The 27th of June was appointed for the march; but Gov. Ford, who at the time was in Carthage, apprehended trouble if the militia should attempt to invade Nauvoo, disbanded the troops, retaining only a guard to the jail.

JOE SMITH AND HIS BROTHER KILLED.

Gov. Ford went to Nauvoo on the 27th. The same morning about 200 men from Warsaw, many being disguised, hastened to Carthage. On learning that one of the companies left as a guard had disbanded, and the other stationed 150 yards from the jail while eight men were left to guard the prisoners, a communication was soon established between the Warsaw troops and the guard; and it was arranged that the guard should have their guns charged with blank cartridges and fire at the assailants when they attempted to enter the jail. The conspirators came up, jumped the fence around the jail, were fired upon by the guard, which, according to arrangement, was overpowered, and the assailants entered the prison, to the door of the room where the two prisoners were confined. An attempt was made to break open the door; but Joe Smith, being armed with a pistol, fired several times as the door was burst open, and three of the assailants were wounded. At the same time several shots were fired into the room, by some of which John Taylor, a friend of the Smiths, received four wounds, and Hiram Smith was instantly killed. Joe Smith, severely wounded, attempted to escape by jumping out of a second-story window, but was so stunned by the fall that he was unable to rise. In this position he was dispatched by balls shot through his body. Thus fell Joe Smith, the most successful impostor of modern times. Totally ignorant of almost every fact in science, as well as in law, he made up in constructiveness and natural cunning whatever in him was wanting of instruction.

CONSTERNATION AT QUINCY.

Great consternation prevailed among the anti-Mormons at Carthage, after the killing of the Smiths. They expected the Mormons would be so enraged on hearing of the death of their leaders that they would come down in a body, armed and equipped, to seek revenge upon the populace at Carthage. Messengers were dispatched to various places for help in case of an attack. The women and children were moved across the river for safety. A committee was sent to Quincy, and early the following morning, at the ringing of the bells, a large concourse of people assembled to devise means of defense. At this meeting it was reported that the Mormons attempted to rescue the Smiths; that a party of Missourians and others had killed them to prevent their escape; that the Governor and his party were at Nauvoo at the time when intelligence of the fact was brought there; that they had been attacked by the Nauvoo Legion, and had retreated to a house where they were closely besieged; that the Governor had sent out word that he could maintain his position for two days, and would be certain to be massacrered if assistance did not arrive by that time. It is unnecessary to say that this entire story was fabricated. It was put in circulation, as were many other stories, by the

anti-Mormons, to influence the public mind and create a hatred for the Mormons. The effect of it, however, was that by 10 o'clock on the 28th, between two and three hundred men from Quincy, under command of Maj. Flood, went on board a steamboat for Nauvoo, to assist in raising the siege, as they honestly believed.

VARIOUS DEPREDACTIONS.

It was thought by many, and indeed the circumstances seem to warrant the conclusion, that the assassins of Smith had arranged that the murder should occur while the Governor was in Nauvoo; that the Mormons would naturally suppose he planned it, and in the first outpouring of their indignation put him to death, as a means of retaliation. They thought that if they could have the Governor of the State assassinated by Mormons, the public excitement would be greatly increased against that people, and would cause their extermination, or at least their expulsion from the State. That it was a brutal and premeditated murder can not be and is not denied at this day; but the desired effect of the murder was not attained, as the Mormons did not evacuate Nauvoo for two years afterward. In the meantime, the excitement and prejudice against the people were not allowed to die out. Horse-stealing was quite common, and every case that occurred was charged to the Mormons. That they were guilty of such thefts can not be denied, but a great deal of this work done at that time was by organized bands of thieves, who knew they could carry on their nefarious business with more safety, as long as suspicion could be placed upon the Mormons. In the Summer and Fall of 1845, there were several occurrences of a nature to increase the irritation existing between the Mormons and their neighbors. A suit was instituted in the United States Circuit Court against one of the apostles, to recover a note, and a marshal sent to summon the defendant, who refused to be served with the process. Indignation meetings were held by the saints, and the marshal threatened for attempting to serve the writ. About this time General Denning, sheriff, was assaulted by an anti-Mormon, whom he killed. Denning was friendly to the Mormons, and a great outburst of passion was occasioned among the friends of the dead man.

INCENDIARISM.

It was also discovered, in trying the rights of property at Lima, Adams county, that the Mormons had an institution connected with their church to secure their effects from execution. Incensed at this and other actions, the anti-Mormons of Lima and Green Plains, held a meeting to devise means for the expulsion of the Mormons from that part of the country. It was arranged that a number of their own party should fire on the building in which they were assembled, in such a manner as not to injure any one, and then report that the Mormons had commenced the work of plunder and death. This plot was duly executed, and the startling intelligence soon called together a mob, which threatened the Mormons with fire and sword if they did not immediately leave. The Mormons refusing to depart, the mob at once executed their threats by burning one hundred and twenty-five houses and forcing the inmates to flee for their lives. The sheriff of Hancock county, a prominent Mormon, armed several hundred Mormons and scoured the country, in search of the incendiaries, but they had fled to neighboring counties, and he was unable either to bring them to battle or make any arrests. One man, however, was killed without provocation; another attempting to escape was shot and afterwards hacked and mutilated; and Franklin A. Worrell, who had charge of the jail when the Smiths were killed, was shot by some unknown person concealed in a thicket. The anti-Mormons committed one murder. A party of them set fire to a pile of straw, near the barn of an old Mormon, nearly ninety years of age, and when he appeared to extinguish the flames, he was shot and killed.

The anti-Mormons left their property exposed in their hurried retreat, after having

burned the houses of the Mormons. Those who had been burned out sallied forth from Nauvoo and plundered the whole country, taking whatever they could carry or drive away. By order of the Governor, Gen. Hardin raised a force of three hundred and fifty men, checked the Mormon ravages, and recalled the fugitive anti-Mormons home.

MAKING PREPARATION TO LEAVE.

At this time a convention, consisting of delegates from eight of the adjoining counties, assembled to concert measures for the expulsion of the Mormons from the State. The Mormons seriously contemplated emigration westward, believing the times foreboded evil for them. Accordingly, during the Winter of 1845-'46, the most stupendous preparations were made by the Mormons for removal. All the principal dwellings, and even the temple, were converted into workshops, and before Spring, 12,000 wagons were in readiness; and by the middle of February the leaders, with 2,090 of their followers, had crossed the Mississippi on the ice.

Before the Spring of 1846 the majority of the Mormons had left Nauvoo, but still a large number remained.

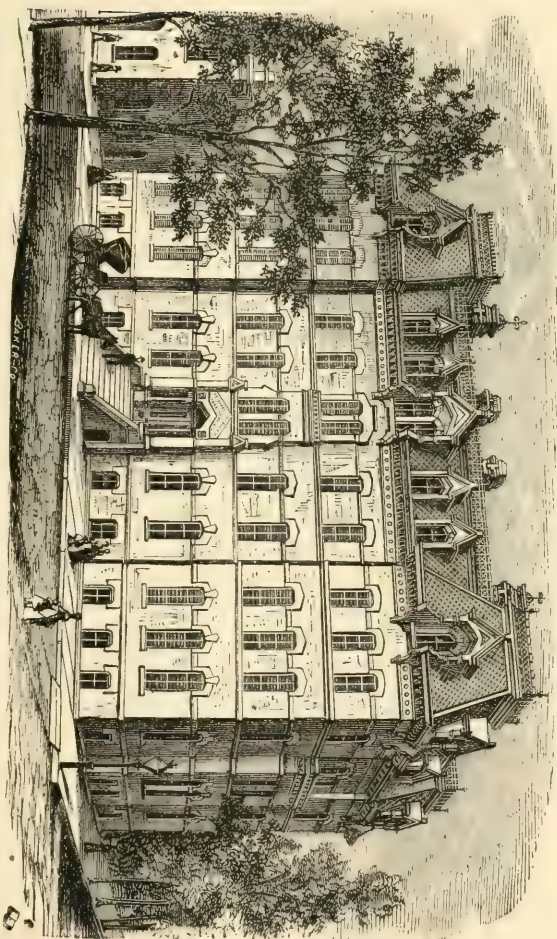
THE BATTLE OF NAUVOO.

In September a writ was issued against several prominent Mormons, and placed in the hands of John Carlin, of Carthage, for execution. Carlin called out a posse to help make the arrest, which brought together quite a large force in the neighborhood of Nauvoo. Carlin, not being a military man, placed in command of the posse, first, Gen. Singleton, and afterward Col. Brockman, who proceeded to invest the city, erecting breast-works, and taking other means for defensive as well as offensive operations. What was then termed a battle next took place, resulting in the death of one Mormon and the wounding of several others, and loss to the anti-Mormons of three killed and four wounded. At last, through the intervention of an anti-Mormon committee of one hundred, from Quincy, the Mormons and their allies were induced to submit to such terms as the posse chose to dictate, which were that the Mormons should immediately give up their arms to the Quincy committee, and remove from the State. The trustees of the church and five of their clerks were permitted to remain for the sale of Mormon property, and the posse were to march in unmolested, and leave a sufficient force to guarantee the performance of their stipulations. Accordingly, the constable's posse marched in with Brockman at their head. It consisted of about 800 armed men and 600 or 700 unarmed, who had assembled from all the country around, through motives of curiosity, to see the once proud city of Nauvoo humbled and delivered up to its enemies. They proceeded into the city slowly and carefully, examining the way for fear of the explosion of a mine, many of which had been made by the Mormons, by burying kegs of powder in the ground, with a man stationed at a distance to pull a string communicating with the trigger of a percussion lock affixed to the keg. This kind of a contrivance was called by the Mormons "hell's half-acre." When the posse arrived in the city, the leaders of it erected themselves into a tribunal to decide who should be forced away and who remain. Parties were dispatched to hunt for fire-arms, and for Mormons, and to bring them to judgment. When brought, they received their doom from the mouth of Brockman, who sat a grim and unawed tyrant for the time. As a general rule, the Mormons were ordered to leave within an hour or two; and by rare grace some of them were allowed until next day, and in a few cases longer time was granted.

MALTREATMENT OF NEW CITIZENS.

Nothing was said in the treaty in regard to the new citizens, who had with the Mormons defended the city; but the posse no sooner had obtained possession than they commenced expelling them. Some of them were ducked in the river, and were in one or two

ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY—FOUNDED 1858—DESTROYED 1871—REBUILT 1874.



instances actually baptized in the name of some of the leaders of the mob; others were forcibly driven into the ferry-boats to be taken over the river before the bayonets of armed ruffians. Many of these new settlers were strangers in the country from various parts of the United States, who were attracted there by the low price of property; and they knew but little of previous difficulties or the merits of the quarrel. They saw with their own eyes that the Mormons were industriously preparing to go away, and they knew "of their own knowledge" that any effort to expel them by force was gratuitous and unnecessary cruelty. They had been trained, by the States whence they came, to abhor mobs and to obey the law, and they volunteered their services under executive authority to defend their town and their property against mob violence, and, as they honestly believed, from destruction; but in this they were partly mistaken; for although mob leaders in the exercise of unbridled power were guilty of many injuries to the persons of individuals, although much personal property was stolen, yet they abstained from materially injuring houses and buildings.

THE MORMONS REACH SALT LAKE.

The fugitives proceeded westward, taking the road through Missouri, but having been once forcibly ejected from that State, they were compelled to move indirectly through Iowa. After innumerable hardships the advance guard reached the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, when a United States officer presented a requisition for 500 men to serve in the war with Mexico. Compliance with this order so diminished their number of effective men, that the expedition was again delayed, and the remainder, consisting mostly of old men, women and children, hastily prepared habitations for Winter. Their rudely constructed tents were hardly completed before Winter set in with great severity, the bleak prairies being incessantly swept by piercing winds. While here cholera, fever and other diseases, aggravated by the previous hardships, the want of comfortable quarters and medical treatment, hurried many of them to premature graves, yet, under the influence of religious fervor and fanaticism, they looked death in the face with resignation and cheerfulness, and even exhibited a gayety which manifested itself in music and dancing during the saddest hours of this sad Winter.

At length welcome Spring made its appearance, and by April they were again organized for the journey. A pioneer party, consisting of Brigham Young and one hundred and forty others, was sent in advance to locate a home for the colonists. On the 21st of July, 1847, a day memorable in Mormon annals, the vanguard reached the valley of the Great Salt Lake, having been directed thither, according to their accounts, by the hand of the Almighty. Here in a distant wilderness, midway between the settlements of the East and the Pacific, and at that time a thousand miles from the utmost verge of civilization, they commenced preparations for founding a colony, which has since grown into a mighty empire.

CHAPTER XIII.

ILLINOIS AND THE MEXICAN WAR.

In the month of May, 1846, President Polk called for four regiments of volunteers for the Mexican War. This was no sooner known in the State than nine regiments, numbering 8,370 men answered the call, although only four of the regiments, numbering 3,720 men, could be accepted. These regiments, as well as their officers, were everywhere among the foremost in the American ranks, and distinguished themselves by their matchless valor in the bloodiest battles of the war. Veterans never fought more nobly and effectively than did the volunteers from Illinois. At the bloody battle of Buena Vista they crowned their lives — many their death — with the laurels of war. Never did armies contend more bravely, determinedly and stubbornly than the American and Mexican forces at this famous battle; and as Illinois troops were ever in the van and on the bloodiest portions of the field, we believe a short sketch of the part they took in the fierce contest is due them, and will be read with no little interest.

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

General Santa Anna, with his army of 20,000, poured into the valley of Agua Nueva early on the morning of the 22d of February, hoping to surprise our army, consisting of about 5,000 men, under Gen. Taylor and which had retreated to the "Narrows." They were hotly pursued by the Mexicans who, before attacking, sent General Taylor a flag of truce demanding a surrender, and assuring him that if he refused he would be cut to pieces; but the demand was promptly refused. At this the enemy opened fire, and the conflict began. In honor of the day the watchword with our soldiers was, "The memory of Washington." An irregular fire was kept up all day, and at night both armies bivouacked on the field, resting on their arms. Santa Anna that night made a spirited address to his men, and the stirring strains of his own band till late in the night were distinctly heard by our troops; but at last silence fell over the hosts that were to contend unto death in that narrow pass on the morrow.

Early on the following morning the battle was resumed, and continued without intermission until nightfall. The solid columns of the enemy were hurled against our forces all day long, but were met and held in check by the unerring fire of our musketry and artillery. A portion of Gen. Lane's division was driven back by the enemy under Gen. Lombardini, who, joined by Gen. Pacheco's division, poured upon the main plateau in so formidable numbers as to appear irresistible.

BRAVERY OF THE SECOND ILLINOIS.

At this time the 2d Illinois, under Col. Bissell, with a squadron of cavalry and a few pieces of artillery came handsomely into action and gallantly received the concentrated fire of the enemy, which they returned with deliberate aim and terrible effect; every discharge of the artillery seemed to tear a bloody path through the heavy columns of the enemy. Says a writer: "The rapid musketry of the gallant troops from Illinois poured a storm of lead into their serried ranks, which literally strewed the ground with the dead and dying." But, notwithstanding his losses, the enemy steadily advanced until our gallant regiment received fire from three sides. Still they maintained their position for a time with unflinching firmness against that immense host. At length, perceiving the danger of being entirely surrounded, it was determined to fall back to a ravine. Col. Bissell, with the coolness of ordinary drill, ordered the signal "cease firing" to be made;

he then with the same deliberation gave the command, "Face to the rear, battalion, about face; forward march," which was executed with the regularity of veterans to a point beyond the peril of being outflanked. Again, in obedience to command these brave men halted, faced about, and under a murderous tempest of bullets from the foe, resumed their well-directed fire. The conduct of no troops could have been more admirable; and, too, until that day they had never been under fire, when, within less than half an hour eighty of their comrades dropped by their sides. How different from the Arkansas regiment, which were ordered to the plateau, but after delivering their first volley gave way and dispersed.

SADDEST EVENT OF THE BATTLE.

But now we have to relate the saddest, and, for Illinois, the most mournful, event of that battle-worn day. We take the account from Colton's History of the battle of Buena Vista. "As the enemy on our left was moving in retreat along the head of the plateau, our artillery was advanced until within range, and opened a heavy fire upon him, while Cois. Hardin, Bissell and McKee, with their Illinois and Kentucky troops, dashed gallantly forward in hot pursuit. A powerful reserve of the Mexican army was then just emerging from the ravine, where it had been organized, and advanced on the plateau, opposite the head of the southernmost gorge. Those who were giving way rallied quickly upon it; when the whole force, thus increased to over 12,000 men, came forward in a perfect blaze of fire. It was a single column, composed of the best soldiers of the republic, having for its advanced battalions the veteran regiments. The Kentucky and Illinois troops were soon obliged to give ground before it and seek the shelter of the second gorge. The enemy passed on, arriving opposite the head of the second gorge. One-half of the column suddenly enveloped it, while the other half pressed on across the plateau, leaving for the moment nothing to resist them but the three guns in their front. The portion that was immediately opposed to the Kentucky and Illinois troops, ran down along each side of the gorge, in which they sought shelter, and also circled around its head, leaving no possible way of escape for them except by its mouth, which opened upon the road. Its sides, which were steep—at least an angle of 45 degrees—were covered with loose pebbles and stones, and converged to a point at the bottom. Down there were our poor fellows, nearly three regiments of them (1st and 2d Illinois and 2d Kentucky) with but little opportunity to load or fire a gun, being hardly able to keep their feet. Above the whole edge of the gorge, all the way around, was darkened by the serried masses of the enemy, and was bristling with muskets directed on the crowd beneath. It was no time to pause. Those who were not immediately shot down rushed on toward the road, their number growing less and less as they went. Kentuckians and Illinoisans, officers and men, all mixed up in confusion, and all pressing on over the loose pebbles and rolling stones of those shelving, precipitous banks, and having lines and lines of the enemy firing down from each side and rear as they went. Just then the enemy's cavalry, which had gone to the left of the reserve, had come over the spur that divided the mouth of the second gorge from that of the third, and were now closing up the only door through which there was the least shadow of a chance for their lives. Many of those ahead endeavored to force their way out, but few succeeded. The lancers were fully six to one, and their long weapons were already reeking with blood. It was at this time that those who were still back in that dreadful gorge heard, above the din of the musketry and the shouts of the enemy around them, the roar of Washington's Battery. No music could have been more grateful to their ears. A moment only, and the whole opening, where the lancers were busy, rang with the repeated explosions of spherical-case shot. They gave way. The gate, as it were, was clear, and out upon the road a stream of our poor fellows issued. They ran panting down toward the battery, and directly under the flight of iron

then passing over their heads, into the retreating cavalry. Hardin, McKee, Clay, Willis, Zabriskie, Houghton—but why go on? It would be a sad task indeed to name over all who fell during this twenty minutes' slaughter. The whole gorge, from the plateau to its mouth, was strewn with our dead. All dead! No wounded there—not a man; for the infantry had rushed down the sides and completed the work with the bayonet."

VICTORY FOR OUR ARMY.

The artillery on the plateau stubbornly maintained its position. The remnants of the 1st and 2d Illinois regiments, after issuing from the fated gorge, were formed and again brought into action, the former, after the fall of the noble Hardin, under Lieut. Col. Weatherford, the latter under Bissell. The enemy brought forth reinforcements and a brisk artillery duel was kept up; but gradually, as the shades of night began to cover the earth, the rattle of musketry slackened, and when the pall of night was thrown over that bloody field, it ceased altogether. Each army, after the fierce and long struggle, occupied much the same position as it did in the morning. However, early on the following morning, the glad tidings were heralded amidst our army that the enemy had retreated, thus again crowning the American banners with victory.

OTHER HONORED NAMES OF THIS WAR.

Other bright names from Illinois that shine as stars in this war are those of Shields, Baker, Harris, and Coffee, which are indissolubly connected with the glorious capture of Vera Cruz and the not less famous storming of Cerro Gordo. In this latter action, when, after the valiant Gen. Shields had been placed *hors de combat*, the command of his force, consisting of three regiments, developed upon Col. Baker. This officer, with his men, stormed with unheard-of prowess the last stronghold of the Mexicans, sweeping everything before them. Such indeed were the intrepid valor and daring courage exhibited by Illinois volunteers during the Mexican war that their deeds should live in the memory of their countrymen until those latest times when the very name of America shall have been forgotten.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Presidential Campaign of 1860—Lincoln and the Presidency—An Eagle's Quill from Knox County—Lincoln's Inaugural Message—Southern States Resolve to Secede—Fall of Fort Sumter—Call for Troops—The Call Promptly Answered—Illinoisans in the Front—General Summary—Capture of the St. Louis Arsenal—Liberalism and Patriotism—Messages of Love and Encouragement—Sherman's March to the Sea—Character of Abraham Lincoln—Triumph of Freedom—The Union Maintained—The "Prairie State" Boys in Blue—A Glorious Record—Death of Lincoln—Schedule Tables of Volunteer Troops organized in the State for the Great Rebellion.

On the fourth day of March, 1861, after the most exciting and momentous political campaign known in the history of this country, Abraham Lincoln—America's martyred President—was inaugurated Chief Magistrate of the United States. This fierce contest was principally sectional, and as the announcement was flashed over the telegraph wires that the Republican Presidential candidate had been elected, it was hailed by the South as a justifiable pretext for dissolving the Union. Said Jefferson Davis in a speech at Jackson, Miss., prior to the election, "If an abolitionist be chosen President of the United States you will have presented to you the question whether you will permit the government to pass into the hands of your avowed and implacable enemies. Without pausing

for an answer, I will state my own position to be that such a result would be a species of revolution by which the purpose of the Government would be destroyed, and the observances of its mere forms entitled to no respect. In that event, in such a manner as should be most expedient, I should deem it your duty to provide for your safety outside of the Union." Said another Southern politician, when speaking on the same subject, "We shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each, and at the proper moment, by one organized, concerted action, we can precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution." To disrupt the Union and form a government which recognized the absolute supremacy of the white population and the perpetual bondage of the black was what they deemed freedom from the galling yoke of Republican administration.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN DID NOT SEEK THE PRESIDENCY.

Hon. R. W. Miles, of Knox county, sat on the floor by the side of Abraham Lincoln in the library room of the Capitol, in Springfield, at the secret caucus meeting, held in January, 1859, when Mr. Lincoln's name was first spoken of in caucus as a candidate for President. When a gentleman, in making a short speech, said, "We are going to bring Abraham Lincoln out as a candidate for President," Mr. Lincoln at once arose to his feet, and exclaimed, "For God's sake, let me alone! I have suffered enough!" This was soon after he had been defeated in the Legislature for United States Senator by Stephen A. Douglas, and only those who are intimate with that important and unparalleled contest can appreciate the full force and meaning of those expressive words of the martyred President. They were spontaneous, and prove beyond a shadow of doubt that Abraham Lincoln did not seek the high position of President. Nor did he use any trickery or chicanery to obtain it. But his express wish was not to be complied with: our beloved country needed a savior and a martyr, and Fate had decreed that he should be the victim. After Mr. Lincoln was elected President, Mr. Miles sent him an eagle's quill, with which the chief magistrate wrote his first inaugural address. The letter written by Mr. Miles to the President, and sent with the quill, which was two feet in length, is such a jewel of eloquence and prophecy that it should be given a place in history:

Freeport, December 21, 1865.

HON. A. LINCOLN:

Dear Sir:—Please accept the eagle quill I promised you, by the hand of our Representative, A. A. Smith. The first man whose wing the quill was taken, was that of John F. Douglas, of Peoria county, Illinois, in February, 1857. Having heard that James Buchanan would take an eagle quill to write his inaugural oath, and believing that in 1860 a Republican would be chosen to take the quill, I determined to take this quill, and present it to the fortunate man, whoever he might be. Reports told me that the bird which furnished Buchanan's quill was a captured bird—an emblem of the man that used it; but the bird from which this quill was taken, yielded the quill only with his first—an emblem of the man who is expected to use it. We are Republicans, because that you would not think it worth the keeping after the surrender of principle. Great Americans surround you, traitors to their country have threatened your life, and should you be called upon to surrender it at the post of duty, your memory will live forever in the heart of every freeman; and that is a grander monument than can be built of brick or marble.

"For if hearts may not our memories keep,
Oblivion haste each vestige sweep,
And let our memories end."

Yours Truly,

R. W. MILES.

STATES SECEDING.

At the time of President Lincoln's accession to power, several members of the Union claimed they had withdrawn from it, and styling themselves the "Confederate States of America," organized a separate government. The house was indeed divided against itself, but it should not fall, nor should it long continue divided, was the hearty, determined response of every loyal heart in the nation. The accursed institution of human slavery was the primary cause for this dissolution of the American Union. Doubtless other agencies served to intensify the hostile feelings which existed between the northern

and southern portions of our country, but their remote origin could be traced to this great national evil. Had Lincoln's predecessor put forth a timely, energetic effort, he might have prevented the bloody war our nation was called to pass through. On the other hand every aid was given the rebels; every advantage and all the power of the Government was placed at their disposal, and when Illinois' honest son took the reins of the Republic he found Buchanan had been a traitor to his trust, and given over to the South all available means of war.

THE FALL OF SUMTER.

On the 12th day of April, 1861, the rebels, who for weeks had been erecting their batteries upon the shore, after demanding of Major Anderson a surrender, opened fire upon Fort Sumter. For thirty-four hours an incessant cannonading was continued: the fort was being seriously injured; provisions were almost gone, and Major Anderson was compelled to haul down the stars and stripes. That dear old flag which had seldom been lowered to a foreign foe by rebel hands was now trailed in the dust. The first blow of the terrible conflict which summoned vast armies into the field, and moistened the soil of a nation in fraternal blood and tears, had been struck. The gauntlet thus thrown down by the attack on Sumter by the traitors of the South was accepted — not, however, in the spirit with which insolence meets insolence — but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the constitution and the laws, and above and beyond all, the people from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the Rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers. Promptly did the new President issue a proclamation calling for his countrymen to join with him to defend their homes and their country, and vindicate her honor. This call was made April 14, two days after Sumter was first fired upon, and was for 75,000 men. On the 15th, the same day he was notified, Gov. Yates issued his proclamation convening the Legislature. He also ordered the organization of six regiments. Troops were in abundance, and the call was no sooner made than filled. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsed through every heart. The farm, the work shop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school-house — every calling offered its best men, their lives and their fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity. Bitter words spoken in moments of political heat were forgotten and forgiven, and joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier-statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved.*" The honor, the very life and glory of the nation was committed to the stern arbitrament of the sword, and soon the tramp of armed men, the clash of musketry and the heavy boom of artillery reverberated throughout the continent; rivers of blood saddened by tears of mothers, wives, sisters, daughters and sweethearts flowed from the lakes to the gulf, but a nation was saved. The sacrifice was great, but the Union was preserved.

CALL FOR TROOPS PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

Simultaneously with the call for troops by the President, enlistments commenced in this State, and within ten days 10,000 volunteers offered service, and the sum of \$1,000,000 was tendered by patriotic citizens. Of the volunteers who offered their services, only six regiments could be accepted under the quota of the State. But the time soon came when there was a place and a musket for every man. The six regiments raised were designated by numbers commencing with seven, as a mark of respect for the six regiments which had served in the Mexican war. Another call was anticipated, and the Legislature authorized ten additional regiments to be organized. Over two hundred companies were immediately raised from which were selected the required number. No sooner was this done than the President made another call for troops, six regiments were

again our proportion, although by earnest solicitation the remaining four were accepted. There were a large number of men with a patriotic desire to enter the service who were denied this privilege. Many of them wept, while others joined regiments from other States. In May, June and July seventeen regiments of infantry and five of cavalry were raised, and in the latter month, when the President issued his first call for 500,000 volunteers, Illinois tendered thirteen regiments of infantry and three of cavalry, and so anxious were her sons to have the Rebellion crushed that the number could have been increased by thousands. At the close of 1861 Illinois had sent to the field nearly 30,000 men, and had 17,000 in camp awaiting marching orders, thus exceeding her full quota by 15,000.

A VAST ARMY RAISED IN ELEVEN DAYS.

In July and August of 1862 the President called for 600,000 men — our quota of which was 52,296 — and gave until August 18 as the limits in which the number might be raised by volunteering, after which a draft would be ordered. The State had already furnished 17,000 in excess of her quota, and it was first thought this number would be deducted from the present requisition, but that could not be done. But thirteen days were granted to enlist this vast army, which had to come from the farmers and mechanics. The former were in the midst of harvest, but, inspired by love of country, over 50,000 of them left their harvests ungathered, their tools and their benches, the plows in their furrows, turning their backs on their homes, and before eleven days had expired the demands of the government were met and both quotas filled.

The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the Free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. On the 21st of December, 1864, the last call for troops was made. It was for 500,000. In consequence of an imperfect enrollment of the men subject to military duty, it became evident, ere this call was made, that Illinois was furnishing thousands of men more than what her quota would have been, had it been correct. So glaring had this disproportion become, that under this call the quota of some districts exceeded the number of able-bodied men in them.

A GENERAL SUMMARY.

Following this sketch we give a schedule of all the volunteer troops organized from this State, from the commencement to the close of the war. It is taken from the Adjutant General's report. The number of the regiment, name of original colonel, call under which recruited, date of organization and muster into the United States' service, place of muster, and aggregate strength of each organization, from which we find that Illinois put into her one hundred and eighty regiments 256,000 men, and into the United States army, through other States, enough to swell the number to 290,000. This far exceeds all the soldiers of the Federal Government in all the war of the Revolution. Her total years of service were over 600,000. She enrolled men from eighteen to forty-five years of age, when the law of Congress in 1864 — the test time — only asked for those from twenty to forty-five. Her enrollments were otherwise excessive. Her people wanted to go, and did not take the pains to correct the enrollment; thus the basis of fixing the quota was too great, and the quota itself, at least in the trying time, was far above any other State. The demand on some counties, as Monroe, for example, took every able-bodied man in the county, and then did not have enough to fill the quota. Moreover, Illinois sent 20,844 men for one hundred days, for whom no credit was asked. She gave to the country 73,000 years of service above all calls. With one-thirteenth of

the population of the loyal States, she sent regularly one-tenth of all the soldiers, and in the perils of the closing calls, when patriots were few and weary, she sent one-eighth of all that were called for by her loved and honored son in the White House. Of the brave boys Illinois sent to the front, there were killed in action, 5,888; died of wounds, 3,032; of disease, 19,496; in prison, 967; lost at sea, 205; aggregate, 29,588. As upon every field and upon every page of the history of this war, Illinois bore her part of the suffering in the prison-pens of the South. More than 800 names make up the awful column of Illinois' brave sons who died in the rebel prison of Andersonville, Ga. Who can measure or imagine the atrocities which would be laid before the world were the panorama of sufferings and terrible trials of these gallant men but half unfolded to view? But this can never be done until new words of horror are invented, and new arts discovered by which demoniacal fiendishness can be portrayed, and the intensest anguish of the human soul in ten thousand forms be painted.

No troops ever fought more heroically, stubbornly, and with better effect than did the boys from the "Prairie State." At Pea Ridge, Donelson, Pittsburg, Landing, Iuka, Corinth, Stone River, Holly Springs, Jackson, Vicksburg, Chicamauga, Lookout Mountain, Murfreesboro, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Chattanooga, and on every other field where the clash of arms was heard, her sons were foremost.

CAPTURE OF THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

Illinois was almost destitute of firearms at the beginning of the conflict, and none could be procured in the East. The traitorous Floyd had turned over to the South 300,000 arms, leaving most arsenals in the North empty. Gov. Yates, however, received an order on the St. Louis arsenal for 10,000 muskets, which he put in the hands of Capt. Stokes, of Chicago. Several unsuccessful attempts were made by the Captain to pass through the large crowd of rebels which had gathered around the arsenal, suspecting an attempt to move the arms would be made. He at last succeeded in gaining admission to the arsenal, but was informed by the commander that the slightest attempt to move the arms would be discovered and bring an infuriated mob upon the garrison. This fear was well founded, for the following day Gov. Jackson ordered 2,000 armed men from Jefferson City down to capture the arsenal. Capt. Stokes telegraphed to Alton for a steamer to descend the river, and about midnight land opposite the arsenal, and proceeding to the same place with 700 men of the 7th Illinois, commenced loading the vessel. To divert attention from his real purpose, he had 500 guns placed upon a different boat. As designed, this movement was discovered by the rabble, and the shouts and excitement upon their seizure drew most of the crowd from the arsenal. Capt. Stokes not only took all the guns his requisition called for, but emptied the arsenal. When all was ready, and the signal given to start, it was found that the immense weight had bound the bow of the boat to the rock, but after a few moments' delay the boat fell away from the shore and floated into deep water.

"Which way?" said Capt. Miller, of the steamer. "Straight in the regular channel to Alton," replied Capt. Stokes. "What if we are attacked?" said Capt. Mitchell. "Then we will fight," was the reply of Capt. Stokes. "What if we are overpowered?" said Mitchell. "Run the boat to the deepest part of the river and sink her," replied Stokes. "I'll do it," was the heroic answer of Mitchell, and away they went past the secession battery, past the St. Louis levee, and in the regular channel on to Alton. When they touched the landing, Capt. Stokes, fearing pursuit, ran to the market house and rang the fire bell. The citizens came flocking pell-mell to the river, and soon men, women and children were tugging away at the vessel load of arms, which they soon had deposited in freight cars and off to Springfield.

LIBERALITY AS WELL AS PATRIOTISM.

The people were liberal as well as patriotic; and while the men were busy enlisting, organizing and equipping companies, the ladies were no less active, and the noble, generous work performed by their tender, loving hands deserves mention along with the bravery, devotion and patriotism of their brothers upon the Southern fields of carnage.

The continued need of money to obtain the comforts and necessities for the sick and wounded of our army suggested to the loyal women of the North many and various devices for the raising of funds. Every city, town and village had its fair, festival, picnic, excursion, concert, which netted more or less to the cause of hospital relief, according to the population of the place and the amount of energy and patriotism displayed on such occasions. Especially was this characteristic of our own fair State, and scarcely a hamlet within its borders which did not send something from its stores to hospital or battlefield, and in the larger towns and cities were well-organized soldiers' aid societies, working systematically and continuously from the beginning of the war till its close. The great State Fair held in Chicago in May, 1865, netted \$250,000. Homes for traveling soldiers were established all over the State, in which were furnished lodging for 600,000 men, and meals valued at \$2,500,000. Food, clothing, medicine, hospital delicacies, reading matter, and thousands of other articles, were sent to the boys at the front.

MESSAGES OF LOVE AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

Letters, messages of love and encouragement, were sent by noble women from many counties of the State to encourage the brave sons and brothers in the South. Below we give a copy of a printed letter sent from Knox county to the "boys in blue," as showing the feelings of the women of the North. It was headed, "FROM THE WOMEN OF KNOX COUNTY TO THEIR BROTHERS IN THE FIELD." It was a noble, soul-inspiring message, and kindled anew the intensest love for home, country, and a determination to crown the stars and stripes with victory:

"You have gone out from our homes, but not from our hearts. Never for one moment are you forgotten. Through weary march and deadly conflict our prayers have ever followed you; your sufferings are our sufferings, your victories our great joy.

"If there be one of you who knows not the dear home ties, for whom no mother prays, no sister watches, to him especially we speak. Let him feel that though he may not have *our* mother he has *many*; he is the adopted child and brother of all our hearts. Not one of you is beyond the reach of our sympathies; no picket-station so lonely that it is not enveloped in the halo of our prayers.

"During all the long, dark months since our country called you from us, your courage, your patient endurance, your fidelity, have awakened our keenest interest, and we have longed to give you an expression of that interest.

"By the alacrity with which you sprang to arms, by the valor with which those arms have been wielded, you have placed our State in the front ranks; you have made her worthy to be the home of our noble President. For thus sustaining the honor of our State, dear to us as life, we thank you.

"Of your courage we need not speak. Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Stone River, Vicksburg, speak with blood-bathed lips of your heroism. The Army of the Southwest fights beneath no defeat-shadowed banner; to it, under God, the nation looks for deliverance.

"But we, as women, have other cause for thanks. We will not speak of the debt we owe the defenders of our Government; that blood-sealed bond no words can cancel. But we are your debtors in a way not often recognized. You have aroused us from the aimlessness into which too many of our lives had drifted, and have infused into those lives a noble pathos. We could not dream our time away while our brothers were dying

for us. Even your sufferings have worked together for our good, by inciting us to labor for their alleviation, thus giving us a work worthy of our womanhood. Every thing that we have been permitted to do for your comfort has filled our lives so much the fuller of all that makes life valuable. You have thus been the means of developing in us a nobler type of womanhood than without the example of your heroism we could ever have attained. For this our whole lives, made purer and nobler by the discipline, will thank you.

"This war will leave none of us as it found us. We can not buffet the raging wave and escape all trace of the salt sea's foam. Toward better or toward worse we are hurried with fearful haste. If we at home feel this, what must it be to you! Our hearts throb with agony when we think of you wounded, suffering, dying; but the thought of no physical pain touches us half so deeply as the thought of the temptations which surround you. We could better give you up to die on the battle-field, true to your God and to your country, than to have you return to us with blasted, blackened souls. When temptations assail fiercely, you must let the thought that your mothers are praying for strength enable you to overcome them. But fighting for a worthy cause worthily enables one; herein is our confidence that you will return better men than you went away.

"By all that is noble in your manhood; by all that is true in our womanhood; by all that is grand in patriotism; by all that is sacred in religion, we adjure you to be faithful to yourselves, to us, to your country, and to your God. Never were men permitted to fight in a cause more worthy of their blood. Were you fighting for mere conquest, or glory, we could not give you up; but to sustain a *principle*, the greatest to which human lips have ever given utterance, even your dear lives are not too costly a sacrifice. Let that principle, the corner-stone of our independence, be crushed, and we are *all slaves*. Like the Suliote mothers, we might well clasp our children in our arms and leap down to death.

"To the stern arbitrament of the sword is now committed the honor, the very life of this nation. You fight not for yourselves alone; the eyes of the whole world are on you; and if you fail our Nation's death-wail will echo through all coming ages, moaning a requiem over the lost hopes of oppressed humanity. But you will not fail, so sure as there is a God in Heaven. He never meant this richest argosy of the nations, freighted with the fears of all the world's tyrants, with the hopes of all its oppressed ones, to flounder in darkness and death. Disasters may come, as they have come, but they will only be, as they have been, ministers of good. Each one has led the nation upward to a higher plane, from whence it has seen with a clearer eye. Success could not attend us at the West so long as we scorned the help of the black hand, which alone had power to open the gate of redemption; the God of battles would not vouchsafe a victory at the East till the very foot-prints of a McClellan were washed out in blood.

"But now all things seem ready; we have accepted the aid of that hand; those footsteps are obliterated. In his own good time we feel that God will give us the victory. Till that hour comes we bid you fight on. Though we have not attained that heroism, or decision, which enables us to give you up without a struggle, which can prevent our giving *tears* for your *blood*, though many of us must own our own hearts desolate till you return, still we bid you stay and fight for our country, till from this fierce baptism of blood she shall be raised *complete*; the dust shaken from her garments purified, a new Memnon singing in the great Godlight."

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

On the 15th of November, 1864, after the destruction of Atlanta, and the railroads behind him, Sherman, with his army, began his march to the sea-coast. The almost breathless anxiety with which his progress was watched by the loyal hearts of the nation, and the trembling apprehension with which it was regarded by all who hoped for rebel success, indicated this as one of the most remarkable events of the war; and so it proved.

Of Sherman's army, forty-five regiments of infantry, three companies of artillery, and one of cavalry, were from this State. Lincoln answered all rumors of Sherman's defeat with, "It is impossible; there is a mighty sight of fight in 100,000 Western men." Illinois soldiers brought home 300 battle flags. The first United States flag that floated over Richmond was an Illinois flag. She sent messengers and nurses to every field and hospital to care for her sick and wounded sons.

Illinois gave the country the great general of the war, U. S. Grant.

CHARACTER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

One other name from Illinois comes up in all minds, embalmed in all hearts, that must have the supreme place in this sketch of our glory and of our nation's honor; that name is Abraham Lincoln. The analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character is difficult on account of its symmetry. In this age we look with admiration at his uncompromising honesty; and well we may, for this saved us. Thousands throughout the length and breadth of our country, who knew him only as "Honest Old Abe," voted for him on that account; and wisely did they choose, for no other man could have carried us through the fearful night of war. When his plans were too vast for our comprehension, and his faith in the cause too sublime for our participation; when it was all night about us, and all dread before us, and all sad and desolate behind us; when not one ray shone upon our cause; when traitors were haughty and exultant at the South, and fierce and blasphemous at the North; when the loyal men seemed almost in the minority; when the stoutest heart quailed, the bravest cheek paled; when generals were defeating each other for place, and contractors were leeching out the very heart's blood of the republic; when every thing else had failed us, we looked at this calm, patient man standing like a rock in the storm, and said, "Mr. Lincoln is honest, and we can trust him still." Holding to this single point with the energy of faith and despair, we held together, and under God he brought us through to victory. His practical wisdom made him the wonder of all lands. With such certainty did Mr. Lincoln follow causes to their ultimate effects, that his foresight of contingencies seemed almost prophetic. He is radiant with all the great virtues, and his memory will shed a glory upon this age that will fill the eyes of men as they look into history. Other men have excelled him in some points; but, taken at all points, he stands head and shoulders above every other man of 6,000 years. An administrator, he saved the nation in the perils of unparalleled civil war; a statesman, he justified his measures by their success; a philanthropist, he gave liberty to one race and salvation to another; a moralist, he bowed from the summit of human power to the foot of the cross; a mediator, he exercised mercy under the most absolute obedience to law; a leader, he was no partisan; a commander, he was untainted with blood; a ruler in desperate times, he was unsullied with crime; a man, he has left no word of passion, no thought of malice, no trick of craft, no act of jealousy, no purpose of selfish ambition. Thus perfected, without a model and without a peer, he was dropped into these troubled years to adorn and embellish all that is good and all that is great in our humanity, and to present to all coming time the representative of the divine idea of free government. It is not too much to say that away down in the future, when the republic has fallen from its niche in the wall of time; when the great war itself shall have faded out in the distance like a mist on the horizon; when the Anglo-Saxon shall be spoken only by the tongue of the stranger, then the generations looking this way shall see the great President as the supreme figure in this great vortex of history.

THE WAR ENDED—THE UNION RESTORED.

The rebellion was ended with the surrender of Lee and his army, and Johnson and his command in April, 1865. Our armies at the time were up to their maximum strength, never so formidable, never so invincible; and, until recruiting ceased by order of Secre-

tary Stanton, were daily strengthening. The necessity, however, for so vast and formidable numbers ceased with the disbanding of the rebel forces, which had for more than four years disputed the supremacy of the Government over its domain. And now the joy-



LINCOLN MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD.

ful and welcome news was to be borne to the victorious legions that their work was ended in triumph, and they were to be permitted "to see homes and friends once more."

DEATH OF LINCOLN.

But this work was scarcely done till a terrible event occurred at Washington. While President Lincoln was sitting in a theater with his wife and friends, an actor named John Wilkes Booth, maddened by Lee's overthrow, came unnoticed into his box, leveled a pistol, and shot the President in the head. The victim died the next morning. The assassin leaped upon the stage, escaped through the darkness, and fled. He was pursued, found concealed in a barn, and shot. The grief of the nation was very marked. No President had ever been put to so severe a test, and none, since Washington, had so endeared himself to the people. His honesty, simplicity, fidelity, and sympathetic nature, which never deserted him, had secured his re-election by a large majority. The colored people especially mourned for him as for a father. "He went through life bearing the load of the people's sorrows with a smiling face. He was the guiding mind of the nation while he lived, and when he died, the little children cried in the streets."

SCHEDULE—SHOWING STATEMENT OF VOLUNTEER TROOPS ORGANIZED WITHIN THE STATE,

and sent to the field, commencing April, 1861, and ending December 31, 1865, with number of regiment, name of original commanding officer, date of organization and muster into United States' service, place of muster, and the aggregate strength of each organization.

INFANTRY.

No.	Commanding officer at organization	Date of organization and muster into the United States' service.	Place where mustered into the United States' service.	Aggregate strength since organization
7	Col. John Cook	July 25, 1861	Cairo, Illinois	1747
8	" Richard J. Oglesby	"	"	1853
9	" Eleazer A. Paine	"	"	1208
10	" Jas. D. Morgan	"	"	1750
11	" W. H. L. Wallace	"	"	1384
12	" John McArthur	"	"	1675
13	" John B. Wyman	May 24, 1861	Dixon	1112
14	" John M. Palmer	May 25, 1861	Jacksonville	2015
15	" Thos. J. Turner	May 24, 1861	Freeport	2025
16	" Robert F. Smith	"	Quincy	1833
17	" Leonard F. Ross	"	Peoria	1259
18	" Michael K. Lawler	May 28, 1861	Anna	2043
19	" John B. Turchin	"	"	1095
20	" Chas. C. Marsh	June 13, 1861	Joliet	1817
21	" Ulysses S. Grant	June 15, 1861	Mattoon	1266
22	" Henry Dougherty	June 25, 1861	Belleville	1164
23	" Jas. A. Mulligan	June 18, 1861	Chicago	1082
24	" Frederick Hecker	July 8, 1861	Chicago	989
25	" Wm. N. Coler	"	"	1082
26	" John M. Loomis	Oct. 31, 1861	Camp Butler	1602
27	" Nap. B. Buford	"	"	1193
28	" A. K. Johnson	Aug. 3, 1861	Camp Butler	1939
29	" Jas. S. Rearden	July 27, 1861	Camp Butler	1547
30	" Philip B. Fouke	Sept. 30, 1861	Camp Butler	1878
31	" John A. Logan	Sept. 8, 1861	Camp Butler	1973
32	" John Logan	Dec. 31, 1861	Camp Butler	1711
33	" Chas. E. Hovey	Aug. 15, 1861	Camp Butler	1660
34	" Edward N. Kirk	Sept. 7, 1861	Camp Butler	1558
35	" Gus. A. Smith	"	"	1012
36	" Nich. Greusel	Sept. 23, 1861	Aurora	1893
37	" Julius White	Sept. 18, 1861	Chicago	1157
38	" Wm. P. Carlin	Aug. 15, 1861	Camp Butler	1388
39	" Austin Light	Dec. 15, 1861	Chicago	1807
40	" Steph. G. Hicks	Aug. 10, 1861	Salem	1277
41	" Isaac C. Pugh	Aug. 9, 1861	Decatur	1211
42	" Wm. A. Webb	Sept. 17, 1861	Chicago	1824
43	" Julius Raith	Dec. 16, 1861	Camp Butler	1902
44	" Chas. Noblesdorff	Sept. 13, 1861	Chicago	1512
45	" John E. Smith	Dec. 26, 1861	Galena	1716
46	" John A. Davis	Dec. 28, 1861	Camp Butler	2015
47	" John Bryner	Oct. 1, 1861	Peoria	2051
48	" Isham N. Haynie	Nov. 18, 1861	Camp Butler	1874
49	" Wm. R. Morrison	Dec. 31, 1861	Camp Butler	1482
50	" Moses M. Bane	Sept. 12, 1861	Quincy	1701
51	" G. W. Cumming	Dec. 1861, Feb. 1862	Camp Douglas	1550
52	" Isaac G. Wilson	Nov. 19, 1861	Geneva	1510
53	" W. H. W. Cushman	March, 1862	Ottawa	1434
54	" Thos. W. Harris	Feb. 18, 1862	Anna	1720
55	" David Stuart	Oct. 31, 1861	Camp Douglas	1287
56	" Robert Kirkham	Feb. 27, 1862	Shawneetown	1180
57	" Silas D. Baldwin	Dec. 26, 1861	Camp Douglas	1754
58	" Wm. F. Lynch	Dec. 24, 1861	Camp Douglas	2202
59	" E. Sidney Post	August, 1861	St. Louis, Mo.	1762
60	" Silas C. Toler	Feb. 17, 1862	Anna	1647
61	" Jacob Fry	March 7, 1862	Carroton	1385
62	" James M. True	April 10, 1862	Anna	1730

SCHEDULE—SHOWING STATEMENT OF VOLUNTEER TROOPS ORGANIZED WITHIN
THE STATE.—CONTINUED.
INFANTRY.—Continued.

No	Commanding officer at organization.	Date of organization and muster into the United States service.	Place where mustered into the United States service.	Aggregate strength since organization.
63	Col. Francis Mora	April 10, 1862	Anna	1228
64	Lt. Col. D. D. Williams	Dec. 31, 1862	Camp Butler	1624
65	Col. Daniel Cameron	May 15, 1862	Camp Douglas	1683
66	" Patrick E. Burke	April, 1862	St. Louis, Mo.	1694
67	" Rosell M. Hough	June 13, 1862	Camp Douglas	979
68	" Elias Stuart	June 20, 1862	Camp Butler	889
69	" Jos. H. Tucker	June 14, 1862	Camp Douglas	912
70	" O. T. Reeves	July 4, 1862	Camp Butler	1006
71	" Othniel Gilbert	July 26, 1862	Camp Douglas	940
72	" Frederick A. Starring	Aug. 21, 1862	Camp Douglas	1471
73	" Jas. F. Jaquess	"	Camp Butler	968
74	" Jason Marsh	Sept. 4, 1862	Rockford	989
75	" George Ryan	Sept. 2, 1862	Dixon	987
76	" Alonzo W. Mack	Aug. 22, 1862	Kankakee	1110
77	" David P. Grier	*Sept. 3, 1862	Peoria	1051
78	" W. H. Bennisson	Sept. 1, 1862	Quincy	1028
79	" Lyman Guinnip	Aug. 28, 1862	Danville	974
80	" Thos. G. Allen	Aug. 25, 1862	Centralia	928
81	" Jas. J. Dollins	Aug. 26, 1862	Anna	1187
82	" Frederick Hecker	"	Camp Butler	961
83	" Abner C. Harding	Aug. 21, 1862	Monmouth	1286
84	" Louis H. Waters	Sept. 1, 1862	Quincy	956
85	" Robert S. Moore	Aug. 27, 1862	Peoria	959
86	" David D. Irons	"	Peoria	993
87	" John E. Whiting	Sept. 22, 1862	Shawneetown	994
88	" F. T. Sherman	Aug. 27, 1862	Camp Douglas	907
89	" John Christopher	*Aug. 25, 1862	Camp Douglas	1285
90	" Timothy O'Mera	Nov. 22, 1862	Camp Douglas	958
91	" Henry M. Day	Sept. 8, 1862	Camp Butler	1041
92	" Smith D. Atkins	Sept. 4, 1862	Rockford	1265
93	" Holden Putnam	Oct. 13, 1862	Princeton and Chicago	1036
94	" Wm. W. Orme	Aug. 20, 1862	Bloomington	1091
95	" Law'n S. Church	Sept. 4, 1862	Rockford	1427
96	" Thos. E. Champion	Sept. 6, 1862	Rockford	1206
97	" F. S. Rutherford	Sept. 8, 1862	Camp Butler	1082
98	" J. J. Funkhouser	Sept. 3, 1862	Centralia	1078
99	" G. W. K. Bailey	Aug. 26, 1862	Florence, Pike Co.	936
100	" Fred. A. Bartleson	Aug. 30, 1862	Joliet	921
101	" Chas. H. Fox	Sept. 2, 1862	Jacksonville	911
102	" Wm. McMurry	"	Knoxville	998
103	" Amos C. Babcock	Oct. 2, 1862	Peoria	917
104	" Absalom B. Moore	Aug. 27, 1862	Ottawa	977
105	" Daniel Dustin	Sept. 2, 1862	Chicago	1001
106	" Robert B. Latham	Sept. 17, 1862	Lincoln	1097
107	" Thomas Snell	Sept. 4, 1862	Camp Butler	944
108	" John Warner	Aug. 28, 1862	Peoria	927
109	" Alex. J. Nimmo	Sept. 11, 1862	Anna	967
110	" Thos. S. Casey	"	Anna	873
111	" James S. Martin	Sept. 18, 1862	Salem	994
112	" T. J. Henderson	Sept. 12, 1862	Peoria	1095
113	" Geo. B. Hoge	Oct. 1, 1862	Camp Douglas	1258
114	" James W. Judy	Sept. 18, 1862	Camp Butler	990
115	" Jesse H. Moore	Sept. 13, 1862	Camp Butler	960
116	" Nathan H. Tupper	Sept. 30, 1862	Decatur	952
117	" Risden M. Moore	Sept. 19, 1862	Camp Butler	995
118	" John G. Fonda	Nov. 29, 1862	Camp Butler	1101
119	" Thos. J. Kenney	Oct. 7, 1862	Quincy	952
120	" George W. McKeaig	Oct. 29, 1862	Camp Butler	844
121	Never organized			
122	Col. John I. Rinaker	Sept. 4, 1862	Carlinville	934

**SCHEDULE—SHOWING STATEMENT OF VOLUNTEER TROOPS ORGANIZED
WITHIN THE STATE.—CONTINUED.**

INFANTRY.—Continued.

No.	Commanding officer at organization.	Date of organization and muster into the United States service.	Place where mustered into the United States service.	Aggregate strength since organization.
123	Col. James Moore	Sept. 6, 1862	Mattoon	1050
124	" Thomas J. Sloan	Sept. 10, 1862	Camp Butler	1130
125	" Oscar F. Harmon	Sept. 4, 1862	Danville	933
126	" Jonathan Richmond	"	Chicago	998
127	" John VanArman	*Sept. 5, 1862	Camp Douglas	957
128	" Robert M. Hudley	Dec. 18, 1862	Camp Butler	866
129	" George P. Smith	Sept. 8, 1862	Pontiac	1011
130	" Nathaniel Niles	Oct. 25, 1865	Camp Butler	732
131	" George W. Neeley	Nov. 13, 1862	Camp Massac	880
132	" Thomas C. Pickett	June 1, 1864	Camp Fry	853
133	" Thad. Phillips	May 31, 1864	Camp Butler	851
134	" W. W. McChesney	"	Camp Fry	878
135	" John S. Wolfe	June 6, 1864	Mattoon	852
136	" Fred. A. Johns	June 1, 1864	Centraha	842
137	" John Wood	June 5, 1864	Quincy	840
138	" J. W. Goodwin	June 21, 1864	Quincy	835
139	" Peter Davidson	June 1, 1864	Peoria	878
140	" L. H. Whitney	June 18, 1864	Camp Butler	871
141	" Stephen Bronson	June 16, 1864	Elgin	842
142	" Roll n V. Ankney	June 18, 1864	Camp Butler	851
143	" Dudley C. Smith	June 11, 1864	Mattoon	865
144	" Cyrus Hall	Oct. 21, 1864	Alton, Ills.	1159
145	" George W. Lackey	June 9, 1864	Camp Butler	880
146	" Henry H. Dean	Sept. 20, 1864	Camp Butler	1056
147	" Hiram F. Sickles	Feb. 18, 1865	Chicago	1047
148	" Horace H. Wusie	"	Quincy	917
149	" Wm. C. Kueffner	Feb. 11, 1865	Camp Butler	983
150	" George W. Keener	Feb. 14, 1865	Camp Butler	933
151	" French B. Woodall	Feb. 25, 1865	Quincy	970
152	" F. D. Stephenson	Feb. 18, 1865	Camp Butler	945
153	" Stephen Bronson	Feb. 27, 1865	Chicago	1076
154	" McLean F. Wood	Feb. 22, 1865	Camp Butler	994
155	" Gustavus A. Smith	Feb. 28, 1865	Camp Butler	929
156	" Alfred F. Smith	March 9, 1865	Chicago	975
"	" J. W. Wilson	Dec. 1, 1861	Chicago	985
"	" John A. Bross	"	Quincy	903
"	Capt. John Curtis	June 21, 1864	Camp Butler	91
"	" Simon J. Stookey	"	Camp Butler	90
"	" James Steele	June 15, 1864	Chicago	86

CAVALRY.

1	Col. Thomas A. Marshall	June, 1861	Bloomington	1206
2	" Silas Noble	Aug. 24, 1861	Camp Butler	1861
3	" Eugene A. Carr	Sept. 21, 1861	Camp Butler	2183
4	" T. Lyle Dickey	Sept. 30, 1861	Ottawa	1680
5	" John J. Updegraff	December, 1861	Camp Butler	1660
6	" Thomas H. Cavanaugh	Nov. 1861, Jan. 1862	Camp Butler	2248
7	" Wm. Pitt Kellogg	August, 1861	Camp Butler	2282
8	" John F. Farnsworth	Sept. 18, 1861	St. Charles	2412
9	" Albert G. Brackett	Oct. 26, 1861	Camp Douglas	2619
10	" James A. Barrett	Nov. 25, 1861	Camp Butler	1934
11	" Robert G. Ingersoll	Dec. 20, 1861	Peoria	2362
12	" Amos Voss	Dec., 1861, Feb. 1862	Camp Butler	2174
13	" Joseph W. Bell	"	Camp Douglas	1759
14	" Horace Capron	Jan. 7, 1863	Peoria	1505
15	" Warren Stewart	Organized Dec. 25, 1863	Camp Butler	1473
16	" Christian Thielman	Jan. and April, 1863	Camp Butler	1462
17	" John L. Beveridge	Jan. 28, 1864	St. Charles	1247

SCHEDULE — SHOWING STATEMENT OF VOLUNTEER TROOPS ORGANIZED WITHIN THE STATE. — Continued.

ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY. — FIRST REGIMENT.

Com-pany.	Commanding officer at organization.	Date of Organization and Muster into the United States Service.	Place where mustered into the United States Service.	Aggregate Strength since Organization
	Field and Staff.....			7
A	Capt. C. M. Willard.....		Chicago.....	168
B	" Ezra Taylor.....		Chicago.....	204
C	" C. Haughtaling.....	Oct. 31, 1861.....	Ottawa.....	175
D	" Edward McAllister.....	Jan. 14, 1862.....	Plainfield.....	141
E	" A. C. Waterhouse.....	Dec. 19, 1861.....	Chicago.....	148
F	" John T. Cheney.....	Feb. 25, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	159
G	" Arthur O'Leary.....	Feb. 28, 1862.....	Cairo.....	113
H	" Axel Silversparr.....	Feb. 20, 1862.....	Chicago.....	147
I	" Edward Bouton.....	Feb. 15, 1862.....	Chicago.....	169
K	" A. Franklin.....	Jan. 9, 1862.....	Shawneetown.....	96
L	" John Rourke.....	Feb. 22, 1862.....	Chicago.....	153
M	" John B. Miller.....	Aug. 12, 1862.....	Chicago.....	154
	Recruits.....			883

ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY. — SECOND REGIMENT.

A	Capt. Peter Davidson.....	Aug. 17, 1861.....	Peoria.....	116
B	" Riley Madison.....	June 20, 1861.....	Springfield.....	127
C	" Caleb Hopkins.....	Aug. 5, 1861.....	Cairo.....	154
D	" Jasper M. Dresser.....	Dec. 17, 1861.....	Cairo.....	117
E	" Adolph Schwartz.....	Feb. 1, 1862.....	Cairo.....	136
F	" John W. Powell.....	Dec. 11, 1861.....	Cape Girardeau, Mo.....	190
G	" Charles J. Stolbrand.....	Dec. 31, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	108
H	" Andrew Steinbeck.....	Dec. 31, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	115
I	" Charles W. Keith.....	Dec. 31, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	107
K	" Benjamin F. Rogers.....	Dec. 31, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	108
L	" William H. Bolton.....	Feb. 28, 1862.....	Chicago.....	145
M	" John C. Phillips.....	June 6, 1862.....	Chicago.....	100
	Field and Staff.....			10
	Recruits.....			1,171

INDEPENDENT BATTERIES.

Company.	Commanding Officer at Organization.	Date of Organization and Muster into the United States Service.	Place where mustered into the United States Service.	Aggregate Strength since Organization
Board of Trade.....	Capt. James S. Stokes.....	July 31, 1862.....	Chicago.....	258
Springfield.....	" Thomas F. Vaughn.....	Aug. 21, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	199
Mercantile.....	" Charles G. Cooley.....	Aug. 29, 1862.....	Chicago.....	270
Elgin.....	" George W. Renwick.....	Nov. 15, 1862.....	Elgin.....	242
Cogswell's.....	" William Cogswell.....	Sept. 23, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	221
Henshaw's.....	" Ed. C. Henshaw.....	Oct. 15, 1862.....	Ottawa.....	196
Bridges'.....	" Lyman Bridges.....	Jan. 1, 1862.....	Chicago.....	252
Colvin's.....	" John H. Colvin.....	Oct. 10, 1863.....	Chicago.....	91
Busteed's.....			Chicago.....	127

RECAPITULATION.

Infantry.....	185,941
Cavalry.....	32,082
Artillery.....	7,277

CHAPTER XV.

DUELS AND DUELING.

The Code of Chivalry — Bloody and Bloodless — Pistols and Coffee — Broad Swords and Long Arms — From the Field of Honor to the Gallows.

The code of chivalry so common among Southern gentlemen and so frequently brought into use in settling personal differences has also been called to settle the "affairs of honor" in our own State, however, but few times, and those in the earlier days. Several attempts at duels have occurred; before the disputants met in mortal combat the differences were amicably and satisfactorily settled; honor was maintained without the sacrifice of life. In 1810 a law was adopted to suppress the practice of dueling. This law held the fatal result of dueling to be murder, and, as it was intended, had the effect of making it odious and dishonorable. Prior to the constitution of 1848, parties would evade the law by going beyond the jurisdiction of the State to engage in their contests of honor. At that time they incorporated in the Constitution an oath of office, which was so broad as to cover the whole world. Any person who had ever fought a duel, ever sent or accepted a challenge or acted the part of second was disfranchised from holding office, even of minor importance. After this went into effect, no other duel or attempt at a duel has been engaged in within the State of Illinois, save those fought by parties living outside of the State, who came here to settle their personal differences.

THE FIRST DUEL.

The first duel fought within the boundaries of this great State was between two young military officers, one of the French and the other of the English army, in the year 1765. It was at the time the British troops came to take possession of Fort Chartres, and a woman was the cause of it. The affair occurred early Sunday morning, near the old fort. They fought with swords, and in the combat one sacrificed his life.

BOND AND JONES.

In 1809 the next duel occurred and was bloodless of itself, but out of it grew a quarrel which resulted in the assassination of one of the contestants. The principals were Shadrach Bond, the first governor, and Rice Jones, a bright young lawyer, who became quite a politician and the leader of his party. A personal difference arose between the two, which to settle, the parties met for mortal combat on an island in the Mississippi. The weapons selected were hair-trigger pistols. After taking their position Jones' weapon was prematurely discharged. Bond's second, Dunlap, now claimed that according to the code Bond had the right to the next fire. But Bond would not take so great advantage of his opponent, and said it was an accident and would not fire. Such noble conduct touched the generous nature of Jones, and the difficulty was at once amicably settled. Dunlap, however, bore a deadly hatred for Jones, and one day while he was standing in the street in Kaskaskia, conversing with a lady, he crept up behind him and shot him dead in his tracks. Dunlap successfully escaped to Texas.

RECTOR AND BARTON.

In 1812 the bloody code again brought two young men to the field of honor. They were Thomas Rector, a son of Capt. Stephen Rector, who bore such a noble part in the

war of 1812, and Joshua Barton. They had espoused the quarrel of older brothers. The affair occurred on Bloody Island, in the Mississippi, but in the limits of Illinois. This place was frequented so often by Missourians to settle personal difficultiess, that it received the name of Bloody Island. Barton fell in this conflict.

STEWART AND BENNETT.

In 1819 occurred the first duel fought after the admission of the State into the Union. This took place in St. Clair county between Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett. It was intended to be a sham duel, to turn ridicule against Bennett, the challenging party. Stewart was in the secret, but Bennett was left to believe it a reality. Their guns were loaded with blank cartridges. Bennett, suspecting a trick, put a ball into his gun without the knowledge of his seconds. The word "fire" was given, and Stewart fell mortally wounded. Bennett made his escape, but was subsequently captured, convicted of murder and suffered the penalty of the law by hanging.

PEARSON AND BAKER.

In 1840 a personal difference arose between two State Senators, Judge Pearson and E. D. Baker. The latter, smarting under the epithet of "falsehood," threatened to chastise Pearson in the public streets, by a "fist fight." Pearson declined making a "blackguard" of himself, but intimated his readiness to fight as gentlemen, according to the code of honor. The affair, however, was carried no further.

HARDIN AND DODGE.

The exciting debates in the Legislature in 1840-'41 were often bitter in personal "slings," and threats of combats were not infrequent. During these debates, in one of the speeches by the Hon. J. J. Hardin, Hon. A. R. Dodge thought he discovered a personal insult, took exceptions, and an "affair" seemed imminent. The controversy was referred to friends, however, and amicably settled.

M'CLERNAND AND SMITH.

Hon. John A. McClernand, a member of the House, in a speech delivered during the same session made charges against the Whig Judges of the Supreme Court. This brought a note from Judge T. W. Smith, by the hands of his "friend" Dr. Merriman, to McClernand. This was construed as a challenge, and promptly accepted, naming the place of meeting to be Missouri; time, early; the weapons, rifles; and distance, 40 paces. At this critical juncture, the attorney general had a warrant issued against the Judge, whereupon he was arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace. Thus ended this attempt to vindicate injured honor.

LINCOLN AND SHIELDS.

During the hard times subsequent to the failure of the State and other banks, in 1842, specie became scarce while State money was plentiful, but worthless. The State officers thereupon demanded specie payment for taxes. This was bitterly opposed, and so fiercely contested that the collection of taxes was suspended.

During the period of the greatest indignation toward the State officials, under the *nom de plume* of "Rebecca," Abraham Lincoln had an article published in the *Sangamo Journal*, entitled "Lost Township." In this article, written in the form of a dialogue, the officers of the State were roughly handled, and especially Auditor Shields. The name of the author was demanded from the editor by Mr. Shields, who was very indignant over the manner in which he was treated. The name of Abraham Lincoln was given as the author. It is claimed by some of his biographers, however, that the article was prepared by a lady, and that when the name of the author was demanded, in a spirit

of gallantry. Mr. Lincoln gave his name. In company with Gen. Whiteside, General Shields pursued Lincoln to Tremont, Tazewell county, where he was in attendance upon the court, and immediately sent him a note "requiring a full, positive and absolute retraction of all offensive allusions" made to him in relation to his "private character and standing as a man, or an apology for the insult conveyed." Lincoln had been forewarned, however, for William Butler and Dr. Merriman, of Springfield, had become acquainted with Shields' intentions and by riding all night arrived at Tremont ahead of Shields and informed Lincoln what he might expect. Lincoln answered Shields' note, refusing to offer any explanation, on the grounds that Shields' note assumed the fact of his (Lincoln's) authorship of the article, and not pointing out what the offensive part was, and accompanying the same with threats as to consequences. Mr. Shields answered this, disavowing all intention to menace; inquired if he was the author, asked a retraction of that portion relating to his private character. Mr. Lincoln, still technical, returned this note with the verbal statement "that there could be no further negotiations until the first note was withdrawn." At this Shields named General Whiteside as his "friend," when Lincoln reported Dr. Merriman as his "friend." These gentlemen secretly pledged themselves to agree upon some amicable terms, and compel their principals to accept them. The four went to Springfield, when Lincoln left for Jacksonville, leaving the following instructions to guide his friend, Dr. Merriman:

"In case Whiteside shall signify a wish to adjust this affair without further difficulty, let him know that if the present papers be withdrawn and a note from Mr. Shields, asking to know if I am the author of the articles of which he complains, and asking that I shall make him gentlemanly satisfaction, if I am the author, and this without menace or dictation as to what that satisfaction shall be, a pledge is made that the following answer shall be given:

"I did write the 'Lost Township' letter which appeared in the *Journal* of the 2d inst., but had no participation, in any form, in any other article alluding to you. I wrote that wholly for political effect. I had no intention of injuring your personal or private character or standing, as a man or gentleman; and I did not then think, and do not now think, that that article could produce or has produced that effect against you; and, had I anticipated such an effect, would have foreborne to write it. And I will add that your conduct toward me, so far as I know, had always been gentlemanly, and that I had no personal pique against you, and no cause for any.

"If this should be done, I leave it to you to manage what shall and what shall not be published. If nothing like this is done, the preliminaries of the fight are to be:

"1st. *Weapons*.—Cavalry broad swords of the largest size, precisely equal in all respects, and such as are now used by the cavalry company at Jacksonville.

"2d. *Position*.—A plank ten feet long and from nine to twelve inches broad, to be firmly fixed on edge, on the ground, as a line between us which neither is to pass his foot over on forfeit of his life. Next a line drawn on the ground on either side of said plank, and parallel with it, each at the distance of the whole length of the sword, and three feet additional from the plank; and the passing of his own such line by either party during the fight, shall be deemed a surrender of the contest.

"3d. *Time*.—On Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, if you can get it so; but in no case to be at a greater distance of time than Friday evening at 5 o'clock.

"4th. *Place*.—Within three miles of Alton, on the opposite side of the river, the particular spot to be agreed on by you.

"Any preliminary details coming within the above rules, you are at liberty to make at your discretion, but you are in no case to swerve from these rules, or pass beyond their limits."

The position of the contestants, as prescribed by Lincoln, seems to have been such as both would have been free from coming in contact with the sword of the other, and the first impression is that it is nothing more than one of Lincoln's jokes. He possessed very long arms, however, and could reach his adversary at the stipulated distance.

Not being amicably arranged, all parties repaired to the field of combat in Missouri. Gen. Hardin and Dr. English, as mutual friends of both Lincoln and Shields, arrived in the meantime, and after much correspondence, at their earnest solicitation, the affair was satisfactorily arranged, Lincoln making a statement similar to the one above referred to.

SHIELDS AND BUTLER.

William Butler, one of Lincoln's seconds, was dissatisfied with the bloodless termination of the Lincoln-Shields affair, and wrote an account of it for the *Sangamo Journal*. This article reflected discreditably upon both the principals engaged in that controversy. Shields replied by the hands of his friend, Gen. Whiteside, in a curt, menacing note, which was promptly accepted as a challenge by Butler, and the inevitable Dr. Merriman named as his friend, who submitted the following as preliminaries of the fight:

Time.—Sunrise on the following morning.

Place.—Col. Allen's farm (about one mile north of State House).

Weapons.—Rifles.

Distance.—One hundred yards.

The parties to stand with their right sides toward each other—the rifles to be held in both hands horizontally and cocked, arms extended downwards. Neither party to move his person or his rifle after being placed, before the word fire. The signal to be: "Are you ready? Fire! One—two—three!" About a second of time intervening between each word. Neither party to fire before the word "fire," nor after the word "three."

Gen. Whiteside, in language curt and abrupt, addressed a note to Dr. Merriman declining to accept the terms. Gen. Shields, however, addressed another note to Butler, explaining the feelings of his second, and offering to go out to a lonely place on the prairie to fight, where there would be no danger of being interrupted; or, if that did not suit, he would meet him on his own conditions, when and where he pleased. Butler claimed the affair was closed and declined the proposition.

WHITESIDE AND MERRIMAN.

Now Gen. Whiteside and Dr. Merriman, who several times had acted in the capacity of friends or seconds, were to handle the deadly weapons as principals. While second in the Shields-Butler *fiasco*, Whiteside declined the terms proposed by Butler, in curt and abrupt language, stating that the place of combat could not be dictated to him, for it was as much his right as Merriman's, who if he was a gentleman, would recognize and concede it. To this Merriman replied by the hands of Capt. Lincoln. It will be remembered that Merriman had acted in the same capacity for Lincoln. Whiteside then wrote to Merriman, asking to meet him at St. Louis, when he would hear from him further. To this Merriman replied, denying his right to name place, but offered to meet in Louisiana, Mo. This Whiteside would not agree to, but later signified his desire to meet him there, but the affair being closed, the doctor declined to re-open it.

PRATT AND CAMPBELL.

These two gentlemen were members of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and both from Jo Daviess county. A dispute arose which ended in a challenge to meet on the field of honor. They both repaired to St. Louis, but the authorities gaining knowledge of their bloody intentions, had both parties arrested, which ended this "affair."

CHAPTER XVI.

DRESS AND MANNERS.

Mistake of Charlevoix — "Capots" — Wool Hats — Linsey Dresses and Sun Bonnets — Hunting Shirts — Moccasins — Coon Skin Caps — Deer Skin Pantaloons.

The dress, habits, etc., of any people, are such true indexes to their conditions and surroundings that we introduce a brief exposition of the manner of life of Illinois people at different periods.

The Indians are credited by Charlevoix with being "very laborious" — raising poultry, spinning the wool of the buffalo and manufacturing garments therefrom. These must have been, however, more than usually favorable representatives of their race. No such Indians were known in Illinois.

"The working and voyaging dress of the French masses," says Reynolds, "was simple and primitive. The French were like the lilies of the valley (the 'Old Ranger' was not always exact in his quotations,) — they neither spun nor wove any of their clothing, but purchased it from the merchants. The white blanket coat, known as the *capot*, was the universal and eternal coat for the Winter with the many. A cape was made to it that could be raised over the head in cold weather. In the house, and in good weather, the cape hung behind. The reason that I know these coats so well is, that I have worn many in my youth, and a working man never wore a better garment. Dressed deer-skins and blue cloth were worn commonly in the Winter for pantaloons. The blue handkerchief and the deer-skin moccasins covered the head and feet generally of the French Creoles. In 1800, scarcely a man thought himself clothed unless he had a belt tied around his blanket coat, and on one side was hung the dressed skin of a pole-cat, filled with tobacco, pipe, flint and steel. On the other side was fastened, under the belt, the butcher-knife. A Creole in this dress felt like Tam O'Shanter filled with *usquebaugh* — he could face the devil. Checked calico shirts were then common, but in Winter flannel was frequently worn. In the Summer, the laboring men and the voyagers often took their shirts off in hard work and hot weather, and turned out the naked back to the air and the sun.

"Among the Americans," he adds, "home-made wool hats were the common wear. Fur hats were not common, and scarcely a boot was seen. The covering of the feet in Winter was chiefly moccasins made of deer-skins, and shoe packs of tanned leather. Some wore shoes, but not common in very early times. In the Summer the greater portion of the young people, male and female, and many of the old, went barefoot. The substantial and universal outside wear was the blue linsey hunting-shirt. This was an excellent garment, and I have never felt so happy and healthy since I laid it off. It was made with wide sleeves, open before, with ample size so as to envelop the body almost twice around. Sometimes it had a large cape, which answered well to save the shoulders from the rain. A belt was mostly used to keep the garment close around the person, but there was nothing tight about it to hamper the body. It was often fringed, and at times the fringe was composed of red, and other gay colors. The belt, frequently, is sewed to the hunting-shirt. The vest was mostly made of striped linsey. The colors were often made with alum, copperas and madder, boiled with the bark of trees, in such a manner and proportions as the old ladies prescribed. The pantaloons of the masses were generally made of deer-skin and linsey. Coarse, blue cloth was sometimes made into pantaloons.

"Linsey, neat and fine, manufactured at home, composed generally the outside garments of the females as well as the males. The ladies had linsey colored and woven to



SCENE ON FOX RIVER.

suit their fancy. A bonnet, composed of calico, or some gay goods, was worn on the head when they were in the open air. Jewelry on the pioneer ladies was uncommon: a gold ring was an ornament not often seen."

In 1820 a change of dress began to take place, and before 1830, according to Ford, most of the pioneer costume had disappeared. "The blue linsey hunting-shirt, with red or white fringe, had given place to the cloth coat. [Jeans would be more like the fact.] The raccoon cap, with the tail of the animal dangling down behind, had been thrown aside for hats of wool or fur. Boots and shoes had supplied the deer-skin moccasins, and the leather breeches, strapped tight around the ankle, had disappeared before unmentionables of a more modern material. The female sex had made still greater progress in dress. The old sort of cotton or woollen frocks, spun, woven, and made with their own fair hands, and striped and cross-barred with blue dye and turkey red, had given place to gowns of silk and calico. The feet, before in a state of nudity, now dressed in shoes of calf-skin or slippers of kid; and the head, formerly unbonneted, but covered with a cotton handkerchief, now displayed the charms of the female face under many forms of bonnets of straw, silk and leghorn. The young ladies, instead of walking a mile or two to church on Sunday, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands until within a hundred yards of the place of worship, as formerly, now came forth arrayed complete in all the pride of dress, mounted on fine horses and attended by their male admirers."

The last half century has doubtless witnessed changes quite as great as those set forth by the old Illinois historian. The chronicler of to-day, looking back to the golden days of 1830 to 1840, and comparing them with the present, must be struck with the tendency of an almost monotonous uniformity in dress and manners that comes from the easy inter-communication afforded by steamer, boats, railways, telegraphs and newspapers. Home manufacturers have been driven from the household by the low-priced fabrics of distant mills. The Kentucky jeans, and the copperas-colored clothing of home manufacture, so familiar a few years ago, have given place to the cassimeres and cloths of noted factories. The ready-made-clothing stores, like a touch of nature, made the whole world kin, and drape the charcoal man in a dress-coat and a stove-pipe hat. The prints and silks of England and France give a variety of choice, and an assortment of colors and shades such as the pioneer women could hardly have dreamed of. Godey, and Demorest, and Harper's Bazar are found in modern farm-houses, and the latest fashions of Paris are not uncommon.

CHAPTER XVII.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF ILLINOIS—AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER RESOURCES.

Area of Square Miles — Climate — Soil — Adaptation to Agricultural Purposes — Farm Implements in 1870 — Railroad and Shipping Interests — Permanent School Fund — Manufacturing Industries.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. The climate varies from Portland to Richmond. It favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great food of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under-layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage,

and abundant springs, and streams, and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead and zinc; and containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

There are no mountains in Illinois; in the southern as well as in the northern part of the State there are a few hills; near the banks of the Illinois, Mississippi, and several other rivers, the ground is elevated, forming the so-called bluffs, on which at the present day may be found, uneffaced by the hand of Time, the marks and traces left by the water which was formerly much higher; whence it may be safe to conclude that, where now the fertile prairies of Illinois extend, and the rich soil of the country yields its golden harvests, must have been a vast sheet of water, the mud deposited by which formed the soil, thus accounting for the present great fertility of the country.

Illinois is a garden 400 miles long and 150 miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black, sandy loam, from six inches to sixty feet thick. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, many varieties of building stone, marble, fire clay, cama clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint, in fact, every thing needed for a high civilization.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER RESOURCES.

If any State of the Union is adapted for agriculture, and the other branches of rural economy relating thereto, such as the raising of cattle and the culture of fruit trees, it is pre-eminently Illinois. Her extremely fertile prairies recompense the farmer at less trouble and expense than he would be obliged to incur elsewhere, in order to obtain the same results. Her rich soil, adapted by nature for immediate culture, only awaits the plow and the seed in order to mature, within a few months, a most bountiful harvest. A review of statistics will be quite interesting to the reader, as well as valuable, as showing the enormous quantities of the various cereals produced in our Prairie State:

In 1876 there was raised in the State 130,000,000 bushels of corn — twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. It would take 375,000 cars to transport this vast amount of corn to market, which would make 15,000 trains of 25 cars each. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana. Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and condensed milk; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State.

The value of her farm implements was, in 1876, \$211,000,000, and the value of live stock was only second to New York. The same year she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. She marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals — more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold.

Illinois was only second in many important matters, taking the reports of 1876. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school

fund; total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock: in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois was only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sent forth a vessel every nine minutes. This did not include canal boats, which went one every five minutes.

No wonder she was only second in number of bankers or in physicians and surgeons.

She was third in colleges, teachers and schools: also in cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She was fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She was fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries, and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She was only seventh in the production of wood, while she was the twelfth in area. Surely that was well done for the Prairie State. She then had, in 1876, much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years before.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactured \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which placed her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 200 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent.; and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers, being only second to New York. She had 6,759 miles of railroad, then leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations were only five miles apart. She carried in, 1876, 15,795,000 passengers an average of 36½ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land was within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. was more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central Railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and paid to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State received in 1877, \$350,000, and had received up to that year in all about \$7,000,000. It was practically the people's road, and it had a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to the above amount the annual receipts from the canal, \$111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax was provided for.

CHAPTER XVIII.

GOVERNORS AND OTHER STATE OFFICERS OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond — Was the first Governor of Illinois. He was a native of Maryland and born in 1773; was raised on a farm; received a common English education, and came to Illinois in 1794. He served as a delegate in Congress from 1811 to 1815, where he procured the right of pre-emption of public land. He was elected governor in 1818; was beaten for Congress in 1821 by Daniel P. Cook. He died at Kaskaskia, April 11, 1830.

Edward Coles — Was born Dec. 15, 1786, in Virginia. His father was a slave-holder; gave his son a collegiate education, and left to him a large number of slaves. These he liberated, giving each head of a family 160 acres of land and a considerable sum of money. He was President Madison's private secretary. He came to Illinois in 1819, was elected governor in 1822, on the anti-slavery ticket; moved to Philadelphia in 1833, and died in 1868.

Ninian Edwards — In 1809, on the formation of the Territory of Illinois, Mr. Edwards was appointed governor, which position he retained until the organization of the State, when he was sent to the United States Senate. He was elected governor in 1826. He was a native of Maryland and born in 1775; receiving a collegiate education; was Chief Justice of Kentucky, and a republican in politics.

John Reynolds — Was born in Pennsylvania in 1788, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1800, and in 1830 was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket, and afterwards served three terms in Congress. He received a classical education, yet was not polished. He was an ultra Democrat; attended the Charleston Convention in 1860, and urged the seizure of the United States arsenals by the South. He died in 1865 at Belleville, childless.

Joseph Duncan. — In 1834 Joseph Duncan was elected governor by the Whigs, although formerly a Democrat. He had previously served four terms in Congress. He was born in Kentucky in 1794; had but a limited education; served with distinction in the war of 1812; conducted the campaign of 1832 against Black Hawk. He came to Illinois when quite young.

Thomas Carlin — Was elected as a Democrat in 1838. He had but a meager education; held many minor offices, and was active both in the war of 1812 and the Black Hawk war. He was born in Kentucky in 1789: came to Illinois in 1812, and died at Carrollton, Feb. 14, 1852.

Thomas Ford — Was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1800; was brought by his widowed mother to Missouri in 1804, and shortly afterwards to Illinois. He received a good education, studied law; was elected four times Judge, twice as Circuit Judge, Judge of Chicago, and Judge of Supreme Court. He was elected governor by the Democratic party in 1842; wrote his history of Illinois in 1847, and died in 1850.

Augustus C. French — Was born in New Hampshire in 1808; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and shortly afterwards moved to Illinois when in 1846 he was elected governor. On the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 he was again chosen, serving until 1853. He was a Democrat in politics.

Joel A. Matteson — Was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1808. His father was a farmer, and gave his son only a common school education. He first entered upon active life as a small tradesman, but subsequently became a large contractor and manu-

facturer. He was a heavy contractor in building the canal. He was elected governor in 1852 upon the Democratic ticket.

William H. Bissell—Was elected by the Republican party in 1856. He had previously served two terms in Congress; was colonel in the Mexican war and has held minor official positions. He was born in New York State in 1811; received a common education; came to Illinois early in life and engaged in the medical profession. This he changed for the law and became a noted orator, and the standard bearer of the Republican party in Illinois. He died in 1860 while governor.

Richard Yates—"The war governor of Illinois," was born in Warsaw, Ky., in 1818; came to Illinois in 1831; served two terms in Congress; in 1860 was elected governor, and in 1865 United States Senator. He was a college graduate, and read law under J. J. Hardin. He rapidly rose in his chosen profession and charmed the people with oratory. He filled the gubernatorial chair during the trying days of the rebellion, and by his energy and devotion won the title of "War Governor." He became addicted to strong drink, and died a drunkard.

Richard J. Oglesby—Was born in 1824, in Kentucky; an orphan at the age of eight, came to Illinois when only twelve years old. He was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade; worked some at farming and read law occasionally. He enlisted in the Mexican war and was chosen First Lieutenant. After his return he again took up the law, but during the gold fever of 1849 went to California; soon returned, and, in 1852, entered upon his illustrious political career. He raised the second regiment in the State, to suppress the rebellion, and for gallantry was promoted to major general. In 1863 he was elected Governor, and re-elected in 1872, and resigned for a seat in the United States Senate. He is a staunch Republican and resides at Decatur.

Shelby M. Cullom—Was born in Kentucky in 1828; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1848; was elected to the State Legislature in 1856, and again in 1860. Served on the war commission at Cairo, 1862, and was a member of the 39th, 40th and 41st Congress, in all of which he served with credit to his State. He was again elected to the State Legislature in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, and was elected governor of Illinois in 1876, which office he still holds, and has administered with marked ability.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Pierre Menard—Was the first lieutenant governor of Illinois. He was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1767. He came to Illinois in 1790 where he engaged in the Indian trade and became wealthy. He died in 1844. Menard county was named in his honor.

Adolphus E. Hubbard—Was elected lieutenant governor in 1822. Four years later he ran for governor against Edwards, but was beaten.

William Kinney—Was elected in 1826. He was a Baptist clergyman; was born in Kentucky in 1781 and came to Illinois in 1793.

Zadock Casey—Although on the opposition ticket to Governor Reynolds, the successful gubernatorial candidate, Casey was elected lieutenant governor in 1830. He subsequently served several terms in Congress.

Alexander M. Jenkins—was elected on the ticket with Governor Duncan in 1834 by a handsome majority.

S. H. Anderson—Lieutenant Governor under Governor Carlin, was chosen in 1838. He was a native of Tennessee.

John Moore—Was born in England in 1793; came to Illinois in 1830; was elected lieutenant governor in 1842. He won the name of "Honest John Moore."

Joseph B. Wells—Was chosen with Governor French at his first election in 1846.

William McMurtry—In 1848 when Governor French was again chosen governor, William McMurtry, of Knox county, was elected lieutenant governor.

Gustavus P. Koerner—Was elected in 1852. He was born in Germany in 1809. At the age of 22 came to Illinois. In 1872 he was a candidate for Governor on Liberal ticket, but was defeated.

John Wood—Was elected in 1856, and on the death of Governor Bissell, became Governor.

Francis A. Hoffman—Was chosen with Governor Yates in 1860. He was born in Prussia in 1822, and came to Illinois in 1840.

William Bross—Was born in New Jersey, came to Illinois in 1848, and was elected to office in 1864.

John Dougherty—Was elected in 1868, and died in September, 1879.

John L. Beveridge—Was chosen Lieutenant-Governor in 1872. In 1873 Oglesby was elected to the United States Senate, and Beveridge became Governor.

Andrew Shuman—Was elected Nov. 7, 1876, and is the present incumbent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ninian W. Edwards.....	1854-56	Newton Bateman.....	1859-75
W. H. Powell.....	1857-58	Samuel M. Etter.....	1876

ATTORNEY GENERALS.

Daniel P. Cook.....	1819	Geo. W. Olney.....	1838
William Mears.....	1820	Wickliffe Kitchell.....	1839
Samuel D. Lockwood.....	1821-22	Josiah Lamborn.....	1841-42
James Turney.....	1823-28	James A. McDougall.....	1843-46
George Forquer.....	1829-32	David B. Campbell.....	1846
James Semple.....	1833-34	[Office abolished and re-created in 1867.]	
Ninian E. Edwards.....	1834-35	Robert G. Ingersoll.....	1867-68
Jesse B. Thomas, Jr.....	1835	Washington Bushnell.....	1869-72
Walter B. Scates.....	1836	James K. Edsall.....	1873-79
Asher F. Linder.....	1837		

TREASURERS.

John Thomas.....	1818-19	James Miller.....	1857-60
R. K. McLaughlin.....	1819-22	William Butler.....	1861-62
Ebner Field.....	1823-26	Alexander Starne.....	1863-64
James Hall.....	1827-30	James H. Beveridge.....	1865-66
John Dement.....	1831-36	George W. Smith.....	1867-68
Charles Gregory.....	1836	Erastus N. Bates.....	1869-72
John D. Whiteside.....	1837-40	Edward Rutz.....	1873-75
M. Carpenter.....	1841-48	Thomas S. Ridgeway.....	1876-77
John Moore.....	1848-56	Edward Rutz.....	1878-79

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Elias K. Kane.....	1818-22	Thompson Campbell.....	1843-46
Samuel D. Lockwood.....	1822-23	Horace S. Cooley.....	1846-49
David Blackwell.....	1823-24	David L. Gregg.....	1850-52
Morris Birkbeck.....	1824	Alexander Starne.....	1853-56
George Forquer.....	1825-28	Ozias M. Hatch.....	1857-60
Alexander P. Field.....	1829-40	Sharon Tyndale.....	1865-68
Stephen A. Douglass.....	1840	Edward Rummel.....	1869-72
Lyman Trumbull.....	1841-42	George H. Harlow.....	1873-79

AUDITORS.

Elijah C. Berry.....	1818-31	Thompson Campbell.....	1846
I. T. B. Stapp.....	1831-35	Jesse K. Dubois.....	1857-64
Levi Davis.....	1835-40	Orlin H. Miner.....	1865-68
James Shields.....	1841-42	Charles E. Lippencott.....	1869-76
W. L. D. Ewing.....	1843-45	Thompson B. Needles.....	1877-79

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Ninian Edwards—On the organization of the State in 1818, Edwards, the popular Territorial Governor, was chosen Senator for the short term, and re-elected for full term in 1819.

Lease B. Thomas—One of the federal judges during the entire territorial existence was chosen Senator upon organization of the State, and re-elected in 1823, and served till 1829.

John McLean—In 1824 Edwards resigned, and McLean was elected to fill his unexpired term. He was born in North Carolina in 1791, and came to Illinois in 1815; served one term in Congress, and in 1829 was elected to the United States Senate, but died the following year. He is said to have been the most gifted man of his period in Illinois.

Elias Kent Kane—Was elected Nov. 30, 1824, for the term beginning March 4, 1825. In 1830 he was re-elected, but died before the expiration of his term. He was a native of New York, and came to Illinois in 1814. He was first Secretary of State, and afterward State Senator.

David Jewett Baker—Was appointed to fill the unexpired term of John McLean, Nov. 12, 1830, but the Legislature refused to endorse the choice. Baker was a native of Connecticut, born in 1792, and died in Alton in 1869.

John M. Robinson—Instead of Baker, the Governor's appointee, the Legislature chose Robinson, and in 1834 he was re-elected. In 1843 was elected Supreme Judge of the State, but died within two months. He was a native of Kentucky, and came to Illinois when quite young.

William L. D. Ewing—Was elected in 1835, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Kane. He was a Kentuckian.

Richard M. Young—Was elected in 1836, and held his seat from March 4, 1837, to March 4, 1843, a full term. He was a native of Kentucky; was Circuit Judge before his election to the Senate, and Supreme Judge in 1842. He died in an insane asylum at Washington.

Samuel McRoberts—The first native Illinoisan ever elevated to the high office of U. S. Senator from this State, was born in 1799, and died in 1843 on his return home from Washington. He was elected Circuit Judge in 1824, and March 4, 1841, took his seat in the U. S. Senate.

Sidney Breese—Was elected to the U. S. Senate, Dec. 17, 1842, and served a full term. He was born in Oneida county, N. Y. He was Major in the Black Hawk war; Circuit Judge, and in 1841 was elected Supreme Judge. He served a full term in the U. S. Senate, beginning March 4, 1843, after which he was elected to the Legislature, again Circuit Judge, and, in 1857, to the Supreme Court, which position he held until his death in 1878.

James Semple—Was the successor of Samuel McRoberts, was appointed by Governor Ford in 1843. He was afterwards elected Judge of the Supreme Court.

Stephen A. Douglas—Was elected Dec. 14, 1846. He had previously served three terms as Congressman. He became his own successor in 1853 and again in 1859. From his first entrance in the Senate he was acknowledged the peer of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, with whom he served his first term. His famous contest with Abraham Lincoln for the Senate in 1858 is the most memorable in the annals of our country. It was called the Battle of the Giants, and resulted in Douglas' election to the Senate, and Lincoln to the Presidency. He was born in Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813, came to Illinois in 1833, and died in 1861. He was appointed Secretary of State by Gov. Carlin in 1840, and shortly afterward to the Supreme Bench.

James Shields—Was elected and assumed his seat in the U. S. Senate in 1849, March 4. He was born in Ireland in 1810, came to the United States in 1827. He served in

the Mexican army, was elected Senator from Minnesota, and in 1879 from Missouri for a short term, and died at Ottumwa, Iowa, while on a visit to a daughter there in the early part of 1879. He was the only statesman to represent three States in the U. S. Senate.

Lyman Trumbull—Took his seat in the U. S. Senate March 4, 1855, and became his own successor in 1861. He had previously served one term in the Lower House of Congress, and served on the Supreme Bench. He was born in Connecticut; studied law and came to Illinois in early life, where for years he was actively engaged in politics. He resides in Chicago.

Orville H. Browning—Was appointed U. S. Senator in 1861, to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Stephen A. Douglas, until a Senator could be regularly elected. Mr. Browning was born in Harrison county, Kentucky; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and settled in Quincy, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law, and was instrumental, with his friend, Abraham Lincoln, in forming the Republican party of Illinois at the Bloomington Convention. He entered Johnson's cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, and in March, 1868, was designated by the President to perform the duties of Attorney General, in addition to his own, as Secretary of the Interior Department.

William A. Richardson—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1863, to fill the unexpired term of his friend, Stephen A. Douglas. He was born in Fayette county, Ky., about 1810, studied law, and settled in Illinois; served as captain in the Mexican War, and, on the battle-field of Buena Vista, was promoted for bravery, by a unanimous vote of his regiment. He served in the Lower House of Congress from 1847 to 1856, continually.

Richard Yates—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1865, serving a full term of six years. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27, 1873.

John A. Logan—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1871. He was born in Jackson county, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826, received a common school education, and enlisted as a private in the Mexican War, where he rose to the rank of Regimental Quartermaster. On returning home he studied law, and came to the bar in 1852; was elected in 1858 a Representative to the 36th Congress and re-elected to the 37th Congress, resigning in 1861 to take part in the suppression of the Rebellion; served as Colonel and subsequently as a Major General, and commanded, with distinction, the armies of the Tennessee. He was again elected to the U. S. Senate in 1879 for six years.

David Davis—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1877 for a term of six years. He was born in Cecil county, Md., March 9, 1815, graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, studied law, and removed to Illinois in 1835; was admitted to the bar and settled in Bloomington, where he has since resided and amassed a large fortune. For many years he was the intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, rode the circuit with him each year, and after Lincoln's election to the Presidency, was appointed to fill the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.		NINETEENTH CONGRESS.	
John McLean.....	1818	Daniel P. Cook.....	1825-26
SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.		TWENTIETH CONGRESS.	
Daniel P. Cook.....	1819-20	Joseph Duncan.....	1827-28
SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.		TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.	
Daniel P. Cook.....	1821-22	Joseph Duncan.....	1829-30
EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.		TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.	
Daniel P. Cook.....	1823-24	Joseph Duncan.....	1831-32
TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.			
Joseph Duncan.....	1833-34	Zadock Casey.....	1833-34

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....	1835-36	William L. May.....	1835-36
John Reynolds.....	1835-36	"	"

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....	1837-38	William L. May.....	1837-38
John Reynolds.....	1837-38		

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....	1839-40	John T. Stuart.....	1839-40
John Reynolds.....	1839-40		

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....	1841-42	John T. Stuart.....	1841-42
John Reynolds.....	1841-42		

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Robert Smith.....	1843-44	Joseph P. Hoge.....	1843-44
Orlando B. Finklin.....	1843-44	John J. Hardin.....	1843-44
Stephen A. Douglas.....	1843-44	John Wentworth.....	1843-44
John A. McClernand.....	1843-44		

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Robert Smith.....	1845-46	Joseph P. Hoge.....	1845-46
Stephen A. Douglas.....	1845-46	John A. McClernand.....	1845-46
Orlando B. Finklin.....	1845-46	John Wentworth.....	1845-46
John J. Hardin.....	1845		

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

John Wentworth.....	1847-48	Orlando B. Finklin.....	1847-48
Thomas J. Turner.....	1847	Robert Smith.....	1847-48
Abraham Lincoln.....	1847-48	William A. Richardson.....	1847-48
John A. McClernand.....	1847-48		

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

John A. McClernand.....	1849-50	Edward D. Baker.....	1849-50
John Wentworth.....	1849-50	William H. Bissell.....	1849-50
Timothy R. Young.....	1849-50	Thomas L. Harris.....	1849
William A. Richardson.....	1849-50		

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

William A. Richardson.....	1851-52	Richard Yates.....	1851-52
Thompson Campbell.....	1851-52	Richard S. Maloney.....	1851-52
Orlando B. Finklin.....	1851-52	Wills.....	1851-52
John Wentworth.....	1851-52	William H. Bissell.....	1851-52

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

William H. Bissell.....	1853-54	Thompson Campbell.....	1853-54
John C. Allen.....	1853-54	James Knox.....	1853-54
Wills.....	1853-54	Jesse O. Norton.....	1853-54
Elihu B. Washburne.....	1853-54	William A. Richardson.....	1853-54
Richard Yates.....	1853-54		

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1855-56	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1855-56
Lyman Trumbull.....	1855-56	J. L. D. Morrison.....	1855-56
James H. Woodworth.....	1855-56	John C. Allen.....	1855-56
James Knox.....	1855-56	Jesse O. Norton.....	1855-56
Thompson Campbell.....	1855-56	William A. Richardson.....	1855-56

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1857-58	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1857-58
Charles D. Hodges.....	1857-58	Isaac N. Morris.....	1857-58
William Kellogg.....	1857-58	Aaron Shaw.....	1857-58
Thompson Campbell.....	1857-58	Robert Smith.....	1857-58
John F. Farnsworth.....	1857-58	Thomas L. Harris.....	1857-58
Owen Lovejoy.....	1857-58		

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1859-60	John F. Farnsworth.....	1859-60
John A. Logan.....	1859-60	Philip B. Fouke.....	1859-60
Owen Lovejoy.....	1859-60	Thomas L. Harris.....	1859-60
John A. McClelland.....	1859-60	William Kellogg.....	1859-60
Isaac N. Morris.....	1859-60	James C. Robinson.....	1859-60

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1861-62	Isaac N. Arnold.....	1861-62
James C. Robinson.....	1861-62	Philip B. Fouke.....	1861-62
John A. Logan.....	1861-62	William Kellogg.....	1861-62
Owen Lovejoy.....	1861-62	Anthony L. Knapp.....	1861-62
John A. McClelland.....	1861-62	William A. Richardson.....	1861-62

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1863-64	William J. Allen.....	1863-64
Jesse O. Norton.....	1863-64	Isaac N. Arnold.....	1863-64
James C. Robinson.....	1863-64	John R. Eden.....	1863-64
Lewis W. Ross.....	1863-64	John F. Farnsworth.....	1863-64
John T. Stuart.....	1863-64	Charles W. Morris.....	1863-64
Owen Lovejoy.....	1863-64	Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1863-64
William R. Morrison.....	1863-64	Anthony L. Knapp.....	1863-64
John C. Allen.....	1863-64		

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1865-66	John F. Farnsworth.....	1865-66
Anthony B. Thornton.....	1865-66	Jehu Baker.....	1865-66
John Wentworth.....	1865-66	Henry P. H. Bromwell.....	1865-66
Abner C. Hardin.....	1865-66	Andrew Z. Kuykandall.....	1865-66
Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1865-66	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1865-66
Barton C. Cook.....	1865-66	Samuel W. Moulton.....	1865-66
Shelby M. Cullom.....	1865-66	Lewis W. Ross.....	1865-66

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1867-68	John F. Farnsworth.....	1867-68
Abner C. Hardin.....	1867-68	Jehu Baker.....	1867-68
Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1867-68	Henry P. H. Bromwell.....	1867-68
Norman B. Judd.....	1867-68	John A. Logan.....	1867-68
Albert G. Burr.....	1867-68	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1867-68
Burton C. Cook.....	1867-68	Green B. Raum.....	1867-68
Shelby M. Cullom.....	1867-68	Lewis W. Ross.....	1867-68

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Norman B. Judd.....	1869-70	Shelby M. Cullom.....	1869-70
John F. Farnsworth.....	1869-70	Thomas W. McNeely.....	1869-70
H. C. Burchard.....	1869-70	Albert G. Burr.....	1869-70
John B. Hawley.....	1869-70	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1869-70
Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1869-70	John B. Hay.....	1869-70
Burton C. Cook.....	1869-70	John M. Crebs.....	1869-70
Jesse H. Moore.....	1869-70	John A. Logan.....	1869-70

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Charles B. Farwell.....	1871-72	James C. Robinson.....	1871-72
John F. Farnsworth.....	1871-72	Thomas W. McNeely.....	1871-72
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1871-72	Edward V. Rice.....	1871-72
John B. Hawley.....	1871-72	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1871-72
Bradford N. Stevens.....	1871-72	John B. Hay.....	1871-72
Henry Snapp.....	1871-72	John M. Crebs.....	1871-72
Jesse H. Moore.....	1871-72	John S. Beveredge.....	1871-72

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

John B. Rice.....	1873-74	Robert M. Knapp.....	1873-74
Jasper D. Ward.....	1873-74	James C. Robinson.....	1873-74
Charles B. Farwell.....	1873-74	John B. McNulta.....	1873-74
Stephen A. Hurlbut.....	1873-74	Joseph G. Cannon.....	1873-74
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1873-74	John R. Eden.....	1873-74
John B. Hawley.....	1873-74	James S. Martin.....	1873-74
Franklin Corwin.....	1873-74	William R. Morrison.....	1873-74
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1873-74	Isaac Clements.....	1873-74
Granville Barrere.....	1873-74	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1873-74
William H. Ray.....	1873-74		

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Bernard G. Caulfield.....	1875-76	Scott Wike.....	1875-76
Carter H. Harrison.....	1875-76	William M. Springer.....	1875-76
Charles B. Farwell.....	1875-76	Adlai E. Stevenson.....	1875-76
Stephen A. Hurlbut.....	1875-76	Joseph G. Cannon.....	1875-76
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1875-76	John R. Eden.....	1875-76
Thomas J. Henderson.....	1875-76	W. A. J. Sparks.....	1875-76
Alexander Campbell.....	1875-76	William R. Morrison.....	1875-76
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1875-76	William Hartzell.....	1875-76
Richard H. Whiting.....	1875-76	William B. Andersen.....	1875-76
John C. Bagby.....	1875-76		

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

William Aldrich.....	1877-78	Robert M. Knapp.....	1877-78
Carter H. Harrison.....	1877-78	William M. Springer.....	1877-78
Lorenzo Brentano.....	1877-78	Thomas F. Tipton.....	1877-78
William Lathrop.....	1877-78	Joseph G. Cannon.....	1877-78
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1877-78	John R. Eden.....	1877-78
Thomas J. Henderson.....	1877-78	W. A. J. Sparks.....	1877-78
Philip C. Hayes.....	1877-78	William R. Morrison.....	1877-78
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1877-78	William Hartzell.....	1877-78
Thomas A. Boyd.....	1877-78	Richard W. Townsend.....	1877-78
Benjamin F. Marsh.....	1877-78		

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

William Aldrich.....	1879-80	James W. Singleton.....	1879-80
George R. Davis.....	1879-80	William M. Springer.....	1879-80
Hiram Barber.....	1879-80	A. E. Stevenson.....	1879-80
John C. Sherwin.....	1879-80	Joseph G. Cannon.....	1879-80
R. M. A. Hawk.....	1879-80	Albert P. Forsythe.....	1879-80
Thomas J. Henderson.....	1879-80	W. A. J. Sparks.....	1879-80
Philip C. Hayes.....	1879-80	William R. Morrison.....	1879-80
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1879-80	John R. Thomas.....	1879-80
Thomas A. Boyd.....	1879-80	R. W. Townsend.....	1879-80
Benjamin F. Marsh.....	1879-80		

CHAPTER XIX.

STATES OF THE UNION.

Date of Settlement — Origin and Meaning of Names — Cognomen — Mottoes — When Admitted to the Union — Area — Population — Number of Soldiers Furnished During the War of the Rebellion — Number of Representatives in Congress — Present Governors, etc.

Alabama. — This State was first explored by LaSalle in 1684, and settled by the French at Mobile in 1711, and admitted as a State in 1817. Its name is Indian, and means "Here we rest." Has no motto. Population in 1860, 964,201; in 1870, 996,992. Furnished 2,576 soldiers for the Union army. Area 50,722 square miles. Montgomery is the capital. Has eight Representatives and ten Presidential electors. Rufus W. Cobb is Governor; salary, \$3,000; politics, Democratic. Length of term, two years.

Arkansas — Became a State in 1836. Population in 1860, 435,450; in 1870, 484,471. Area 52,198 square miles. Little Rock, the "City of Roses," is the capital. Its motto is *Regnant Populi* — "The people rule." It has the Indian name of its principal river. Is called the "Bear State." Furnished 8,289 soldiers. She is entitled four members in Congress, and six electoral votes. Governor, W. R. Miller, Democrat; salary, \$3,500; term, two years.

California — Has a Greek motto, *Eureka*, which means "I have found it." It derived its name from the bay forming the peninsula of Lower California, and was first applied by Cortez. It was first visited by the Spaniards in 1542, and by the celebrated English navigator, Sir Francis Drake, in 1578. In 1846 Fremont took possession of it, defeating the Mexicans, in the name of the United States, and it was admitted as a State in 1850. Its gold mines from 1868 to 1878 produced over \$800,000,000. Area 188,982 square miles. Population in 1860, 379,994. In 1870, 560,247. She gave to defend the Union 15,225 soldiers. Sacramento is the capital. Has four Representatives in Congress. Is entitled to six Presidential electors. Present Governor is William Irwin, a Democrat; term, four years; salary, \$6,000.

Colorado — Contains 106,475 square miles, and had a population in 1860 of 34,277, and in 1870, 39,864. She furnished 4,903 soldiers. Was admitted as a State in 1876. It has a Latin motto, *Nil sine Numine*, which means, "Nothing can be done without divine aid." It was named from its river. Denver is the capital. Has one member in Congress, and three electors. T. W. Pitkin is Governor; salary, \$3,000; term two years; politics, Republican.

Connecticut — *Qui transtulit sustinet*, "He who brought us over sustains us," is her motto. It was named from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying "Long River." It is called the "Nutmeg State." Area 4,674 square miles. Population 1860, 460,147; in 1870, 537,454. Gave to the Union army 55,755 soldiers. Hartford is the capital. Has four Representatives in Congress, and is entitled to six Presidential electors. Salary of Governor, \$2,000; term, two years.

Delaware. — "Liberty and Independence," is the motto of this State. It was named after Lord De La Ware, an English statesman, and is called "The Blue Hen," and the "Diamond State." It was first settled by the Swedes in 1638. It was one of the original thirteen States. Has an area of 2,120 square miles. Population in 1860, 112,216; in 1870, 125,915. She sent to the front to defend the Union, 12,265 soldiers. Dover is

the capital. Has but one member in Congress; entitled to three Presidential electors. John W. Hall, Democrat, is Governor; salary, \$2,000; term two years.

Florida — Was discovered by Ponce de Leon in 1512, on Easter Sunday, called by the Spaniards, *Pascua Florida*, which, with the variety and beauty of the flowers at this early season, caused him to name it Florida — which means in Spanish, flowery. Its motto is, "In God we trust." It was admitted into the Union in 1845. It has an area of 59,268 square miles. Population in 1860, 140,424; in 1870, 187,757. Its capital is Tallahassee. Has two members in Congress. Has four Presidential electors. George F. Drew, Democrat, Governor; term, four years; salary, \$3,500.

Georgia — Owes its name to George II., of England, who first established a colony there in 1732. Its motto is, "Wisdom, justice and moderation." It was one of the original States. Population in 1860, 1,057,286; in 1870, 1,184,109. Capital, Atlanta. Area, 58,000 square miles. Has 9 representatives in Congress, and 11 Presidential electors. Her Governor is A. H. Colquitt, Democrat; term, four years; salary, \$4,000.

Illinois — Motto, "State Sovereignty, National Union." Name derived from the Indian word, *Illini*, meaning, superior men. It is called the "Prairie State," and its inhabitants, "Suckers." Was first explored by the French in 1673, and admitted into the Union in 1818. Area 55,410 square miles. Population, in 1860, 1,711,951; in 1870, 2,539,871. She sent to the front to defend the Union, 225,300 soldiers. Capital, Springfield. Has 19 members in Congress, and 21 Presidential electors. Shelby M. Cullom, Republican, is Governor; elected for 4 years; salary, \$6,000.

Indiana — Is called "Hoosier State." Was explored in 1682, and admitted as a State in 1816. Its name was suggested by its numerous Indian population. Area 33,809 square miles. Population in 1860, 1,350,428; in 1870, 1,680,637. She put into the Federal army, 194,363 men. Capital, Indianapolis. Has 13 members in Congress, and 15 Presidential electors. J. D. Williams, Governor, Democrat; salary, \$3,000; term, 4 years.

Iowa — Is an Indian name and means "This is the land." Its motto is, "Our liberties we prize, our rights we will maintain." It is called the "Hawk Eye State." It was first visited by Marquette and Joliet in 1673; settled by New Englanders in 1833, and admitted into the Union in 1846. Des Moines is the capital. It has an area of 65,045 square miles, and a population in 1860 of 674,913, and in 1870 of 1,191,802. She sent 75,792 soldiers to defend the Government. Has 9 members in Congress; 11 Presidential electors. John H. Gear, Republican, is Governor; salary, \$2,500; term, 2 years.

Kansas — Was admitted into the Union in 1861, making the thirty-fourth State. Its motto is *Ad astra per aspera*, "To the stars through difficulties." Its name means, "Smoky water," and is derived from one of her rivers. Area 78,841 square miles. Population in 1860, 107,209; in 1870 was 362,812. She furnished 20,095 soldiers. Capital is Topeka. Has 3 representatives in Congress, and 5 Presidential electors. John P. St. John, Governor; politics, Republican; salary, \$3,000; term, 2 years.

Kentucky — Is the Indian name for "At the head of the rivers." Its motto is, "United we stand, divided we fall." The sobriquet of "dark and bloody ground" is applied to this State. It was first settled in 1769, and admitted in 1792 as the fifteenth state. Area 37,680 square miles. Population in 1860, 1,135,684; in 1870, 1,321,000. She put into the Federal army 75,285 soldiers. Capital, Frankfort. Has 10 members in Congress; 12 electors. J. B. McCreary, Democrat, is Governor; salary, \$5,000; term, 4 years.

Louisiana — Was called after Louis XIV., who at one time owned that section of the country. Its motto is "Union and Confidence." It is called "The Creole State." It was visited by La Salle in 1684, and admitted into the Union in 1812, making the

eighteenth State. Population in 1860, 708,002; in 1870, 732,731. Area 46,431 square miles. It put into the Federal army 5,224 men. Capital, New Orleans. Has 6 representatives and 8 electors. F. T. Nichols, Governor, Democrat; salary, \$8,000; term, 4 years.

Maine — This State was called after the providence of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province. Its motto is *Dirigo*, meaning "I direct." It is called "The Pine Tree State." It was settled by the English in 1625. It was admitted as a State in 1820. Area 31,766 square miles. Population in 1860, 628,279; in 1870, 626,463; 69,738 soldiers went from this State. Has 5 members in Congress, and 7 electors. Selden Conner, Republican, Governor; term, 1 year; salary, \$2,500.

Maryland — Was named after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. of England. It has a Latin motto, *Crecite et multiplicamini*, meaning "Increase and Multiply." It was settled in 1634, and was one of the original thirteen States. It has an area of 11,124 square miles. Population in 1860 was 687,049; in 1870, 780,806. This State furnished 46,053 soldiers. Capital, Annapolis. Has 6 representatives, and 8 Presidential electors. J. H. Carroll, Democrat, Governor; salary, \$4,500; term, 4 years.

Massachusetts — Is the Indian for "The country around the great hills." It is called the "Bay State," from its numerous bays. Its motto is *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*, "By the sword she seeks placid rest in liberty." It was settled in 1620 at Plymouth by English Puritans. It was one of the original thirteen States, and was the first to take up arms against the English during the Revolution. Area 7,800 square miles. Population in 1860, 1,231,066; in 1870, 1,457,351. She gave to the Union army 146,467 soldiers. Boston is the capital. Has 11 representatives in Congress, and 13 Presidential electors. Thomas Talbot, Republican, is Governor; salary, \$5,000; term, 1 year.

Michigan — Latin motto, *Luebor*, and *Si queris peninsulam amenam circumspice*, "I will defend" — "If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you." The name is a contraction of two Indian words meaning "Great Lake." It was early explored by Jesuit missionaries, and in 1837 was admitted into the Union. It is known as the "Wolverine State." It contains 56,243 square miles. In 1860 it had a population of 749,173; in 1870, 1,184,059. She furnished 88,111 soldiers. Capital, Lansing. Has 9 representatives and 11 Presidential electors. C. M. Croswell is Governor; politics, Republican; salary, \$1,000; term, 2 years.

Minnesota — Is an Indian name, meaning "Cloudy Water." It has a French motto, *L'Etoile du Nord* — "The Star of the North." It was visited in 1680 by LaSalle, settled in 1846, and admitted into the Union in 1858. It contains 83,531 square miles. In 1860 had a population of 172,023; in 1870, 439,511. She gave to the Union army 24,002 soldiers. St. Paul is the capital. Has 3 members in Congress; 5 Presidential electors. Governor, J. S. Pillsbury, Republican; salary, \$3,000; term, 2 years.

Mississippi — Is an Indian name, meaning "Long River," and the State is named from the "Father of Waters." The State was first explored by De Soto in 1541; settled by the French at Natchez in 1716, and was admitted into the Union in 1817. It has an area of 47,156 square miles. Population in 1860, 791,305; in 1870, 827,922. She gave to suppress the Rebellion 545 soldiers. Jackson is the capital. Has 6 representatives in Congress, and 8 Presidential electors. J. M. Stone is Governor, Democrat; salary, \$4,000; term, 4 years.

Missouri — Is derived from the Indian word "muddy," which more properly applies to the river that flows through it. Its motto is *Salus populi suprema lex esto*, "Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law." The State was first settled by the French near Jefferson City in 1719, and in 1821 was admitted into the Union. It has an area of 67,380 square miles, equal to 43,123,200 acres. It had a population in 1860 of 1,182,012; in 1870, 1,721,000. She gave to defend the Union 108,162 soldiers. Capital, Jefferson

City. Its inhabitants are known by the offensive cognomen of "Pukes." Has 13 representatives in Congress, and 15 Presidential electors. J. S. Phelps is Governor: politics. Democratic; salary, \$5,000; term, 4 years.

Nebraska—Has for its motto, "Equality before the law." Its name is derived from one of its rivers, meaning "broad and shallow, or low." It was admitted into the Union in 1867. Its capital is Lincoln. It had a population in 1860 of 28,841, and in 1870, 123,993, and in 1875, 246,280. It has an area of 75,995 square miles. She furnished to defend the Union 3,157 soldiers. Has but 1 representative and 3 Presidential electors. A. Nance, Republican, is Governor; salary, \$2,500; term, 2 years.

Nevada—"The Snowy Land" derived its name from the Spanish. Its motto is Latin, *Volens et potens*, and means "willing and able." It was settled in 1850, and admitted into the Union in 1864. Capital, Carson City. Its population in 1860 was 6,857; in 1870 it was 42,491. It has an area of 112,090 square miles. She furnished 1,080 soldiers to suppress the Rebellion. Has 1 representative and 3 electors. Governor, J. H. Kinkhead, Republican; salary, \$6,000; term, 4 years.

New Hampshire—Was first settled at Dover by the English in 1623. Was one of the original States. Has no motto. It is named from Hampshire county in England. It also bears the name of "The Old Granite State." It has an area of 9,280 miles, which equals 9,239,200 acres. It had a population in 1860 of 326,973, and in 1870 of 318,300. She increased the Union army with 33,913 soldiers. Concord is the capital. Has 3 representatives and 5 Presidential electors. N. Head, Republican, Governor; salary, \$1,000; term, 1 year.

New Jersey—Was named in honor of the Island of Jersey in the British channel. Its motto is "Liberty and Independence." It was first settled at Bergen by the Swedes in 1624. It is one of the original thirteen States. It has an area of 8,329 square miles, or 5,324,800 acres. Population in 1860 was 672,035; in 1870 it was 906,091. She put into the Federal army 75,315 soldiers. Capital, Trenton. Has 7 representatives and 9 Presidential electors. Governor, George B. McClelland, Democrat; salary, \$5,000; term, 3 years.

New York—The "Empire State" was named by the Duke of York, afterward King James II. of England. It has a Latin motto, *Excelsior*, which means "Still Higher." It was first settled by the Dutch in 1614 at Manhattan. It has an area of 47,000 square miles, or 30,080,000 acres. The population in 1860 was 3,880,735; in 1870 it was 4,332,759. It is one of the original thirteen States. Capital is Albany. It gave to defend our Government 445,959 men. Has 33 members in Congress, and 35 Presidential electors. Governor, L. Robinson, Democrat; salary, \$10,000; term, 3 years.

North Carolina—Was named after Charles IX., King of France. It is called "The Old North," or "The Turpentine State." It was first visited in 1524 by a Florentine navigator, sent out by Francis II., King of France. It was settled at Albemarle in 1663. It was one of the original thirteen States. It has an area of 50,704 square miles, equal to 32,450,560 acres. It had in 1860 a population of 992,622, and in 1870, 1,071,561. Raleigh is the capital. She furnished 3,156 soldiers to put down the Rebellion. Has 8 members in Congress, and is entitled to 19 Presidential electors. Z. B. Vance, Democrat, is Governor; salary, \$5,000; term, 4 years.

Ohio—Took its name from the river on its Southern boundary, and means "Beautiful." Its motto is *Imperium in Imperio*—"An Empire in an Empire." It was first permanently settled in 1788 at Marietta by New Englanders. It was admitted as a State in 1803. Its capital is Columbus. It contains 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. Population in 1860, 2,339,511; in 1870 it had 2,665,260. She sent to the front during the Rebellion 310,654 soldiers. Has 20 representatives, and 22 Presidential electors. Governor, R. M. Bishop, Democrat; salary, \$4,000; term, 2 years.

Oregon—Owes its Indian name to its principal river. Its motto is *Alis volat propriis*

—"She flies with her own wings." It was first visited by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. It was settled by the English in 1813, and admitted into the Union in 1859. Its capital is Salem. It has an area of 95,274 square miles, equal to 60,975,360 acres. It had in 1860 a population of 52,465; in 1870, 90,922. She furnished 1,810 soldiers. She is entitled to 1 member in Congress, and 3 Presidential electors. W. W. Thayer, Republican, is Governor; salary, \$1,500; term, 4 years.

Pennsylvania—This is the "Keystone State," and means "Penn's Woods," and was so called after William Penn, its original owner. Its motto is, "Virtue, liberty and independence." A colony was established by Penn in 1682. The State was one of the original thirteen. It has an area of 46,000 square miles, equaling 29,440,000 acres. It had in 1860 a population of 2,906,215; and in 1870, 3,515,993. She gave to suppress the Rebellion, 338,155 soldiers. Harrisburg is the capital. Has 27 representatives and 29 electors. H. M. Hoyt, is Governor; salary, \$10,000; politics, Republican; term of office, 3 years.

Rhode Island—This, the smallest of the States, owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble. Its motto is "Hope," and it is familiarly called, "Little Rhody." It was settled by Roger Williams in 1636. It was one of the original thirteen States. It has an area of 1,306 square miles, or 835,840 acres. Its population in 1860 numbered 174,620; in 1870, 217,356. She gave to defend the Union, 23,248 soldiers. Its capitals are Providence and Newport. Has 2 representatives, and 4 Presidential electors. C. Vanzandt is Governor; politics, Republican; salary, \$1,000; term, 1 year.

South Carolina—The Palmetto State wears the Latin name of Charles IX., of France (Carolus). Its motto is Latin, *Animis opibusque parati*, "Ready in will and deed." The first permanent settlement was made at Port Royal in 1670, where the French Huguenots had failed three-quarters of a century before to found a settlement. It is one of the original thirteen States. Its capital is Columbia. It has an area of 29,385 square miles, or 18,806,400 acres, with a population in 1860 of 703,708; in 1870, 728,000. Has 5 representatives in Congress, and is entitled to 7 Presidential electors. Salary of governor, \$3,500; term, 2 years.

Tennessee—Is the Indian name for the "River of the Bend," *i. e.* the Mississippi, which forms its western boundary. She is called "The Big Bend State." Her motto is, "Agriculture, Commerce." It was settled in 1757, and admitted into the Union in 1796, making the sixteenth State, or the third admitted after the Revolutionary War—Vermont being the first, and Kentucky the second. It has an area of 45,600 square miles, or 29,184,000 acres. In 1860 its population numbered 1,109,801, and in 1870, 1,257,983. She furnished 31,092 soldiers to suppress the Rebellion. Nashville is the capital. Has 10 representatives, and 12 Presidential electors. Governor, A. S. Marks, Democrat; salary, \$4,000; term, 2 years.

Texas—Is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was known before it was ceded to the United States. It is known as "The Lone Star State." The first settlement was made by LaSalle in 1685. After the independence of Mexico in 1822, it remained a Mexican Province until 1836, when it gained its independence, and in 1845 was admitted into the Union. It has an area of 237,504 square miles, equal to 152,002,560 acres. Its population in 1860 was 604,215; in 1870, 818,579. She gave to put down the Rebellion 1,965 soldiers. Capital, Austin. Has 6 representatives, and 8 Presidential electors. Governor, O. M. Roberts, Democrat; salary, \$5,000; term, 2 years.

Vermont—Bears the French name of her mountains *Verde Mont*, "Green Mountains." Its motto is "Freedom and Unity." It was settled in 1731, and admitted into the Union in 1791. Area, 10,212 square miles. Population in 1860, 315,098; in 1870, 330,551. She gave to defend the Government 33,272 soldiers. Capital, Montpelier.

Has 3 representatives, and 5 electors. Governor, H. Fairbanks, Republican : term, 2 years ; salary, \$1,000.

Virginia—The Old Dominion, as the State is called, is the oldest of the States. It was named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region. Its motto is *Sic semper tyrannis*, "So always with tyrants." It was first settled at Jamestown, in 1607, by the English, being the first settlement in the United States. It is one of the original thirteen States, and had before its division in 1862, 61,352 square miles, but at present contains but 38,352 square miles, equal to 24,545,280 acres. The population in 1860 amounted to 1,596,318, and in 1870 to 1,224,830. Richmond is the capital. Has 9 representatives, and 11 electors. Governor, F. W. M. Halliday, Democrat : salary, \$5,500 ; term, 4 years.

West Virginia—Motto, *Montani semper liberi*, "Mountaineers are always free." This is the only State ever formed, under the Constitution, by the division of an organized State. This was done in 1862, and in 1863 was admitted into the Union. It has an area of 23,000 square miles, or 14,720,000 acres. The population in 1860 was 376,000 ; in 1870 it numbered 445,616. She furnished 32,003 soldiers. Capital, Wheeling. Has three representatives in Congress, and is entitled to 5 Presidential electors. The Governor is H. M. Mathews, Democrat ; term, 4 years ; salary, \$2,700.

Wisconsin—Is an Indian name, and means "Wild-rushing channel." Its motto, *Civitas succedit barbarum*, "The civilized man succeeds the barbarous." It is called "The Badger State." The State was visited by the French explorers in 1665, and a settlement was made in 1669 at Green Bay. It was admitted into the Union in 1848. It has an area of 52,924 square miles, equal to 34,511,360 acres. In 1860 its population numbered 775,881 ; in 1870, 1,055,167. Madison is the capital. She furnished for the Union army 91,021 soldiers. Has 8 members in Congress, and is entitled to 10 Presidential electors. The Governor is W. E. Smith : politics, Republican ; salary, \$5,000 ; term, 2 years.

CHAPTER XX.

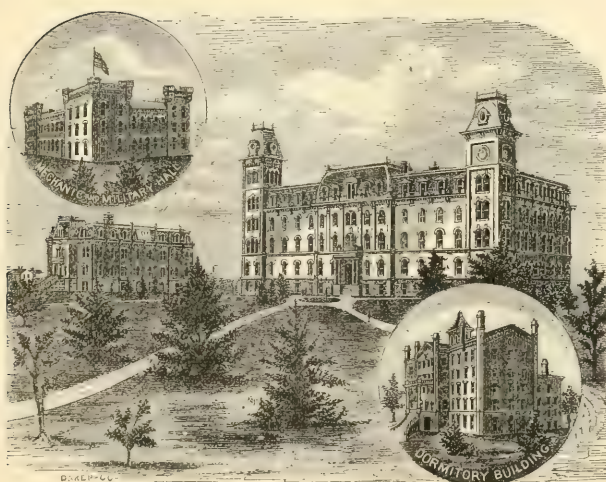
MISCELLANEOUS.

Origin of the Name of the State—"Suckers," "Pukes" and "Badgers"—"Egypt"—The State Bank—Visit of Lafayette—Early Governors—Adolphus E. Hubbard—Walves and Wolf Scaps—A Funny Speech—Gov. Edwards—The First Mail Route—First Newspaper—Population of Illinois by Counties—Production of Agriculture by Counties—Population of Fifty Principal American Cities—Population of the United States—Principal Countries of the World—Practical Business Rules.

The name of this beautiful "Prairie State" is derived from *Illini*, an Indian word signifying superior men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of the manner in which the two races, the French and Indians, were intermixed during the early history of the country. The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil, whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Saes and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great valley of the Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in number and finally destroyed. "Starved Rock," on the Illinois river, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.



CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, JACKSONVILLE.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY CHAMPAIGN—FOUNDED BY THE
STATE, ENDOWED BY CONGRESS.

The low cognomen of "Sucker," as applied to Illinoisans, is said to have had its origin at the Galena lead mines. In an early day, when these extensive mines were being worked, men would run up the Mississippi river in steamboats in the Spring, work the lead mines, and in the Fall return, thus establishing, as was supposed, a similitude between their migratory habits and those of the fishy tribe called "Suckers." For this reason the Illinoisans have ever since been distinguished by the epithet "Suckers." Those who stayed at the mines over Winter were mostly from Wisconsin, and were called "Badgers." One Spring the Missourians poured into the mines in such numbers that the State was said to have taken a puke, and the offensive appellation of "Pukes" was afterwards applied to all Missourians.

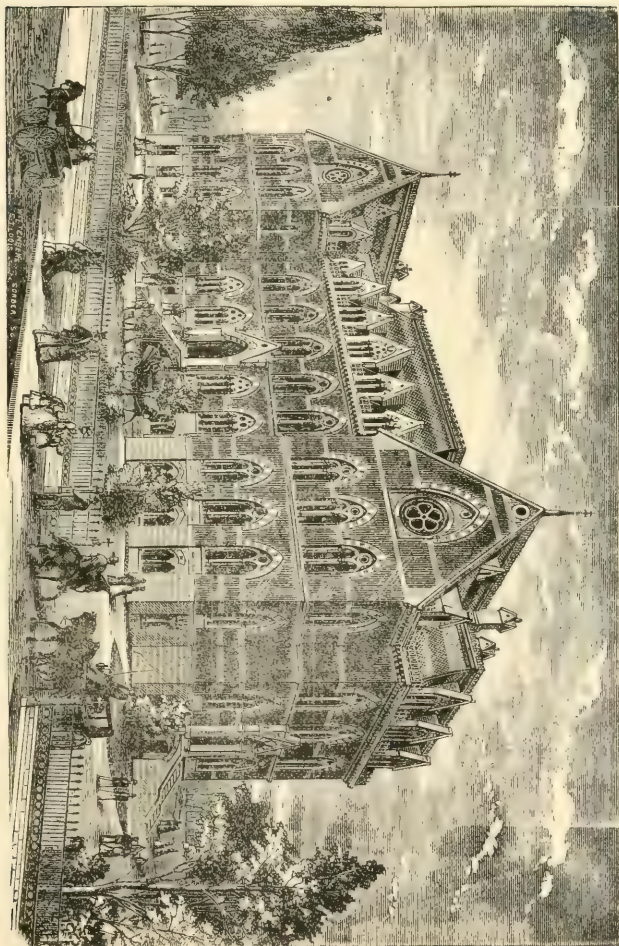
The southern part of the State, known as "Egypt," received this appellation because, being older, better settled and cultivated, grain was had in greater abundance than in the central and northern portion, and the immigrants of this region, after the manner of the children of Israel, went "thither to buy and to bring from thence that they might live and not die."

STATE BANK.

The Legislature, during the latter years of territorial existence, granted charters to several banks. The result was that paper money became very abundant, times flush, and credit unlimited; and every body invested to the utmost limit of his credit, with confident expectation of realizing a handsome advance before the expiration of his credit, from the throng of immigrants then pouring into the country. By 1819 it became apparent that a day of reckoning would approach before their dreams of fortune could be realized. Banks everywhere began to waver, paper money became depreciated, and gold and silver driven out of the country. The Legislature sought to bolster up the times by incorporating the "Bank of Illinois," which, with several branches, was created by the session of 1821. This bank, being wholly supported by the credit of the State, was to issue one, two, three, five, ten and twenty-dollar notes. It was the duty of the bank to advance, upon personal property, money to the amount of \$100, and a larger amount upon real estate. All taxes and public salaries could be paid in such bills; and if a creditor refused to take them, he had to wait three years longer before he could collect his debt. The people imagined that simply because the Government had issued the notes, they would remain at par; and although this evidently could not be the case, they were yet so infatuated with their project as actually to request the United States Government to receive them in payment for their public lands! Although they were not wanting men who, like John McLean, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, foresaw the dangers and evils likely to arise from the creation of such a bank, by far the greater part of the people were in favor of it. The new bank was therefore started. The new issue of bills by the bank of course only aggravated the evil, heretofore so grievously felt, of the absence of specie, so that the people were soon compelled to cut their bills in halves and quarters, in order to make small change in trade. Finally the paper currency so rapidly depreciated that three dollars in these bills were considered worth only one in specie, and the State not only did not increase its revenue, but lost fully two-thirds of it, and expended three times the amount required to pay the expenses of the State Government.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT.

In the Spring of 1825 the brave and generous LaFayette visited Illinois, accepting the earnest invitation of the General Assembly, and an affectionately written letter of Gov. Cole's, who had formed his personal acquaintance in France in 1817. The General in reply said: "It has been my eager desire, and it is now my earnest intention, to visit the Western States, and particularly the State of Illinois. The feelings which your distant welcome could not fail to excite have increased that patriotic eagerness to admire



SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY, AT CARBONDALE.

on that blessed spot the happy and rapid results of republican institutions, public and domestic virtues. I shall, after the 22d of February (anniversary day), leave here for a journey to the Southern States, and from New Orleans to the Western States, so as to return to Boston on the 14th of June, when the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument is to be laid,—a ceremony sacred to the whole Union and in which I have been engaged to act a peculiar and honorable part.”

General LaFayette and suite, attended by a large delegation of prominent citizens of Missouri, made a visit by the steamer Natchez to the ancient town of Kaskaskia. No military parade was attempted, but a multitude of patriotic citizens made him welcome. A reception was held, Gov. Cole delivering a glowing address of welcome. During the progress of a grand ball held that night, a very interesting interview took place between the honored General and an Indian squaw whose father had served under him in the Revolutionary war. The squaw, learning that the great white chief was to be at Kaskaskia on that night, had ridden all day, from early dawn till some time in the night, from her distant home, to see the man whose name had been so often on her father's tongue, and with which she was so familiar. In identification of her claim to his distinguished acquaintance, she had brought with her an old, worn letter which the General had written to her father, and which the Indian chief had preserved with great care, and finally bequeathed on his death-bed to his daughter as the most precious legacy he had to leave her.

At 12 o'clock at night Gen. LaFayette returned to his boat and started South. The boat was chartered by the State.

EARLY GOVERNORS.

In the year 1822 the term of office of the first Governor, Shadrach Bond, expired. Two parties sprung up at this time—one favorable, the other hostile, to the introduction of slavery, each proposing a candidate of its own for Governor. Both parties worked hard to secure the election of their respective candidates: but the people at large decided, as they ever have been at heart, in favor of a free State. Edward Coles, an anti-slavery man, was elected, although a majority of the Legislature were opposed to him. The subject of principal interest during his administration was to make Illinois a slave State. The greatest effort was made in 1824, and the proposition was defeated at the polls by a majority of 1,800. The aggregate vote polled was 11,612, being about 6,000 larger than at the previous State election. African slaves were first introduced into Illinois in 1719 by Renault, a Frenchman.

Senator Duncan, afterward Governor, presented to the Legislature of 1824-5 a bill for the support of schools by a public tax; and William S. Hamilton presented another bill requiring a tax to be used for the purpose of constructing and repairing the roads—both of which bills passed and became laws. But although these laws conferred an incalculable benefit upon the public, the very name of a tax was so odious to the people that, rather than pay a tax of the smallest possible amount, they preferred working as they formerly did, five days during the year on the roads, and would allow their children to grow up without any instruction at all. Consequently both laws were abolished in 1826.

In the year 1826 the office of Governor became again vacant. Ninian Edwards, Adolphus F. Hubbard and Thomas C. Sloe were candidates. Edwards, though the successful candidate, had made himself many enemies by urging strict inquiries to be made into the corruption of the State bank, so that had it not been for his talents and noble personal appearance, he would most probably not have been elected. Hubbard was a man of but little personal merit. Of him tradition has preserved, among other curious sayings, a speech on a bill granting a bounty on wolf-scalps. This speech, delivered before the Legislature, is as follows: “Mr. Speaker, I rise before the question is put on

this bill, to say a word for my constituents. Mr. Speaker, I have never seen a wolf. I can not say that I am very well acquainted with the nature and habits of wolves. Mr. Speaker, I have said that I had never seen a wolf; but now I remember that once on a time, as Judge Brown and I were riding across the Bonpas prairie, we looked over the prairie about three miles, and Judge Brown said, 'Hubbard, look! there goes a wolf;' and I looked, and I looked, and I looked, and I said, 'Judge, where?' and he said, 'There!' And I looked again, and this time in the edge of a hazel thicket, about three miles across the prairie, I think I saw the wolf's tail. Mr. Speaker, if I did not see a wolf that time, I think I never saw one; but I have heard much, and read more, about this animal. I have studied his natural history.

"By the by, history is divided into two parts. There is first the history of the fabulous; and secondly, of the non-fabulous, or unknown age. Mr. Speaker, from all these sources of information I learn that the wolf is a very noxious animal; that he goes prowling about, seeking something to devour; that he rises up in the dead and secret hours of night, when all nature reposes in silent oblivion, and then commits the most terrible devastation upon the rising generation of hogs and sheep.

"Mr. Speaker, I have done; and I return my thanks to the House for their kind attention to my remarks."

Gov. Edwards was a large and well-made man, with a noble, princely appearance. Of him Gov. Ford says: "He never condescended to the common low art of electioneering. Whenever he went out among the people he arrayed himself in the style of a gentleman of the olden time, dressed in fine broadcloth, with short breeches, long stockings, and high, fair-topped boots; was drawn in a fine carriage driven by a negro; and for success he relied upon his speeches, which were delivered in great pomp and in style of diffuse and florid eloquence. When he was inaugurated in 1826, he appeared before the General Assembly wearing a golden-laced cloak, and with great pomp pronounced his first message to the Houses of the Legislature.

The first mail route in the State was established in 1805. This was from Vincennes to Cahokia. In 1824 there was a direct mail route from Vandalia to Springfield. The first route from the central part of the State to Chicago was established in 1832, from Shelbyville. The difficulties and dangers encountered by the early mail carriers, in time of Indian troubles, were very serious. The bravery and ingenious devices of Harry Milton are mentioned with special commendation. When a boy, in 1812, he conveyed the mail on a wild French pony from Shawneetown to St. Louis, over swollen streams and through the enemy's country. So infrequent and irregular were the communications by mail a greater part of the time, that to-day, even the remotest part of the United States is unable to appreciate it by example.

The first newspaper published in Illinois was the *Illinois Herald*, established at Kaskaskia by Mathew Duncan. There is some difference of opinion as to the exact time of its establishment. Gov. Reynolds claimed it was started in 1809. Wm. H. Brown, afterwards its editor, gives the date as 1814.

In 1831 the criminal code was first adapted to penitentiary punishment, ever since which time the old system of whipping and pillory for the punishment of criminals has been disused.

There was no legal rate of interest till 1830. Previously the rate often reached as high as 150 per cent., but was usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, then to 10, and lastly to 8 per cent.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES FROM 1820 TO 1870.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Adams	56,362	41,323	26,508	14,470	2,186	.....
Alexander	10,564	4,797	2,484	3,513	1,390	626
Bond	13,152	9,815	6,144	5,060	3,124	2,931
Boone	12,942	11,678	7,624	1,795	.....	.....
Brown	12,205	9,938	7,198	4,183	.....	.....
Bureau	32,415	26,426	8,841	3,067	.....	.....
Calhoun	6,562	5,144	3,231	1,741	1,090	.....
Carroll	16,705	11,733	4,896	1,023	.....	.....
Cass	11,580	11,325	7,253	2,691	.....	.....
Champaign	32,737	14,629	2,649	1,475	.....	.....
Christian	20,363	10,492	3,203	1,878	.....	.....
Clark	18,710	14,087	9,532	7,433	3,940	931
Clay	15,878	9,330	4,289	3,228	755	.....
Clinton	16,285	10,941	5,136	3,718	2,330	.....
Coles	25,235	14,203	9,335	9,616	.....	.....
Cook	349,966	144,954	43,385	10,201	.....	23*
Crawford	13,889	11,551	7,135	4,422	3,117	2,999
Cumberland	12,223	8,311	3,718	.....	.....	.....
De Kalb	23,265	19,086	7,540	1,697	.....	.....
De Witt	14,768	10,820	5,002	3,247	.....	.....
Douglas	13,484	7,140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Du Page	16,685	14,701	9,290	3,535	.....	.....
Edgar	21,450	16,925	10,692	8,225	4,071	.....
Edwards	7,565	5,454	3,521	3,070	1,649	3,444
Effingham	15,653	7,816	3,799	1,675	.....	.....
Fayette	19,638	11,189	8,075	6,328	2,704	.....
Ford	9,103	1,979	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	12,652	9,393	5,691	3,682	4,083	1,763
Fulton	38,291	33,388	22,568	13,142	1,841	.....
Gallatin	11,134	8,055	5,448	10,760	7,495	1,355
Greene	20,277	16,093	12,420	11,951	7,674	.....
Grundy	14,938	10,379	3,023	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	13,914	9,915	6,362	3,915	2,616	.....
Hancock	35,935	29,664	14,652	9,999	483	.....
Hardin	5,113	3,750	2,887	1,378	.....	.....
Henderson	12,582	9,501	4,612	.....	.....	.....
Henry	35,506	20,660	3,897	1,260	41	.....
Iroquois	25,782	12,325	4,140	1,695	.....	.....
Jackson	19,634	9,589	5,862	3,566	1,838	1,542
Jasper	11,234	8,364	3,220	1,472	.....	.....
Jefferson	17,864	12,095	8,109	5,762	2,555	601
Jersey	15,054	12,051	7,354	4,538	.....	.....
Jo Daviess	27,820	27,325	18,604	6,180	2,111	.....
Johnson	11,248	9,342	4,114	3,626	1,596	843
Kane	39,691	30,062	16,703	6,591	.....	.....
Kankakee	24,352	15,412	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall	12,399	13,074	7,730	.....	.....	.....
Knox	39,522	28,663	13,279	7,060	274	.....
Lake	21,014	18,257	14,226	2,634	.....	.....
LaSalle	60,792	48,332	17,815	9,348	.....	.....

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES FROM 1820 TO 1870.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Lawrence.....	12,533	9,214	6,121	7,092	3,668	.....
Lee.....	27,171	17,651	5,292	2,035	.....	.....
Livingston.....	31,471	11,637	1,553	759	.....	.....
Logan.....	23,053	14,272	5,128	2,333	.....	.....
Macon.....	26,481	13,738	3,988	3,039	1,122	.....
Macoupin.....	32,726	24,602	12,355	7,926	1,990	.....
Madison.....	44,131	31,251	20,441	14,433	6,221	13,550
Marion.....	20,622	12,739	6,720	4,742	2,125	.....
Marshall.....	16,950	13,437	5,180	1,849	.....	.....
Mason.....	16,184	10,931	5,921	.....	.....	.....
Massac.....	9,581	6,213	4,092	.....	.....	.....
McDonough.....	26,509	20,069	7,616	5,308	(d)	.....
McHenry.....	23,762	22,089	14,978	2,578	.....	.....
McLean.....	53,988	28,772	10,163	6,565	.....	.....
Menard.....	11,735	9,584	6,349	4,431	.....	.....
Mercer.....	18,769	15,042	5,246	2,352	26	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*21
Monroe.....	12,982	12,832	7,679	4,481	2,000	1,516
Montgomery.....	25,314	13,979	6,277	4,490	2,953	.....
Morgan.....	28,463	22,112	16,064	19,547	12,714	.....
Moultrie.....	10,385	6,385	3,234	.....	.....	.....
Ogle.....	27,492	22,888	10,020	3,479	.....	.....
Peoria.....	47,540	36,601	17,547	6,153	(e)	.....
Perry.....	13,723	9,552	5,278	3,222	1,215	.....
Piatt.....	10,953	6,127	1,606	.....	.....	.....
Pike.....	30,768	27,249	18,819	11,728	2,396	.....
Pope.....	11,437	6,742	3,975	4,094	3,316	2,610
Pulaski.....	8,752	3,943	2,265	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	6,280	5,587	3,924	2,131	1,310	.....
Randolph.....	20,859	17,205	11,079	7,944	4,429	3,492
Richland.....	12,803	9,711	4,012	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island.....	29,783	21,005	6,937	2,610	.....	.....
Saline.....	12,714	9,331	5,588	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon.....	46,352	32,274	19,228	14,716	12,960	.....
Schuyler.....	17,419	14,684	10,573	6,972	62,959	.....
Scott.....	10,530	9,069	7,914	6,215	.....	.....
Shelby.....	25,476	14,613	7,807	6,659	2,972	.....
Stark.....	10,751	9,004	3,710	1,573	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*5
St. Clair.....	51,068	37,694	20,180	13,631	7,078	5,248
Stephenson.....	30,608	25,112	11,666	2,800	.....	.....
Tazewell.....	27,993	21,470	12,052	7,221	4,716	.....
Union.....	16,518	11,181	7,615	5,524	3,239	2,362
Vermillion.....	30,388	19,800	11,492	9,303	5,830	.....
Wabash.....	8,841	7,313	4,690	4,240	2,710	.....
Warren.....	23,174	18,336	8,176	6,739	308	.....
Washington.....	17,599	13,731	6,953	4,810	1,675	1,517
Wayne.....	19,758	12,223	6,825	5,133	2,553	1,114
White.....	16,846	12,403	8,925	7,919	6,091	4,828
Whitesides.....	27,593	18,737	5,361	2,514	.....	.....
Will.....	43,013	29,321	16,793	10,167	.....	.....
Williamson.....	17,329	12,205	7,216	4,457	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	29,301	24,491	11,773	4,609	.....	.....
Woodford.....	18,956	13,282	4,415	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,529,891	1,711,951	851,470	476,183	157,445	*49 55,162

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE BY COUNTIES. — 1870.

COUNTIES.	Impr'd Land, Number.	Woodland, Number.	Other unim- proved, No.	Spring Wheat, Bushels.	Win'r Wheat, Bushels.	Rye, Bushels.	Indian Corn, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.
Adams	287,922	112,576	19,370	16,161	947,616	20,989	1,432,743	750,074
Alexander	13,836	17,701	—	—	42,658	30	244,220	21,627
Bond	145,045	42,013	1,915	700	368,625	6,240	1,064,052	461,097
Boone	137,307	29,886	2,658	241,042	519	35,774	466,095	579,127
Brown	57,062	35,491	25,608	13,276	117,502	4,742	337,769	708,52
Bureau	398,611	41,866	15,803	465,236	724	43,811	3,030,404	987,426
Calhoun	37,084	63,443	2,754	75	221,298	156	234,041	26,234
Carroll	186,864	29,793	33,302	418,073	260	25,721	1,367,073	775,199
Cass	92,902	33,493	6,604	12,165	127,054	2,772	1,146,080	168,784
Champaign	414,368	16,789	58,502	102,577	123,001	45,752	3,024,720	721,375
Christian	241,472	19,803	19,173	15,360	504,041	10,722	1,833,336	383,821
Clark	118,594	102,201	5,420	—	195,118	7,300	614,582	212,628
Clay	146,922	80,612	5,225	1,894	55,737	3,321	1,019,994	269,945
Clinton	150,177	48,868	8,722	500	610,888	1,609	813,257	446,324
Coles	208,337	45,244	3,274	2,651	154,484	8,825	2,133,111	315,954
Cook	348,824	19,635	17,337	144,296	4,904	20,171	579,427	1,584,225
Crawford	105,595	78,350	27,185	60	212,024	15,497	581,064	130,255
Cumberland	75,342	49,334	5,604	—	84,697	14,798	493,075	171,880
DeKalb	334,502	17,722	6,551	398,959	199	21,048	1,023,849	1,087,074
DeWitt	168,539	29,548	17,633	106,493	11,695	11,534	1,311,635	216,756
Douglas	147,633	11,897	7,310	7,683	65,461	9,017	1,680,225	225,074
DuPage	164,874	17,243	3,851	106,096	693	7,532	331,981	860,809
Edgar	265,458	66,803	14,282	13,283	247,360	37,508	2,107,615	290,679
Edwards	58,912	57,585	830	—	122,703	528	352,371	129,152
Effingham	120,343	56,330	26,206	77	195,716	10,759	620,247	386,073
Fayette	187,166	93,460	16,786	—	351,310	25,328	962,525	497,395
Ford	141,228	2,996	63,976	42,571	1,008	11,577	505,671	154,889
Franklin	80,749	3,944	86,710	365	111,324	5,195	653,209	222,426
Fulton	228,132	123,823	4,076	193,669	223,930	131,711	1,508,763	261,390
Gallatin	49,572	68,750	2,565	—	83,093	512	509,491	27,164
Greene	175,408	93,242	29,653	—	577,400	415	1,051,313	64,029
Grundy	193,999	6,256	4,505	21,700	150	4,930	208,971	269,332
Hamilton	88,996	93,578	3,343	120	92,317	11,672	735,252	203,464
Hancock	311,517	43,358	18,480	181,378	232,750	133,533	1,510,401	579,899
Hardin	28,117	44,771	107	13	32,306	865	172,651	26,991
Henderson	140,954	34,795	14,243	161,112	69,062	96,430	1,712,901	229,286
Henry	265,904	12,620	31,459	462,379	445	35,707	2,541,683	668,367
Iroquois	322,510	22,478	63,498	57,160	10,480	32,259	799,810	430,746
Jackson	78,548	87,642	5,991	890	329,036	544	611,951	149,931
Jasper	90,867	67,023	12,250	—	87,808	9105	464,343	149,214
Jefferson	118,981	94,888	778	—	100,553	5,034	887,981	285,949
Jersey	91,147	51,127	1,303	—	558,367	—	89,129	71,779
Jo Daviess	156,517	82,076	45,779	282,788	555	7,188	1,286,326	874,016
Johnson	57,820	3	70,141	—	92,191	2,468	343,298	74,528
Kane	240,120	30,646	399	188,826	325	23,618	974,333	775,668
Kankakee	312,182	10,798	10,598	103,466	480	12,935	917,399	723,408
Kendall	164,004	14,244	2,283	90,681	1,249	8,163	681,207	468,890
Knox	330,829	41,566	25,155	267,764	7,654	113,547	2,708,319	787,482
Lake	297,779	21,072	24,399	168,914	221	5,870	517,533	699,069
LaSalle	533,724	48,117	2,356	271,181	2,193	48,308	3,077,028	1,509,642
Lawrence	87,828	72,738	3,273	—	264,134	1,121	650,303	131,386
Lee	322,212	12,071	7,409	450,793	2,200	14,829	1,656,978	903,197
Livingston	377,595	12,462	41,788	120,206	1,330	26,191	1,182,696	959,300
Logan	321,799	17,394	408	198,056	40,993	37,232	4,221,640	499,226
Macon	295,259	18,153	9,115	55,239	191,611	29,231	2,214,468	454,648
Macoupin	231,059	81,224	7,343	160	861,398	2,494	1,051,544	150,417
Madison	257,972	89,450	13,675	550	1,207,181	3,085	2,127,540	475,282
Marion	173,081	61,579	4,142	—	173,082	11,517	1,934,057	389,446
Marshall	166,057	28,260	2,976	106,129	900	36,135	1,182,993	362,604
Mason	209,453	31,739	31,013	73,261	125,628	49,182	2,648,726	272,660
Massac	25,151	33,396	301	—	72,316	544	133,126	22,097
McDonough	261,635	52,547	14,035	273,871	36,146	52,401	1,362,490	280,717
McHenry	230,566	53,293	57,998	401,790	279	29,264	1,145,005	910,397
McLean	494,978	40,366	49,087	211,301	10,955	39,824	3,723,379	911,127

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE BY COUNTIES—1870.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Impr'd Land, Number.	Woodland, Number.	Other unim- pro'd. No.	Spr'g Wheat, Bushels.	Win'r Wheat, Bushels.	Rye, Bushels.	Indian Corn, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.
Menard	134,173	34,931	13,952	36,152	45,793	4,283	1,973,880	235,091
Meyer	222,809	45,977	22,588	289,291	13,203	40,778	2,054,962	458,889
Monroe	92,810	83,369	666	---	651,767	1,425	543,718	152,251
Montgomery	276,682	47,804	8,495	59	744,891	3,296	1,527,898	668,424
Morgan	293,450	60,217	1,370	18,196	357,523	5,535	3,198,835	198,724
Moultrie	144,220	24,783	13,112	17,128	196,436	6,670	1,753,141	203,992
Ogle	316,883	43,043	14,913	497,038	5,580	157,504	1,787,066	141,540
Peoria	170,729	48,666	2,516	92,361	31,843	99,502	969,224	334,892
Perry	93,754	68,470	220	---	350,446	1,016	384,440	338,760
Piatt	94,451	5,978	13,897	26,382	39,702	9,248	1,029,725	130,610
Pike	233,785	128,953	9,302	130	1,057,497	25,303	1,399,188	161,419
Pope	55,980	87,754	---	---	70,457	2,309	315,958	67,886
Pulaski	19,319	12,516	---	---	44,922	222	195,735	16,511
Putnam	37,271	17,184	4,174	28,137	796	7,707	334,259	86,519
Randolph	140,764	162,274	1,170	450	1,031,022	3,235	510,080	414,487
Richland	75,079	50,618	2,025	---	150,268	3,401	482,594	204,634
Rock Island	155,214	31,239	20,755	243,541	2,279	20,003	1,459,653	276,575
Saline	72,309	70,393	809	200	83,011	568	531,516	69,793
Sangamon	421,748	51,085	19,932	89,304	247,658	23,073	4,388,763	397,718
Schuyler	96,195	62,477	21,294	56,221	165,724	20,841	440,975	119,359
Scott	85,331	44,633	1,610	18	266,105	930	752,771	13,462
Shelby	310,179	74,908	9,314	15,526	452,015	3,686	2,082,578	637,812
Stark	138,129	12,375	2,783	124,630	---	30,534	1,149,878	316,726
St. Clair	231,117	76,591	2,016	---	1,562,621	1,008	1,423,121	476,851
Stephenson	254,857	43,167	13,701	527,394	2,118	135,362	1,615,679	960,620
Tazewell	229,126	45,268	14,846	132,417	72,410	59,027	2,062,053	505,841
Union	75,832	83,606	5,300	---	180,231	1,737	679,753	124,473
Vermilion	360,251	53,078	31,122	44,806	249,558	52,476	2,818,027	436,051
Wabash	54,063	37,558	509	---	202,201	---	421,361	110,793
Warren	266,187	27,294	14,583	186,290	5,712	72,212	2,982,853	601,054
Washington	177,592	55,852	1,931	---	672,486	2,576	836,115	533,398
Wayne	147,352	140,794	10,486	266	164,689	8,665	1,179,291	404,482
White	92,398	78,167	869	---	184,321	418	870,521	119,653
Whiteside	289,809	21,823	37,310	457,455	264	31,658	2,162,943	880,838
Will	419,442	24,261	6,335	195,286	1,996	8,030	1,131,458	1,868,682
Williamson	128,448	116,949	1,648	176	170,787	6,228	655,710	190,986
Winnebago	211,373	37,238	15,237	408,606	2,468	137,985	1,237,406	868,903
Woodford	225,504	25,217	23,135	178,139	108,307	20,426	2,154,185	744,581
Total	19,320,952	5,061,578	1,491,331	10,133,207	19,995,198	2,456,578	120,921,395	42,780,851

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL AMERICAN CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.	CITIES.	Aggregate Population.	CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.	942,292	Detroit, Mich.	79,577	Scranton, Pa.	35,092
Philadelphia, Pa.	674,022	Milwaukee, Wis.	71,440	Reading, Pa.	33,930
Brooklyn, N. Y.	396,099	Albany, N. Y.	69,422	Paterson, N. J.	33,579
St. Louis, Mo.	310,864	Providence, R. I.	68,904	Kansas City, Mo.	32,260
Chicago, Ill.	298,977	Rochester, N. Y.	62,386	Mobile, Ala.	32,034
Baltimore, Md.	267,354	Allegheny, Pa.	53,280	Toledo, Ohio.	31,584
Boston, Mass.	250,526	Richmond, Va.	51,038	Portland, Me.	31,413
Cincinnati, Ohio.	126,239	New Haven, Conn.	50,840	Columbus, Ohio.	31,274
New Orleans, La.	191,418	Charleston, S. C.	48,956	Wilmington, Del.	30,841
San Francisco, Cal.	149,473	Indianapolis, Ind.	48,244	Dayton, Ohio.	30,473
Buffalo, N. Y.	117,714	Troy, N. Y.	46,465	Lawrence, Mass.	28,931
Washington, D. C.	109,799	Syracuse, N. Y.	43,051	Utica, N. Y.	28,804
Newark, N. J.	105,059	Worcester, Mass.	41,105	Charlestown, Mass.	28,323
Louisville, Ky.	100,753	Lowell, Mass.	40,928	Savannah, Ga.	28,235
Cleveland, Ohio.	92,829	Memphis, Tenn.	40,226	Lynn, Mass.	28,233
Pittsburg, Pa.	86,076	Cambridge, Mass.	39,634	Fall River, Mass.	26,766
Jersey City, N. J.	82,546	Hartford, Conn.	37,180		

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.		Miles Railroad 1872.	States and Territories.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.		Miles Railroad 1872.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
States.									
Alabama	50,732	996,992		1,671	Oregon	95,244	90,923		159
Arkansas	52,198	484,471		155	Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791		5,113
California	188,981	560,347		1,013	Rhode Island	1,506	217,253	258,239	
Connecticut	3,674	537,454		820	South Carolina	29,825	765,606	925,145	1,201
Delaware	2,120	125,015		227	Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520		1,520
Florida	59,268	187,748		466	Texas	267,364	818,379		865
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109		2,108	Vermont	10,212	330,551		675
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891		5,904	Virginia	40,904	1,225,163		1,490
Indiana	39,809	1,680,657		3,529	West Virginia	23,600	442,014		485
Iowa	55,935	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,336,729	1,725
Kansas	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760	Total States.	1,950,171	38,118,253		58,587
Kentucky	37,600	1,321,011		1,123	Territories.				
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	857,039	539	Arizona	113,916	9,658		
Maine	31,776	626,915		871	Colorado	104,500	39,864		392
Maryland	11,184	780,384		830	Dakota	147,490	14,161		
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	District of Columbia	60	131,700		
Michigan*	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,081	2,235	Idaho	80,932	14,999		
Minnesota	89,531	439,706	599,429	1,612	Montana	145,766	20,595		
Mississippi	47,156	827,422		990	New Mexico	121,201	91,874		
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295		2,580	Utah	80,056	86,786		375
Nebraska	75,995	123,963	246,280	828	Washington	69,041	23,455		498
Nevada	112,090	42,491	52,510	593	Wyoming	93,107	9,118		
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300		790	Total Territories.	965,032	442,730		1,265
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265	Aggregate of U. S.	2,915,203	38,558,983		60,851
New York	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470					
North Carolina	50,701	1,071,861		1,190					
Ohio	39,964	2,665,200		3,740					

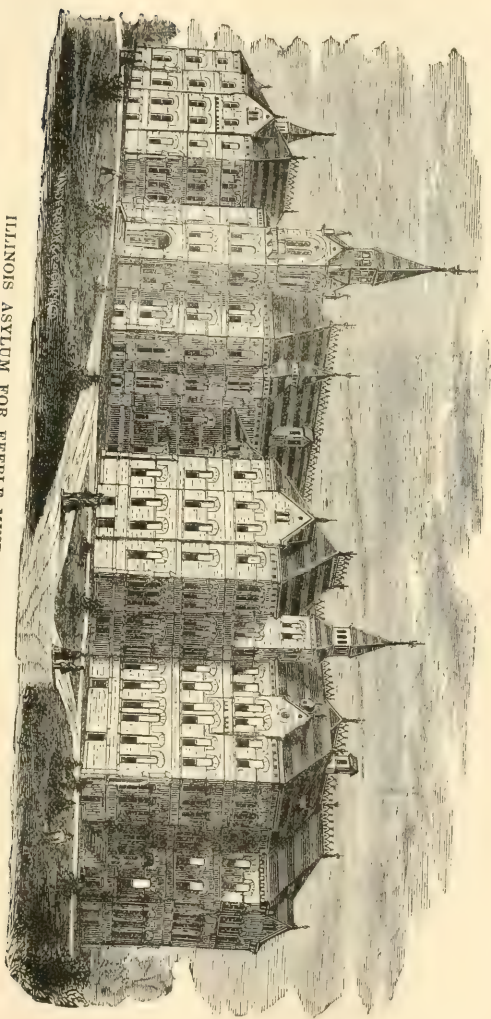
* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD. — POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Sq. Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Peking	1,648,800
British Empire	326,815,108	1871	4,677,332	48.6	London	3,251,800
Russia	1,925,100	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
United States with Alaska	39,925,600	1870	3,603,864	7.78	Washington	109,199
France	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris	1,825,000
Austria and Hungary	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna	38,900
Japan	33,785,300	1871	149,399	226.8	Yokohama	1,554,800
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London	3,251,800
German Empire	29,606,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin	825,400
Italy	18,441,921	1871	118,847	256.9	Rome	244,484
Spain	16,642,000	1867	195,770	85.	Madrid	332,000
Brazil	10,000,000		3,253,029	3.07	Rio de Janeiro	420,000
Turkey	16,400,000		272,611	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Mexico	1,173,000	1869	761,526	1.5	Mexico	210,300
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	682,871	20.	Stockholm	136,800
Denmark	2,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Copenhagen	120,000
Belgium	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	134,100
Bavaria	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich	169,500
Portugal	3,995,200	1871	34,494	115.9	Lisbon	224,063
Holland	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague	90,100
New Grenada	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Georgetown	45,000
Chile	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago	115,400
Switzerland	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne	36,000
Peru	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Bolivia	2,000,000		497,321	4.0	Chapacabola	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,844	2.1	Buenos Ayres	177,800
Wurtemberg	1,578,000	1871	2,309	241.4	Stuttgart	91,600
Denmark	1,784,700	1870	11,164	159.9	Copenhagen	162,042
Venezuela	1,500,000		366,238	4.2	Caracas	47,000
Buenos	1,481,400	1871	5,912	247.	Caracas	36,000
Genoa	1,457,300	1870	19,253	75.3	Genoa	14,500
Guatemala	1,350,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala	30,000
Estados	1,300,000		218,928	5.9	Quito	70,000
Prague	1,000,000	1871	3,687	15.6	Prague	48,000
Hesse	823,138		2,969	27.7	Darmstadt	30,000
Liberia	718,000	1871	9,576	7.9	Monrovia	3,000
San Salvador	605,000	1871	7,333	82.5	San Salvador	15,000
Haiti	572,000		10,205	5.6	Port au Prince	20,000
Nicaragua	350,000	1871	58,171	6.0	Managua	10,000
Paraguay	300,000	1871	167,742	1.8	Montevideo	14,500
Honduras	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua	12,000
San Domingo	156,000		17,827	8.7	San Domingo	20,000
Cuba	115,000		21,608	5.3	Santiago	2,000
Hawaii	62,950		7,633	8.0	Honolulu	7,633

ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, AT LINCOLN.



PRACTICAL BUSINESS RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a co-partnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs diminished by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths).

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths).

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by .54, short method, or by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the quality and the time it has been cribbed must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills 1-6 of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of the building HIGHER than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk on a straight

line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.— Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.— Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.— Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.— Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.— Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.— Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.— Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15, according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.— The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.— The reciprocal of the rate is found by INVERTING the rate, thus 5 per. cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{5}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township — 36 sections each a mile square.

A section — 640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square — 160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide — 80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square — 40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty-acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24,

north of range 7 west, or as the case might be ; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYOR'S MEASURE.									
7 92-100 inches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	make 1 link.
25 links	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 1 rod.
4 rods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 1 chain.
80 chains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barleycorn ; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is, strictly speaking, a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

CHAPTER XXI.

MODERN CHICAGO.

Chicago of "Long Ago"—Wonderful Growth—Situation—Divisions—Bridges—Tunnels—System of Water Supply—A Great Undertaking—Triumph of Engineering Skill—The Great Fire—Generous Sympathy and Liberal Contributions—The City Rebuilt—Grandeur of Architecture—Commerce—Railroads and Shipping Facilities—Exposition—Exposition Building—First and Last Census.

A sketch of Chicago is embraced in the History of the Northwest Territory, which forms the first part of this volume. That sketch relates, for the most part, to the Chicago of the "Long Ago," when it was only a remote frontier trading post, and its commerce confined to traffic with the Indians. This chapter will be devoted to the magic-like growth of the old trading place into a city that is the wonder and admiration of the civilized and commercial world, the home of nearly half a million people, and whose architectural elegance is without a parallel.

In comparing Chicago as it was a few decades ago, with Chicago as it is now, we recognize a change the magnitude of which we would be inclined to doubt, were it not an acknowledged, indisputable fact. Rapid as is the customary development of towns and cities, as well as of country districts in the United States, the growth of Chicago is without a rival in this or any other country.

The city of Chicago is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Chicago river. It extends north and south along the lake about ten miles, and embraces an area of something more than forty square miles. To the eye of an observer, Chicago seems to be situated upon a level plain, but in reality the height of the natural surface above the lake varies from three to twenty-four feet, and the grade of the principal streets has been raised from two to eight feet above the original surface. A complete system of sewerage has been established. The surrounding prairie for many miles is apparently without much variation of surface. Though it can not be observed by the eye, yet the city really stands on the dividing ridge between the two great rivers that drain half the continent, and is about six hundred feet above the ocean. Chicago river, before being widened, deepened, and improved, was a very small stream. It has but very little perceptible current, and for several miles is very nearly on a level with the lake. It is formed by two branches, one from the north and the other from the south, which unite about a mile from the lake. From this junction the stream flows due east to the lake. These streams divide the city into three parts, familiarly known as the North Side, South Side, and West Side. Bridges constructed upon turn-tables, or pivots, are thrown across the streams at many places. By swinging the bridges round, vessels are allowed to be towed up and down the river by steam tugs, so that there is very little difficulty in the way of passing from one division of the city to another. The stream has been made navigable for several miles for sail vessels and propellers, and immense warehouses and elevators have been constructed along its banks, where vessels are loaded and unloaded with great rapidity.

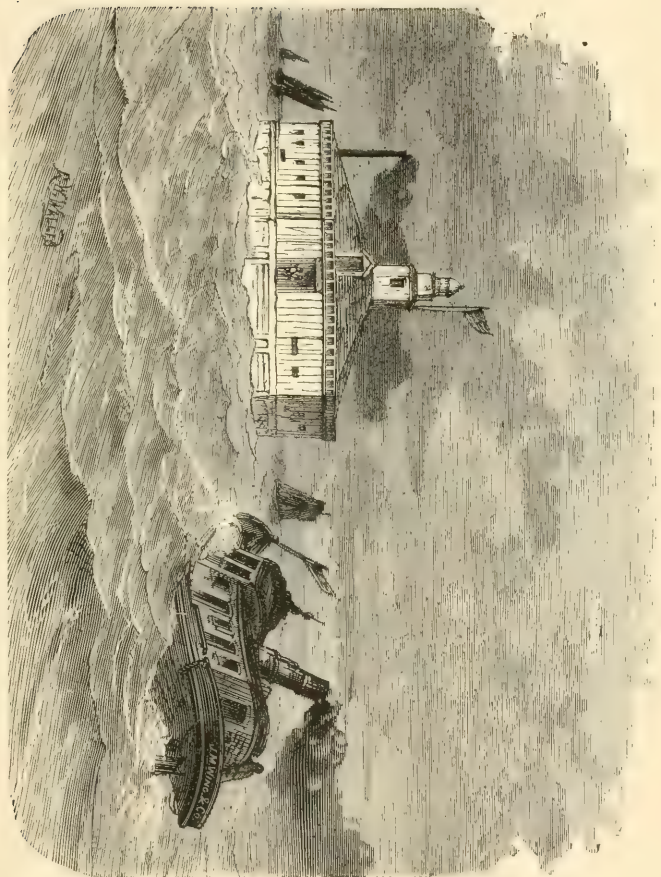
Besides the numerous bridges, there are two tunnels under the river, which were constructed to facilitate travel and avoid delays in consequence of open bridges. Each of these tunnels are provided with wagon and foot-ways. One of them connects the North and South Sides at the LaSalle Street crossing. The other tunnel connects the West and South divisions *via* Washington Street. The LaSalle Street tunnel was commenced in 1869, and completed in 1871, at a cost of \$516,000.

The first great public improvement projected by Chicago enterprise was the Illinois and Michigan Canal, to connect Chicago and the lake with the Illinois river, at LaSalle, the head of navigation on the river. The canal is one hundred miles in length, and was completed in 1848.

SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY.

The greatest local engineering feat was the construction of the present system of water supply and the tunnels under the river. Owing to the fact that the water in the lake, near the river, was polluted with filth from the river, a plan was devised and carried into execution in 1865, for bringing the supply from far out in the lake. To accomplish this a shaft was sunk on the lake shore at the old water works on the North Side, from which a tunnel was cut under the lake to a water crib that was sunk in the lake two miles from the shore. The tunnel is thirty-five feet below the bed of the lake, is five feet two inches in diameter, and is walled with fire brick and then covered with a thick coating of water cement. The work of digging the tunnel was commenced at both ends, and was so accurately prosecuted that when the workmen met there was but a few inches variation in the respective lines. The contract price for building it was \$315,139. This tunnel can deliver 50,000,000 gallons of water per day. A second tunnel was afterwards constructed, seven feet in diameter, six miles long, extending four miles under the city, with a capacity of 100,000,000 gallons per day. This water is distributed through over 410 miles of water mains, and the closest analysis shows it free from impurities. Thus

CHICAGO WATER WORKS — THE CRIB — TWO MILES FROM SHORE.



it will be seen the water supply of the "Garden City" is unsurpassed by that of any city in the world.

THE GREAT FIRE.

The 8th and 9th days of October, A. D., 1871, will ever be memorable, not only in the history of the "City of the Unsalted Sea," and the great State of Illinois, but in the entire country and throughout the civilized world. At that time this city was the scene of the greatest conflagration ever known in the history of the world, far surpassing that which occurred in London, in 1666, when thirteen thousand buildings were destroyed. In this great Chicago fire, *seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty buildings were swept away by the devouring element, and ninety-eight thousand five hundred people rendered houseless and homeless.* Miles of magnificent business blocks, palatial residences and costly ornamentalions were laid in ashes, the devastation covering an area of 2,004 acres, or three and one-third miles.

The sensation conveyed to the spectator of this unparalleled destruction, whether through the eye, the ear or other senses or sympathies, can not be adequately described, and any attempted description would only test the poverty of language. As a spectacle, it was, beyond question, the grandest, and at the same time the most appalling, ever witnessed by mortal eyes. "From an elevated standpoint," said an eye witness, "the appearance was that of a vast ocean of flame, sweeping in mile-long billows and breakers over the doomed city." Brick and stone buildings melted away like snow. The flames lapped from street to street, and large buildings perished at their touch. Added to the spectacular elements of the conflagration — the intense and lurid light, the sea of red and black, and the spires and pyramids of flame shooting into the heavens — was its constant and terrible roar, drowning even the voices of the shrieking multitude of almost a hundred thousand human beings that were driven into the streets and from place to place — even into the lake — to find safety and refuge from the irresistible, unconquerable burning. With that terrible, unmistakable roar of the fast-spreading flames, there fell upon the ears of the helpless thousands the loud and rapid detonations of explosions — or falling walls. In short, all sights and sounds that could terrify the weak and unnerve the strong, held supreme dominion. But they were only the accompaniment which the orchestra of nature was furnishing to the terrible tragedy there being enacted. But amidst all the devastation of property and the crowded life and death race of so many tens of thousands of men, women and children, only two hundred of them are known to have perished during the two days march of the destroyer.

It has been estimated that the loss occasioned by this fire, not including the depreciation of real estate and the interruption to business, was \$190,000,000, of which only \$44,000,000 was recovered in insurance, leaving \$146,000,000 disseminated in thin air or lying in smouldering ruins.

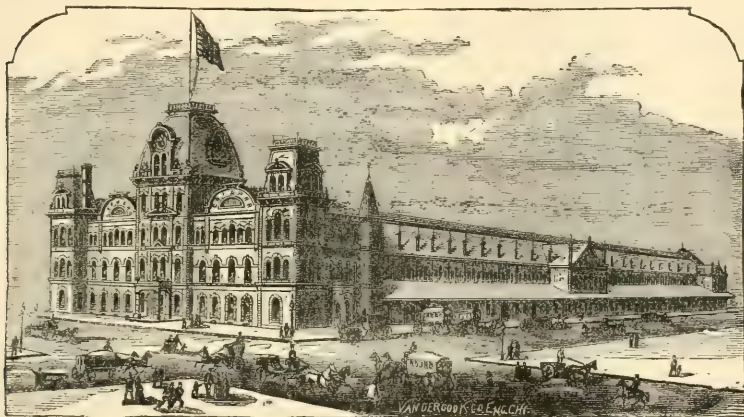
But the sympathy of the whole civilized world was awakened, and generous hearts and plerotic purses sent contributions by tens, and hundreds, and thousands, and tens of thousands of money (to say nothing of provision and clothing that were contributed by the car-load from all parts of the country), as reported by the Relief and Aid Society up to Nov. 7, 1871, until the sum total reached in cash \$2,051,025, and the estimated amount of provisions, clothing, etc., swelled the donations to the magnificent sum of \$3,500,000.

Chicago was rebuilt. Like the fabled Phoenix, the city rose again from the ashes of her ruin, much grander and more magnificent than before. The interruption to business was of short duration; and within one year after the fire a large part of the burned district was rebuilt, and now there is scarcely a trace of the dire disaster, save in the improved character of the new buildings over those destroyed, and the generally improved appearance of the city, which, in an architectural sense, is acknowledged by noted tourists and travelers to be the finest in the world.

COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

The trade of Chicago is co-extensive with the world. In all countries and in every clime, the trade marks of her merchants are seen. Everywhere Chicago stands prominently identified with the commerce of the continent. A few years ago, grain was carted to Chicago in wagons and exchanged for salt, groceries, etc., which, in turn, were carted back to prairie homes. Now more than 10,000 miles of railroad, with thousands of trains heavily laden with the products of the country center here. The cash value of the produce handled during the year 1878, was \$220,000,000; its aggregate weight, 7,000,000 tons, equivalent to 700,000 car loads. The transportation of this great bulk of produce required 28,000 trains of ordinary capacity. These trains, if arranged in one continuous line, and one following the other in close order, would have reached from London across the Atlantic to New York, and from New York across the continent to San Francisco.

In the grain, lumber and stock trade, Chicago has surpassed all rivals, and is, indeed, not only without a peer, but in these branches of commerce excels any three or four



PASSENGER DEPOT OF THE CHICAGO ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., AT CHICAGO.

other cities in the world. Of grain, the vast quantity of 134,851,193 bushels was received during the year 1878. This was about two-fifths more than ever received before in one year. It took 13,000 long freight trains to carry it from the fields of the Northwest to Chicago. This would make a continuous train that would reach across the continent from New York to San Francisco. Speaking more in detail, there were received of the various cereals during the year, 62,783,577 bushels of corn, 29,901,220 bushels of wheat, 18,251,529 bushels of oats, 133,981,104 pounds of seed. The last item alone would fill about 7,000 freight cars.

The lumber received during the year 1878 was, 1,171,364,000 feet, exceeded only in 1872, the year after the great fire. This vast amount of lumber would require 195,000 freight cars to transport it. It would build a fence, four boards high, four and one-half times around the globe.

In the stock trade for the year 1878, the figures assume proportions almost incredi-

ble. They are, however, from reliable and trustworthy sources, and must be accepted as authentic. There were received during the year, 6,339,656 hogs, being 2,000,000 more than ever received before in one year. It required 129,916 stock cars to transport this vast number of hogs from the farms of the West and Northwest to the stock yards of Chicago. These hogs arranged in single file, would form a connecting link between Chicago and Pekin, China.

Of the large number of hogs received, five millions of them were slaughtered in Chicago. The aggregate amount of product manufactured from these hogs was 918,000,000 pounds. The capacity of the houses engaged in slaughtering operations in Chicago is 60,000 hogs daily. The number of hands employed in these houses is from 6,000 to 8,000. The number of packages required in which to market the year's product is enormously large, aggregating 500,000 barrels, 800,000 tierces, and 650,000 boxes.

There has been within the stock yards of the city, during the year 1878, 1,036,066 cattle. These were gathered from the plains of Oregon, Wyoming and Utah, and the grazing regions of Texas, as well as from all the Southern, Western and Northwestern States and Territories, and from the East as far as Ohio. If these cattle were driven from Chicago southward, in single file, through the United States, Mexico, and the Central American States into South America, the foremost could graze on the plains of Brazil, ere the last one had passed the limits of the great city.

EXPORTATIONS.

Not only does Chicago attract to its great market the products of a continent, but from it is distributed throughout the world manufactured goods. Every vessel and every train headed toward that city are heavily laden with the crude products of the farm, of the forests, or of the bowels of the earth, and every ship that leaves her docks and every train that flies from her limits are filled with manufactured articles. These goods not only find their way all over our own country, but into Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, South America, Mexico and the Islands of the sea; indeed, every nook and corner of the globe, where there is a demand for her goods, her merchants are ready to supply.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

The wholesale trade for the year 1878 reached enormous figures, aggregating \$280,000,000. Divided among the leading lines, there were sold of dry goods, \$95,000,000 worth. The trade in groceries amounted to \$66,000,000; hardware, \$20,000,000; boots and shoes, \$24,000,000; clothing, \$17,000,000; carpets, \$8,000,000; millinery, \$7,000,000; hats and caps, \$6,000,000; leather, \$8,000,000; drugs, \$6,000,000; jewelry, \$4,500,000; musical instruments, \$2,300,000. Chicago sold over \$1,000,000 worth of fruit during the year, and for the same time her fish trade amounted to \$1,400,000, and her oyster trade \$4,500,000. The candy and other confectionary trade amounted to \$1,534,900. This would fill all the Christmas stockings in the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1852 the commerce of the city reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000; since then, the annual sales of one firm amount to that much. In 1870, it reached \$400,000,000, and in 1878 it had grown so rapidly that the trade of the city amounted during that year to \$650,000,000. Her manufacturing interests have likewise grown. In 1878, her manufactories employed in the neighborhood of 75,000 operators. The products manufactured during the year were valued at \$230,000,000. In reviewing the shipping interests of Chicago, we find it equally enormous. So considerable, indeed, is the commercial navy of Chicago, that in the seasons of navigation, one vessel sails every nine minutes during the business hours; add to this the canal-boats that leave, one every five

minutes during the same time, and one will have some conception of the magnitude of her shipping. More vessels arrive and depart from this port during the season than enter or leave any other port in the world.

In 1831, the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846, there was often but one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the postmaster nailed up old boot legs upon one side of his shop to serve as boxes. It has since grown to be the largest receiving office in the United States.

In 1844, the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads. The wooden-block pavement appeared in 1857. In 1840, water was delivered by peddlers, in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858. Street cars commenced running in 1854. The Museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera house built in 1865. The telephone introduced in 1878.



INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, OF CHICAGO.

There is no grand scenery about Chicago except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. Chicago handles the wealth of one-fourth of the territory of the American Republic. The Atlantic sea-coast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, but Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for five hundred centuries; in a garden that can feed the human race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes, which give her a temperature as a Summer resort equalled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and fields and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the* city of the future.

THE EXPOSITION AND EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Another feature of this great city worthy of mention is the Exposition held annually. The ruins of the great fire were yet smoking when the Exposition Building was erected, only ninety days being consumed in its construction. The accompanying

engraving of the building, the main part of which is one thousand feet long, will give the reader an idea of its magnitude and style of architecture.

FIRST AND LAST CENSUS.

As already stated, when the first census was taken, on the 1st of July, 1837, the population of Chicago was 4,170. In 1840, it was 4,270, an increase in three years of only one hundred. In 1845, the number reached 12,088; in 1850, 28,269; in 1855, it was 83,509, and in 1870, 298,977, and the census of 1880 will show a population of about 500,000 souls.

CHAPTER XXII.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND AMENDMENTS—DIGEST OF STATE LAWS.

LAWs: Bills of Exchange — Promissory Notes — Interest — Taxes — Exemption From Forced Sale — Deeds and Mortgages — Form of Chattel Mortgage — Landlord and Tenant — Laborer's and Mechanic's Lien — Jurisdiction of Courts — Limitations of Actions — Subscriptions — Married Women — Adoption of Children — Estrays — Marks and Brands — Millers — Roads — Fences — Paupers — Drainage — Surveyors and Surveys — Church Organization. **MISCELLANEOUS FORMS:** Form of an Order — Form of a Receipt — Form of Bill of Sale or Purchase — Form of Articles of Agreement — Form of Agreement for Sale of Real Estate — Form of Bond — Form of Release — General Form of Will — Form of Codicil.

THE CONSTITUTION.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, and of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their

services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States: if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sunday excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to exercise the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SEC. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[*The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be the commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth Amendment.

service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such a time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all the civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties, made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be

convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law, or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first or fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State

shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Convention between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

Connecticut.

Wm. Sam'l Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York.

Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.

Wil. Livingston,
Wm. Paterson,
David Brearley,
Jona. Dayton.

Pennsylvania.

B. Franklin,
Robt. Morris,
Thos. Fitzsimons,
James Wilson,
Thos. Mifflin,
Geo. Clymer,
Jared Ingersol,
Gouv. Morris.

Delaware.

Geo. Read,
John Dickinson,
Jaco. Broom,
Gunning Bedford, Jr.,
Richard Bassett.

Maryland.

James M'Henry,
Danl. Carroll,
Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer.

Virginia.

John Blair,
James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina.

Wm. Blount,
Hu. Williamson,
Rich'd Dobbs Spaight.

South Carolina.

J. Rutledge,
Charles Pinckney,
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia.

William Few,
Abr. Baldwin.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislature of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The emuneration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they re-

side. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States ; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed ; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this act.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ABSTRACT OF LAWS OF ILLINOIS.

(Prepared by JOHN MUCKLE, attorney-at-law, Peoria.)

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

A bill of exchange is a written order to pay, usually in the following form :

\$1,000. ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	Peoria, Ill., Jan'y 1, 1880.
Thirty days after sight pay to the order of A. B., one thousand dollars, value received, and charge to account of	
C. D.	
To Fourth National Bank, New York City.	

Foreign bills are frequently drawn in sets of three. In that case one of the set is written, "pay this first of exchange, second and third unpaid"; another is written, "pay this second of exchange, first and third unpaid," and the other is written, "pay this third of exchange, first and second unpaid." The bills are then sent out by different routes. The acceptance or payment of any one of the set stops payment on the balance.

The bills should be presented promptly to the drawer for acceptance. If he accepts he should write across the face of the bill the date of acceptance, the word "accepted," and under that his signature. By accepting the drawee becomes bound to pay the bill; but if he refuses to accept or fails to pay after having accepted, the drawer will be obliged to pay it himself. The payee may transfer the bill by writing his name across the back of it, and having done so he will be bound to pay the bill, unless the drawer or acceptor pays it, or he limits his liability in the endorsement.

Whenever a bill of exchange, drawn or endorsed within this State and payable in a foreign country, is duly protested for non-payment or non-acceptance, the drawer or indorser must pay it and legal interest thereon from the time the bill ought to have been paid, and ten per cent. damages in addition, together with the costs and charges of protest. If a bill of exchange drawn upon any person out of this State and within the United States is protested for non-payment or non-acceptance, the drawer or indorser must pay it, with legal interest from the time it ought to have been paid, and costs and charges of protest and five per cent. damages in addition, if suit has to be brought on it.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Promissory notes are usually drawn in the following form :

\$500. ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	Peoria, Ill., Jan'y 1st, 1880.
Four months after date I promise to pay to the order of C. D. five hundred dollars, with interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, at the Second National Bank, Peoria, Ill., value received.	
A. B.	

The promise may be to pay money or some article of personal property. Notes, made payable to any person named as payee therein, may be assigned, by the payee writing his name across the back, so as to vest the property thereof absolutely in the assignee, and to enable the assignee to sue on the note in his own name; and the maker of the note is not allowed to allege payment to the payee, made after notice of assignment, as a defense against the assignee. Every assignor is liable to the assignee of such a note, if the assignee has used due diligence, by the institution and prosecution of a suit against the maker thereof, for the recovery of the amount due thereon; but if such a suit would have been unavailing, or the maker had absconded or resided without or had left the State, when the note became due, the assignee may recover against the assignor, without first suing the maker of the note. A note, payable to bearer, may be transferred by

delivery, and an action may be maintained in the name of the holder of it; and if any one endorses such a note he will be held as a guarantor of payment, unless it is stated otherwise in the indorsement. When sued on a note, the defendant may show that there was no consideration for the note, or that the consideration has wholly or partially failed, unless the suit is brought by a *bona fide* assignee, who obtained the note before it became due. The maker of a note may set up in defense to any action on it that fraud and circumvention were used in obtaining the making or executing of it. If a note is endorsed after it falls due, the maker may set up in defense of an action on it by the endorser, any defenses that he could maintain, if the suit were brought by the payee, or any intermediate holder. If the note was transferred by delivery after it became due, the maker may set-off to the amount of the plaintiff's debt any demand existing in his favor against any person or persons who assigned or transferred the note after it became due, if the demand could have been set-off against the assignor while the note belonged to him. Notes and bills are entitled to days of grace, unless payable on sight, on demand, or on presentment. If a note or bill falls due on a regular holiday it is deemed as having matured on the day previous, or, if two holidays come together, on the day previous to the first of such days.

INTEREST.

The statute allows interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the loan or forbearance of any money, goods or thing in action, on judgments; on all moneys that may become due on any bond, bill, note or other instrument in writing; on money lent, or advanced for the use of another; on the balance due on account, after it is ascertained between the parties; on money received to the use of another, and retained without the owner's knowledge; on money withheld by an unreasonable and vexatious delay of payment. In written contracts, the parties may agree on any rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. Whoever contracts to receive more than eight per cent. interest, forfeits the whole of the interest; but no corporation is allowed to interpose the defense of usury.

In computations of time, and of interest and of discounts, a month means a calendar month, a year consists of twelve calendar months, and in allowing for any number of days less than a month, each day is considered the thirtieth part of a month.

TAXES.

All taxable real estate should be assessed at its fair cash value between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of July, 1880, and every four years thereafter; and during the same period of other years the Assessor should report to the County Clerk the value of improvements made or destroyed on the lands assessed.

All taxable personal property should be assessed between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of July of every year.

The Town Board meets on the fourth Monday of June, 1880, and every four years thereafter, to review and correct the assessments of real property in the town; and on the second Monday of June, in other years, to hear and pass upon complaints in reference to the assessment of real estate; and on the fourth Monday of June in every year to review and correct the assessments of personal property, and improvements made or destroyed on real property.

The County Board meets annually on the second Monday of July to equalize the assessments between the towns of the county, to review the assessments and make such corrections as are just, and to assess lands listed which have not already been assessed.

The collectors' books are placed in the hands of the town and district collectors about the 1st of December in each year. They have until the 10th day of March follow-

ing to collect taxes; and on or before that day they should return their books to the County Clerk and make final settlement. All taxes due and unpaid on real estate when they make their final settlement or on the 10th of March, annually, are deemed delinquent and bear interest after the 1st day of May at the rate of one per cent. per month until paid or forfeited.

Personal property may be distrained and sold for the payment of the taxes on either personal or real estate; and the tax on personal property may be charged against real property in cases of removals or when the tax can not be made out of the personal property.

Taxes assessed on real property are a lien thereon from the 1st day of May in the year in which they are levied until they are paid. The owner of property on the 1st day of May is liable for the taxes of that year.

The taxes may be paid on part of any lot, piece or parcel of land charged with taxes, or on an undivided share of real estate.

The County Collector should give three weeks' notice by publication in some newspaper published in the county, that he will apply to the County Court, at the May term thereof, for judgment for sale of delinquent lands; and, also, at what time he will offer for sale the lands, for the sale of which an order may be made by the County Court. Where application is made for judgment, any one interested may appear and offer any objections he may have why judgment should not be rendered, for the delinquent taxes, against any tract of land. And an appeal may be taken from the judgment of the County Court to the Supreme Court.

The taxes and accrued costs may be paid at any time after judgment before sale. The Collector should proceed on the day specified in his notice to sell the lands on which the taxes have not been paid. Every tract for which there is no bidder is forfeited to the State. In making up the tax due on forfeited lands the clerk, since July 1st, 1879, adds to the tax of the current year the back tax, interest, penalty and printers' fees remaining due, and one year's interest at ten per cent. on taxes forfeited prior to that date, and twenty-five per cent. on taxes forfeited after that date. Lands forfeited to the State may be redeemed or purchased.

Lands sold for taxes may be redeemed, before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, by paying to the County Clerk the amount for which the same were sold, and twenty-five per cent. thereon, if redeemed within six months from the date of sale; if between six and twelve months, fifty per cent.; if between twelve and eighteen months, seventy-five per cent.; and if between eighteen months and two years, one hundred per cent.

At any time after the expiration of two years from the date of sale, for taxes, if the lands have not been redeemed, the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, having complied with the provisions of the statute governing such cases, will be entitled to a deed of conveyance.

EXEMPTIONS FROM FORCED SALE.

Every householder having a family is entitled to an estate of homestead to the value of \$1,000 in the farm, or lot of land and buildings thereon, owned or rightly possessed by lease or otherwise, and occupied by him as a residence; and this homestead is exempt from forced sale, except for the payment of taxes or assessments, or for a liability incurred for the purchase or improvement thereof. If the owner sells his homestead, the proceeds of the sale, to the extent of \$1,000, are also exempt; and the sale would not subject the premises to any lien or incumbrance to which they would not have been subject in the hands of the owner. If the building, occupied as a homestead, is insured for the debtor's benefit, and burns down, the insurance money is exempt to the same extent that the building was. After the death of the householder the exemption continues for the

benefit of the husband or wife surviving, and of the children, until the youngest is twenty-one years of age. If husband or wife deserts the family, the exemption continues for the benefit of the one remaining. The following articles of personal property, owned by the debtor, are also exempt from execution, writ of attachment, and distress for rent: Wearing apparel, bibles, school books and family pictures of every person, one hundred dollars' worth of other property to be selected by the debtor, and in addition, when the debtor is the head of a family and resides with it, three hundred dollars' worth of other property to be selected by him; but the selection can not be made nor the exemption allowed from any money, salary, or wages due him. Whenever an execution, writ of attachment, or distress warrant is issued against a debtor, if he desires to have any of his property exempt from forced sale, he should make a schedule of all his personal property of every kind, including money on hand, debts due and owing to him, and subscribe and swear to it, and deliver it to the officer, and any personal property owned by the debtor which he fails to put down on the schedule is not exempt and may be seized and sold by the officer. No property is exempt from sale to pay the wages of any laborer or servant. If the head of the family dies or deserts the family, the exemption enures to the benefit of those remaining. If an officer, by virtue of any process, seizes property exempt from levy and forced sale, he is liable to the party injured for double the value of the property so illegally taken.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

The statutory form of warranty deeds is as follows:

The grantor (here insert name and place of residence), for and in consideration of (here insert consideration) in hand paid, conveys and warrants to (here insert name of grantee), the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the county of ———, in the State of Illinois.

Dated this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

A. B. [L. S.]

A deed substantially in the above form would be a conveyance in fee simple, and by executing it the grantor would be held to have covenanted that at the time of the making and delivery of the deed he was lawfully seized of an indefeasible estate in fee simple, in and to the premises therein described, and had good right and full power to convey the same; that the same were then free from all encumbrances, and that he warrants to the grantee, his heirs and assigns, the quiet and peaceable possession of the premises, and that he will defend the title thereto against all persons who may lawfully claim the same. These covenants would be as binding upon the grantor, his heirs and personal representatives, as if written at length in the deed.

Quit claim deeds may be made after the following statutory form:

The grantor (here insert grantor's name), for the consideration of (here insert consideration), conveys and quit claims to (here insert the grantee's name), all interest in the following described real estate (here insert description thereof), situated in the county of ———, in the State of Illinois.

Dated this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

A. B. [L. S.]

Deeds duly executed in this form are sufficient to convey to the grantee, his heirs and assigns, in fee, all the title and interest which the grantor then had in the premises.

Real estate mortgages may be in the following form:

The mortgagor (here insert name), mortgages and warrants to (here insert name of mortgagee), to secure the payment of (here insert the amount and nature of indebtedness, showing when due and the rate of interest, and whether secured by note or otherwise), the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the county of ———, in the State of Illinois.

Dated this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

A. B. [L. S.]

Any person duly executing a mortgage after this form will be held to have cove-

nanted to the same extent as is implied in the above warranty deed. If the words "and warrants" are omitted no covenants will be implied. If it is desired to waive and release the homestead rights of the grantor or mortgagor in the premises there should be inserted in the deed or mortgage, after the words "State of Illinois," the words "hereby releasing and waiving all rights under and by virtue of the homestead laws of this State." The homestead rights are never considered as waived or released by a deed or mortgage unless the same contains a clause expressly releasing or waiving such right, and unless the certificate of acknowledgment also contains a clause substantially as follows: "Including the release and waiver of the right of homestead," or other words showing clearly that the parties intended to release such right. A release or waiver of the right of homestead by the husband does not bind the wife unless she join him in the release or waiver. A married woman may relinquish her right of dower in her husband's real estate by joining him in the deed, mortgage, or other writing, relating to the disposition of the property. If the husband has already parted with his title to the lands the wife may relinquish her dower by a separate deed of conveyance to the purchasers.

Deeds and other conveyances should be acknowledged before some officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments. A deed or other conveyance, although not acknowledged, is just as effectual to pass the title to the premises as if acknowledged, except as to the estate of homestead. Deeds and other conveyances, properly acknowledged, may be read in evidence without proof of their execution, but if they are not acknowledged, their execution must be proved. Deeds, mortgages, and other instruments in writing relating to real estate, are from the time of being filed for record notice to subsequent purchasers and creditors whether acknowledged and proven according to law or not. Whatever may be the form of a deed of conveyance, if it was intended merely as security in the nature of a mortgage, it is considered as a mortgage.

Any person after once selling any tract or tracts of land or executing any bond or agreement for the sale of lands or town lots, who shall again, knowingly and fraudulently, sell or dispose of the same tract or tracts of land, or shall knowingly and fraudulently execute any bond or agreement to sell or dispose of the same piece of land to any other person for a valuable consideration, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

A chattel mortgage is not good as to third parties unless possession of the chattels shall be delivered to and remain with the grantee or mortgagee, or the instrument shall be properly acknowledged and recorded and provide for the possession of the property to remain with the grantor or mortgagor. Any mortgage or conveyance of personal property as security for the payment of money or other thing may be acknowledged before a justice of the peace of the town where the mortgagor resides. If the mortgagor is not a resident of this State when the acknowledgment is made, then before any officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds:

The certificate of acknowledgment may be in the following form:

This (name of instrument) was acknowledged before me by (name of grantor) this ____ day of _____, 18—.

Witness my hand and seal.

(name of officer) [SEAL.]

If the mortgagor is a resident the words "and entered by me," should be inserted after the name of the grantor and the justice should make a memorandum on his docket substantially as follows:

A. B. (name of mortgagor) to } Mortgage of (here insert description of
C. D. (name of mortgagee) } as in mortgage.)

Acknowledged this ____ day of _____, 18—.

If the mortgagor sells the property during the existence of the mortgage and at informing the purchaser of the existence of it he shall forfeit and pay to the purchaser

twice the value of the property so sold. Or if the mortgagor during the existence of the lien sells, transfers, conceals, takes, drives, or carries away, or in any manner disposes of the property mortgaged without the written consent of the holder of the incumbrance, he may be fined in a sum not exceeding twice the value of the property so sold or disposed of, or confined in the county jail not exceeding one year or both.

FORM OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Know all men by these presents, that ——— of the town of ——— in the county of ——— and State of Illinois in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, to ——— paid by ——— of the county of ——— and State of ——— the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant, sell, convey and confirm unto the said ———, and to his executors, administrators or assigns the following goods and chattels to wit: (here describe them and state where they are kept).

To have and to hold all and singular the said goods and chattels, unto the said mortgagee herein, and ——— executors, administrators and assigns to ——— and their sole use forever. And the mortgagor herein, for ——— and for ——— executors, administrators do hereby covenant to and with the said mortgagee ——— executors, administrators and assigns, that said mortgagor ——— lawfully possessed of the said goods and chattels as of ——— own property, that the same are free from all incumbrances and that ——— will, and ——— executors and administrators shall, warrant and defend the same to the said mortgagee ——— executors, administrators and assigns, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

Provided nevertheless, that, if the said mortgagor ——— executors or administrators shall well and truly pay unto the said mortgagee ——— executors, administrators or assigns (here insert indebtedness to be paid off) then this mortgage to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

And provided, also, that it shall be lawful for the said mortgagor ——— executors, administrators and assigns, to retain possession of the said goods and chattels, and at ——— own expense to keep and use the same, until ——— or ——— executors, or administrators or assigns shall make default in the payment of the said sum of money above specified, either in principal or interest, at the time or times and in the manner herein before stated. And the said mortgagor, hereby covenant and agree, that in case default shall be made in the payment of the note, aforesaid, or of any part thereof, or the interest thereon, on the day or days respectively on which the same shall become due and payable; or if the mortgagee ——— executors, administrators or assigns shall feel ——— insecure or unsafe, or shall fear diminutions, removal, or waste of said property; or, if the mortgagor ——— shall sell or assign, or attempt to sell or assign the said goods and chattels or any interest therein; or, if any writ or any distress warrant shall be levied on said goods and chattels or any part thereof: then, and in either of said cases, said note, and sum of money both principal and interest, shall, at the option of said mortgagee ——— executors, administrators or assigns, without notice to any one of said option, become at once due and payable, and the said mortgagee ——— executors, administrators or assigns, or any of them, shall thereupon have the right to take immediate possession of said property wherever it may be found and may enter the premises of the mortgagor, and search for and take possession of said goods and chattels, and remove, sell and dispose of the same or any part thereof, at public auction, to the highest bidder, after giving ——— days' notice of the time, place, and terms of sale, together with the description of the property to be sold, by notices posted up in three public places in the vicinity of such sale, or at private sale, with or without notice, for cash or on credit as the said mortgagee ——— executors, administrators or assigns may elect, and out of the proceeds of such sale, to retain all costs and charges for recovering, removing, storing, advertising and selling such goods and chattels and all prior liens thereon, together with

the amount due and unpaid upon said note, rendering the surplus, if any remain, unto said mortgagor _____ or _____ legal representatives.

Witness the hand, and seal, of the mortgagor _____ this _____ day of _____ 18—.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
COUNTY OF PEORIA. } ss.

I _____ a Justice of the Peace in the town of _____ in and for said county do hereby certify that this mortgage was duly acknowledged before me by the above named _____ mortgagor, therein named and entered by me this _____ day of _____ A. D. 18—.

Witness my hand and seal.

_____ [SEAL.]
Justice of the Peace.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The owner of land is entitled to reasonable rent in the following cases : When rent is due and in arrear on a lease for life or lives ; when lands are held without any agreement for rent ; when the possession is obtained under an agreement to purchase and the buyer refuses to complete the purchase or give up possession after demand in writing ; when a person after demand in writing neglects to give up possession to the purchaser under a judgment or decree of court against him or under a trust deed or mortgage made by him.

The tenant is liable for double rent if he holds over after a proper demand is made on him for the possession, or if he gives notice of his intention to quit and does not quit.

Sixty days' notice to quit is required in tenancies from year to year ; thirty days' notice in tenancies from month to month. If rent is due the lease may be terminated by the landlord giving the tenant notice in writing that unless the rent is paid within five or more days the lease will be terminated. If default is made in any of the terms of the lease, no more than ten days' notice to quit is required. The notice may be in the following form :

To A. B. : You are hereby notified that in consequence of your default in (here insert character of default) of the premises now occupied by you, being, etc. (here describe the premises) I have elected to determine your lease, and you are hereby notified to quit and deliver up possession of the same to me within ten days of this date.

(Dated, etc.)

(Signed.)

It may be signed by the lessor or his agent. No notice is necessary when the term has expired.

The landlord may distrain any of the personal property of the tenant found in the county where the tenant resides, for rent due, at any time within six months after the expiration of the term for which the premises were leased. He also has a lien for his rent on the crops grown or growing on the demised premises. If the tenant abandons or removes from any part of the premises the landlord may seize upon any grain grown or growing upon the premises so abandoned, whether the rent is due or not, and sell the same to pay the rent. And if the landlord's lien is endangered by the tenant's removing crops he may distrain at once, whether the rent is due or not.

The following is a very good form for a lease of a farm and buildings :

THIS INDENTURE, made this _____ day of _____ A. D., 18—. Between _____ party of the first part, and _____ party of the second part.

WITNESSETH, that the party of the first part, in consideration of the covenants of the party of the second part hereinafter set forth do—by these Presents lease to the

party of the second part the following described property to wit. :—
in the county of— and State of—.

To HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to the party of the second part, from the—
day of—18—, to the—day of—18—. And the party of the
second part, in consideration of the leasing the premises as above set forth, covenants
and agrees with the party of the first part to pay the party of the first part, as rent for
the same, the sum of—dollars payable, as follows, to wit. :—.

And the party of the second part covenants with the party of the first part, that at
the expiration of the term of this lease—he—will yield up the premises to the party
of the first part, without further notice, in as good condition as when the same were en-
tered upon by the party of the second part, loss by fire or inevitable accident and ordi-
nary wear excepted.

It is further agreed by the party of the second part, that he will not underlet said
premises, or any part thereof, or assign this lease without the written assent of the party
of the first part first had thereto. And if default be made in any of the covenants or
agreements herein contained, to be kept by the party of the second part, it shall be law-
ful for the party of the first part, either with or without process of law to re-enter into
and upon said premises, or any part thereof, and repossess the same at the election
of the party of the first part, and after any such default shall be made the party of the
second part shall be deemed guilty of a forcible detainer of said premises under the
statute.

The covenants and agreements herein contained shall extend to and be binding upon
the heirs, assigns, executors and administrators of the parties to this lease.

WITNESS the hands and seals of the parties aforesaid.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

Any other covenants may be inserted which the parties consider necessary. This
is also a good form for a lease of a house and lot.

LABORER'S AND MECHANIC'S LIEN.

The statute creates a lien for services rendered or material furnished in building,
altering or repairing any building or appurtenances thereto, or upon any street or alley
connected with such building or appurtenance, upon the interest of the person for whom
the labor or services were performed or materials furnished, in the whole tract or lot of
land and in the house or building and appurtenance, for the amount due, provided, the
time stipulated for the completion of the work or furnishing materials is not more than
three years from the commencement thereof and the time of payment more than one year
from the time stipulated for the completion thereof, where the contract is expressed, and
provided the work is done or material furnished within one year from the commencement
of the work or delivery of material, where the contract is implied. This lien takes pre-
cedence on the building erected and materials furnished over all incumbrances.

To make his lien good, the person furnishing labor or materials to the original con-
tractor should cause a notice in writing to be served on the owner or his agent substan-
tially as follows:

To—: You are hereby notified that I have been employed by— to (here
insert whether to labor or furnish materials and substantially the nature of the under-
taking or demand) upon your (here state the building and where situated in general
terms); and that I shall hold the (building or as the case may be) and your interest in
the ground liable for the amount that (is or may become) due me on account thereof.

(Date)——.

(Signature)——.

If there is a written contract, a copy should be attached if it can be obtained. The
notice should be served forty days before completion of sub-contract, or within forty

days after payment should have been made for labor or materials. Persons keeping, pasturing, feeding or yarding domestic animals have a lien on them for their proper charges. There is also a lien upon horses, carriages and harnesses for proper charges for keeping thereof or expenses bestowed thereon at the request of the owner.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in their respective counties, when the amount claimed does not exceed \$200, in the following cases:

In all actions for the recovery of money only, and in all cases where the action of debt or assumpsit lies. In proceeding by attachment and garnishment. In actions to recover damages for providing for any intoxicated person, and for damages resulting from the intoxication of such person; and for damages to real property, and for taking, detaining, or injuring personal property, or for fraud in the purchase, exchange, or sale of personal property. In actions for rent and distress for rent. In actions against railroad companies for killing or injuring stock, and for loss or injury to baggage or freight, and for damage to property by setting fire to the same by their engines or otherwise.

They have jurisdiction in actions of forcible entry and detainer without regard to the value of the property, and of replevin when the value of the property claimed does not exceed \$200, and in proceedings under the drainage act, when the cost of the proposed drain, ditch, levee, or other work will not exceed \$5,000, and will not extend through or into more than three congressional townships, and in cases for the violation of ordinances of cities, towns, and villages, and to cause Texas or Cherokee cattle to be impounded and prevent their spreading disease among native cattle, and in actions for damages for injury caused to domestic animals by dogs when the damages do not exceed \$100, and of actions for failure to pay dog tax, and in all cases of misdemeanors, or when the punishment is by fine only and does not exceed a fine of \$200, and in all cases of assault and battery, and affrays, and of proceedings to punish vagabonds.

The jurisdiction of Police Magistrates is made uniform with that of Justices of the Peace by the Constitution of this State.

County Courts have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons; appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; in proceedings by executors, administrators, guardians, and conservators for the sale of real estate; in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments; in all applications for discharge from imprisonment; under the provisions of the act concerning insolvent debtors; in proceedings had under the act relating to voluntary assignments; in proceedings relating to idiots, lunatics and drunkards; in trials of right of property when personal property is seized under an execution or a writ of attachment by any sheriff or coroner; and in proceedings under the drainage act.

They also have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in all that class of cases where justices of the peace now have or may hereafter have jurisdiction, where the amount claimed or the value of the property in controversy shall not exceed \$1,000; and in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace and police magistrates; and in all criminal offences and misdemeanors, where the punishment is not imprisonment in the penitentiary or death.

Circuit Courts have jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and appellate jurisdiction of cases appealed from justices of the peace, police magistrates and county judge, when sitting as a justice of the peace; and from judgments, orders and decrees of county courts in all matters, except in proceedings for the sale of lands for taxes and special assessments; and in all common law and attachment cases; and in cases of forcible detainer, and forcible entry and detainer.

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS.

Actions for the recovery of lands must generally be brought within twenty years after the right to bring such action accrued.

If any person is possessed of the lands by actual residence for seven successive years, having a connected title deducible of record from this State or the United States, or from any officer authorized by the laws of this State to sell the land for taxes, or on execution or under any order, judgment or decree of any court of record, the action must be brought against him within seven years from the time he took possession, or from the time of acquiring such title, if it was acquired after he obtained possession.

Possession under color of title, accompanied with payment of taxes, will constitute a good title to land, but if the land is unoccupied and vacant, color of title and payment of taxes alone will constitute a good title.

There are some exceptions to these rules in favor of the United States, this State, schools, seminaries, religious societies and lands held for any public purpose and in favor of persons under twenty-one years of age, insane, imprisoned, *femme covert*, out of the United States and in employment of United States where such person holds an adverse title.

Mortgages and trust deeds must be foreclosed within ten years after the right of action accrued.

Actions for libel and slander should be commenced within one year after the cause of action accrued, for damages for injury to the person, for false imprisonment, for malicious prosecution, for a statutory penalty, for abduction, for seduction, for criminal conversation within two years; on unwritten contracts, on awards of arbitration, to recover damages for injury done to property, to recover possession of personal property or damages for the detention or conversion thereof, and all civil actions not otherwise provided for, five years; on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, written leases, written contracts, or other evidences of indebtedness in writing, ten years, or ten years from the time of the last payment thereon or new promise to pay. The time the defendant is out of the State is deducted. Persons under disability may bring the action within two years after the disability is removed. If the cause of action arose in another State an action can not be maintained on it, here, after it is barred by the laws of such other State. Actions on judgments are barred after twenty years. Indictments for murder or manslaughter, arson or forgery, may be found at any time after the commission of the crime, for other felonies generally within three years after the commission of the crime. Prosecutions for misdemeanors, and for fines and forfeitures under the penal statute must, generally, be commenced within eighteen months from the time of committing the offense or incurring the fine or forfeiture. The time when the party was not usually and publicly a resident of this State is not included.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions to charitable or other enterprises are governed very much by the laws relating to written contracts. It is sometimes held that where several voluntary subscriptions are made for any charitable purpose, that one subscription is the consideration for another, and that all are binding. However this may be, if a voluntary subscription is made to the erection of a church or other charitable object, and before the subscription is withdrawn, advances are made or expenses or liabilities are incurred on the strength of the subscription, it will be held obligatory. A subscription to the capital stock of a chartered company or corporation, made in accordance with its by-laws and the statute, is binding. A subscription to a book, map, etc., is governed by the terms of the subscription itself; and the subscriber should carefully observe whether all the conditions on which he subscribes are inserted in the document he signs.

MARRIED WOMEN.

A married woman may own real and personal property and sell and convey the same to the same extent and in the same manner that her husband can property belonging to him. She may receive, use and possess her own earnings, and sue for them in her own name free from his, or his creditor's interference. Neither she nor her earnings or property is liable for his separate debts, contracted either before or after marriage. If one of them transfers goods or chattels to the other, the conveyance should be in writing, and acknowledged and recorded in the same manner as chattel mortgages are required to be acknowledged and recorded when the possession of the property remains with the mortgagor. She may sue and be sued without joining her husband with her in all cases. If they are sued jointly, they may defend jointly or separately, and if one neglects to defend, the other may defend for such one also. Neither is responsible for the civil injuries committed by the other. Both are liable for the expenses of the family and education of the children. She may constitute him her agent to transact her business, but neither is entitled to any compensation for services rendered the other. She has a dower interest in his real estate. If either husband or wife abandons the other, and is absent from the State for one year, without providing for the support of the family, or is imprisoned in the penitentiary, a court of record may, upon application, authorize the one so abandoned to manage, control, sell and incur the property of the other as may be necessary for the support of the family, or payment of debts contracted for the support of the family or the debts of the other.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Children may be adopted with the consent of their parents or in cases where their parents have deserted them for one year, by a resident of this State, by petitioning to the County or Circuit Court for that purpose. If the child is 14 years of age or more, its consent must be had. Its name may be changed if desired, in the proceedings for adoption. The parents of an adopted child have no legal rights as respects it, and it is freed from all obligations of maintenance of or obedience to such parents.

Adopted children inherit from their adopted parents, but they can not take property limited to the heirs of the bodies of such parents, or property from the lineal or collateral kindred of such parents by right of representation. The parents by adoption and their heirs, inherit from their adopted children, but they do not inherit any property which such child may take by gift, devise, bequest or descent from its kindred by blood.

ESTRAYS.

Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, swine, sheep or goats straying, at any time, in counties where such animals are not allowed to run at large, and between the last day of October and the 15th of April, in other counties are estrays. A householder may take up an estray found upon or about his farm, or place of residence. Whoever takes one up or has one upon his enclosed premises, should within five days, thereafter, post notices in three of the most public places of the town or precinct, where the estray was found, giving the residence of the taker up and a particular description of the estray, and stating before what Justice of the Peace in that town, and at what time, not less than ten nor more than fifteen days from the time of posting the notices, he will have the estray appraised; and he should within the same time deliver a copy of the notice to the Town Clerk to be entered on the Town Estray Book. If the owner does not appear, prove property and pay expenses on the day named in the notice, the Justice must appoint three householders to appraise the estray under oath. The appraisers, must, in their return, certify the age, color and marks, natural and artificial of the estray. If the value of the estrays exceeds \$20, the Justice should within ten days after the return of

the appraisement, send to the County Clerk, to be entered in the estray book, a certificate substantially as follows:

Taken up on the—day of ————18— by ———— at ———— the following described estray (description of estray and appraised value.) Dated this—day of—18.

N. L., Justice of the Peace.

The County Clerk will have a copy of the certificate published in a newspaper of the county for three weeks, and copies posted up in three public places in the county, and if the estray is a horse, mule or ass, he will send a copy to be published in a newspaper in Springfield, designated by the Governor, and the editor of the paper will transmit a copy of the paper containing the notice to every County Clerk in the State to be preserved for the examination of all concerned.

If the estray is a horse, mule, ass or head of neat cattle, and is not claimed within a year, or if it is a swine, sheep, goat, and is not claimed by the owner within three months and charges and expenses paid, upon that fact being made known to the Justice, he will sell the same at public vendue, after having given twenty days public notice. Whatever proceeds of the sale remain after paying all expenses, the owner may have within three years; after the expiration of that time the surplus goes to the County Treasurer. Whoever takes up an estray, except in accordance with the statute, must pay ten dollars and costs for the use of the county.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Every person in this State having stock may have an ear mark and brand different from those of his neighbors; and have the same recorded by the County Clerk of the county where the stock is kept. When any dispute arises in regard to the mark or brand, the County Clerk's record will be *prima facie* proof.

Any person purchasing stock may mark the same with his brand or mark in the presence of one or more of his neighbors, who may certify to the marking or branding being done, when done and how done and what the previous marks were. Such certificate will be *prima facie* proof of the facts therein stated.

MILLERS.

Private property may be condemned for the purpose of building or repairing any grist mill, saw mill or other public mill and machinery, or to erect, repair or increase the height of any dam to supply water for any such mill or machinery.

The grain brought to a public mill must be ground as well as the nature and condition of the mill will permit, and in due turn as the same shall be brought; and if there is any neglect in these respects, or if the miller takes too much toll, he shall pay the sum of \$5 to the party injured.

The toll for grinding and bolting wheat, rye or other grains is one-eighth part; for grinding Indian corn, oats, barley, buckwheat or other grains not required to be bolted, one-seventh part; for grinding malt and chopping all kinds of grain, one-eighth part.

Millers must give punctual attendance, keep accurate measures and assist in loading and unloading the grain brought to be ground. They are responsible for the grain brought to them to grind and for the bags, etc., containing the same; but the bags should be distinctly marked with the initials of the owner's name.

ROADS.

It is the duty of the commissioners of highways to cause roads and bridges to be built, repaired, established, altered or vacated; to have all roads not sufficiently described, or which have been used for twenty years, ascertained, described, and recorded in the town clerk's office; to divide the towns into road districts, and assign to them such inhabitants as are liable to work on the roads, and require the overseers of highways to warn such

inhabitants to come and work on the roads; to purchase for the use of highways and take proper care of, tools, implements and machinery; to cause guide boards to be erected at suitable places; to prevent noxious weeds from seeding, and the growth of vegetation from becoming rank in the highways; and in their discretion, to construct wells and other conveniences for public use and for watering teams; to choose one of their number treasurer, at their first meeting after the annual town meeting; to render to the board of town auditors, at their annual meeting, an account of the labor assessed and performed, of all moneys received, of improvements necessary to be made on roads and bridges, and an estimate of the probable expense of making the improvements, beyond what the labor to be assessed in that year and road tax will accomplish; of all expenses and damages in consequence of laying out, altering and discontinuing roads; of the manner in which all sums have been paid out and expended, to whom paid and on what account. If any tool or implement proposed to be purchased will cost more than \$200, the propriety of purchasing it should be submitted to the voters of the town at the annual town meeting. The commissioners meet on the second Tuesday after the annual town meeting, at the town clerk's office, and afterwards at such times and places as they think proper. They should keep a record of their proceedings at all meetings. They ascertain, estimate, and assess the road labor and road tax to be performed and paid in their town in the next ensuing year. All able-bodied men, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, except such as are exempt by law, are required to work on the roads not less than one nor more than three days in every year. Road taxes may be paid in labor on the highways.

At the annual town meeting an overseer of highways should be chosen for every road district in the town. It is their duty to repair and keep the highways in order; to warn persons from whom road labor is due to work on the highways, at such time and places in the district as they may think proper; to collect fines and commutation money and execute all lawful orders of the commissioners, and to deliver to the town clerk within ten days after their election or appointment, a list of all the men in the district liable to work on highways. Any one can commute for his road labor at one dollar per day, to be paid within three days after he is notified to work on the highways. The overseers should give three days' notice to persons assessed to work on highways of the time and place they are to appear for that purpose, and with what implements. A day's work consists of eight hours. Every one appearing who does not work faithfully, forfeits to the town \$2 for every offense. The forfeiture for neither commuting or working is \$2 for each day's neglect; for omitting to furnish a pair of horses or oxen, \$1.50 for each day; for omitting to furnish a man to manage the team, \$2 per day, or a cart, plow or wagon, 75 cents for each day. The overseer should make complaint to some justice of the peace within six days after any person is guilty of any such refusal or neglect. The overseer should also give three days' notice to persons against whom a land or personal tax is assessed of the time and place to pay the road taxes in labor, and what implements they are required to furnish. Any person appearing should be credited on his road tax \$1.25 for every day of eight hours he actually works, 25 cents per day for every wagon or plow, \$1 a day for each yoke of oxen, \$1.25 a day for each span of horses or mules, which he furnishes, agreeably to the requirements of the overseer. The arrearages of road taxes are collected in the same manner that other taxes of the county are levied and collected. The legal voters of any township in counties under township organization, may, by a majority vote, at their annual town meeting, provide that thereafter the road tax assessed by the commissioners of highways shall be collected in money alone. Persons occupying land on both sides of the highway are entitled to make a crossing under the highway, by keeping up the crossing and the bridge over it at his own expense, the construction being subject to the consent and approval of the commissioners of highways of the towns.

The commissioners of highways may alter, widen or vacate any road, or lay out any new road in their towns when petitioned by not less than twelve free-holders residing in

the town and within three miles of the road to be altered, widened, vacated or laid out. For the manner of proceeding in such cases reference should be had to the statute, and also for the manner of dividing, allotting and keeping in repair town lines, and of constructing and repairing bridges.

FENCES.

The town assessor and commissioners of highways are *ex officio* fence viewers in their respective towns, in counties under township organization. Lawful fences are four and one-half feet high, in good repair and consist of rails, timber, boards, stone, hedges or whatever the fence viewers of the town shall consider equivalent thereto; or the electors may determine, at the annual town meeting, what shall constitute a legal fence in the town. Adjoining owners must maintain a fair proportion of the division fence, unless one of them chooses to let his lands lie open; and if they build the fence by mutual agreement, neither may remove his part of the fence while he uses his land for farm purposes or until he has given the other party one year's notice in writing of his intention to move the fence. When an adjoining owner encloses his land upon the enclosure of another, he must immediately build his proportion of the division fence or refund to the other a just proportion of the value of the fence, to be determined by the fence viewers of the town. If any one neglects to repair or build the part of the fence he ought to maintain, the fence viewers, on complaint to them, and after examining the fence, will notify him to build or repair the same in a reasonable time. If adjoining owners can not agree on the portion of the division fence to be made or maintained by either, each may choose a fence viewer of the town or precinct, and if one neglects, after eight days' notice in writing, to make such choice, the other may select both fence viewers; and the fence viewers, so chosen, should settle the dispute and distinctly mark and define the proportion of the fence to be made or maintained by each. And if one neglects to repair or build the portion of the fence which it is his duty to maintain it may be built or repaired at his expense by the party injured, after giving sixty days' notice in writing that a new fence should be erected or ten days' notice that the fence should be repaired. And the party neglecting will be liable for all damages that accrue through his neglect, the amount to be determined by two fence viewers, selected in the manner aforesaid. When the fence is destroyed by fire, floods or other casualty, the party bound to repair the fence must rebuild it within ten days after notified to do so by any person interested, and if he neglects to do so it may be repaired at his expense by the other party. Any one wishing to have his lands lie open may remove his portion of the fence after giving the other party one year's notice, in writing, of his intention to do so, unless the adjoining owner causes the value of the fence to be ascertained by the fence viewers and pay or tender the same to such owner. Whoever removes such a fence without notice must make good all the damages sustained thereby.

If a person finds on running a division line that he built his fence on another's land by mistake, he may remove the fence within six months after the line was run; but it can not be removed at a time that would expose the crops of another. In such a case it may be removed after they are secured, and within a reasonable time, although the six months have passed. If any domestic animal breaks into an inclosure through a good and sufficient fence, the owner of the animal is liable in an action of trespass for all damage done. This does not require such a fence in order to recover for injuries done by animals running at large contrary to law. The owner of lands may take into possession any domestic animals trespassing upon his premises, and keep them until his damages and reasonable charges for keeping and feeding and costs of suit are paid; provided he gives notice to the owner thereof within twenty-four hours after taking the animals into his possession; if the owner is unknown, he should post notices in some public place near the premises.

PAUPERS.

Poor people, unable to earn a living in consequence of any bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy or other unavoidable cause, must be supported by their relatives, if of sufficient ability, and the obligation rests first, upon the children; next, upon the parents; next, upon the brothers and sisters; next, upon the grandchildren; and lastly, upon the grandparents. But, if any one becomes a pauper from intemperance or other bad conduct, he is not entitled to support from any relation, except parent or child. If relatives liable to support a pauper fail to do so, it is the duty of the State's attorney or of the overseer of the poor to complain of them to the County Court and have them prosecuted. If relatives of one degree can not support such poor person, the court may direct relatives of different degrees to maintain him. Every county must support its own poor. Every town, in counties where the poor are supported by towns, must support its own poor. Whoever brings a pauper into a county where he is not lawfully settled, knowing him to be a pauper, forfeits \$100 for every offense. The overseers of the poor have the care of paupers not supported by their relatives or at the county poor house, and should see that they are suitably relieved, supported and employed, and they may render poor people, who do not require to be wholly supported by the county, temporary relief. When the county has provided a suitable poor house, paupers requiring the care of the county must be supported there. Paupers can only vote in the precinct where they resided next prior to becoming an inmate of the poor house, insane asylum or hospital.

DRAINAGE.

There are two drainage acts in force in this State, the first approved and in force May 29, 1879, and the second approved May 29, 1879, and in force July 1, 1879. They are not intended to conflict with each other; either may be followed.

The first provides that drainage districts may be organized and established on petition of a majority of the owners of the land in the proposed district and who own one-third of it, for the purpose of constructing drains, ditches, levees or other works for agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes, or to maintain and keep in repair any such works already constructed. If the court is satisfied of the necessity of the work, it appoints three disinterested persons as commissioners to lay out and construct such proposed work. If the lands are situated in different counties, not more than two commissioners shall be chosen from one county. A majority of the commissioners may act. They should examine land proposed to be drained or protected, and the lands on which the work is to be constructed, and determine the best location for the work, its probable cost, the annual cost of keeping it in repair, what lands will be injured thereby and what damage they will sustain, what lands will be benefited and how much, and whether the benefits will equal or exceed the cost of the work, including incidental expenses. If the petition is for the maintenance of a work already constructed, the commissioners should determine whether the work, with proper repairs, can be made sufficient to permanently protect the lands from water, the annual expense of keeping up repairs, what lands will be benefited, whether the annual amount of benefits will equal or exceed the annual cost of repairs, including incidental expenses, and what lands, if any, outside of the proposed district, will be affected by the work. If the outlay for the proposed work, or so much of it as will be satisfactory to the petitioners, does not exceed the benefits, the work will be carried out. In that case, the commissioners will make proper surveys, profiles, plans and specifications, and report the same to the court. Any one interested may object to the report. Upon the confirmation of the report by the court, the district is organized as a drainage district by the name mentioned in the petition, and it becomes a body politic and corporate, with the right to sue and be sued, and to have a corporate seal and perpetual succession. And the said commissioners and their successors shall constitute the

corporate authorities of such drainage district. A jury is then empanelled to assess damages and benefits. The jury, after viewing the land and making assessments, appoints a time to hear objections to their assessment. The assessment, when found correct, or after being corrected on the hearing, is confirmed by the jury and handed to the commissioners, who return it within ten days to the court where the petition was filed. The assessment is set down for a hearing at a regular term of the court, objections heard, and the assessment confirmed. If the court finds the assessments erroneous, it will correct it before confirming it. After the organization of the drainage district, the commissioners have power to contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and to do all other things in the corporate name necessary to accomplish the purposes of the drainage act. They collect the assessments and return a list of delinquents to the County Collector to be collected as other taxes. They must report to the court which appointed them once a year. After their appointment, they may go upon the lands in the district for the purpose of examining them and making plans, plates and surveys. And after the organization of the district and payment or tender of compensation allowed, they may go upon the land with their workmen and construct the work; and may forever after enter upon the land for the purpose of maintaining or repairing the work.

The commissioners of highways also have power to locate and establish drains to be built and kept up at the cost of the parties petitioning therefor, and for this purpose highway commissioners are drainage commissioners within their respective districts. When any owner or owners of lands desire to construct a drain, or permanently establish a drain already constructed, leading over or upon the land of another person who will not consent to the establishing of the proposed drain, they should petition the commissioner of highways for that purpose. Upon receiving the petition the commissioner will appoint a time to examine the location of the drain and hear reasons for or against the proposed improvement. They may decide to approve the drain as prayed for in the petition, or to approve it with some changes, and then return to the town clerk their decision and their order locating or establishing the drain. If the petitioners then desire to construct the drain as established, they should within a year file with any justice of the peace of the town a copy of the record from the town clerk's office, and also an affidavit setting forth the names of the owners of the land and the lands over which the proposed drain is to run, and the justice will empanel a jury to assess the damages to such lands, and upon payment of the damages assessed the petitioners have the right to enter upon the lands for the purpose of constructing the work, and forever after, at all times and seasons, for the purpose of repairing, cleansing, opening, or deepening the said drain.

The drainage act approved May 29, 1879, and in force July 1, 1879, provides that the commissioners of highways in counties under township organization shall be drainage commissioners in and for their respective townships, and as such shall be a body politic and corporate, and be the corporate authorities of all drainage districts within their townships. The town clerk is their clerk. Their duties are very similar to the duties of drainage commissioners as provided for in the previous act, and the mode provided for organizing drainage districts and establishing, constructing, maintaining, and repairing drains, ditches and levees, is very similar to that prescribed in the preceding act.

If the proposed drainage district lies in two counties the petition should be filed in the office of the clerk of that board of commissioners in whose jurisdiction the greater part of the lands lie. If a district is organized both boards of commissioners will constitute the drainage commissioners. Proceedings for condemnation of right of way and assessment of damages must be had in the county where the lands affected are situated.

Special drainage districts may be formed on petition of a majority of the owners of the land and owners of more than one-third in area of territory lying in more than two townships in the same or different counties under township organization, or lying partial-

ly in more than two townships in a county under township organization and partly in a county not under township organization, said petition to be filed in the office of the clerk of the county where the greater part of the land is situated. The further proceedings for the organization of special drainage districts conforms to the requirements of the act in relation to regular drainage districts. After the organization of the special drainage district the drainage commissioners are elected by the inhabitants of the district. The commissioners should then proceed to locate the drains, procure the right of way, institute proceedings therefor, and for assessment of damages and benefits, etc., and in all their proceedings they are governed by the provisions of the act relating to the powers and duties of drainage commissioners of townships.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

County surveyors may appoint deputies who may perform any of the duties of the office; and any acts done by them are as valid as if done by the county surveyor. Chainmen and other persons must be employed by the person requiring the survey done. The chainmen must be disinterested, and approved of by the surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. It is the surveyor's duty, either by himself or deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make, as soon as may be after application; and he must make the surveys in accordance with the original surveys and the laws of the United States governing surveys. And when requested he must furnish the person for whom the survey is made with a copy of the original field notes or plat of the survey. He must keep a book for public inspection containing every survey made by him, the date of the survey, the name of the person whose land is surveyed, the metes and bounds of the land, and the date on which the survey is made. A certified copy of this book under the hand of the surveyor is *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated. No record or act of any surveyor or his deputy is conclusive, but may be received by any competent tribunal.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION.

Any church, society or congregation, formed for the purpose of religious worship, may become incorporated by electing or appointing, according to its usages, at a meeting held for that purpose, two of its members trustees, wardens, vestrymen or other officers whose powers and duties are similar to those of trustees; and at such meeting it may adopt a corporate name. The secretary or chairman of the meeting should file for record in the office of the recorder of deeds in the county where the church, society or congregation is organized an affidavit substantially in the following form:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
COUNTY. } ss.

I, ———, do solemnly swear, that at a meeting of the members of the (here insert the name of the church, society or congregation as known before incorporation) held at (here insert place of meeting) in the county of ——— and State of Illinois on the ——— day of ——— A. D. 1—, for that purpose, the following persons to wit: (here insert their names) were elected (or appointed) trustees, (or wardens, vestrymen or other officers) according to the rules and usages of such church (congregation or society). And said church (or society or congregation) adopted as its corporate name (here insert the name). And at said meeting this affiant acted as (chairman or secretary).

(Name of affiant).

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ——— day of ——— A. D. 1—.

Upon filing this affidavit, as aforesaid, the church, society or congregation becomes a body politic or corporate, by the name so adopted. The property of the old organization vests in the new corporation. It may acquire by gift, devise or purchase real estate not exceeding ten acres in quantity and erect suitable buildings thereon; and for camp-

meeting purposes it may acquire not exceeding forty acres and put such improvements thereon as may be necessary for its comfort and convenience. It may publish and circulate religious books, tracts, etc. Existing societies may become organized under this act.

MISCELLANEOUS FORMS.

FORM OF AN ORDER.

To C. S.

Pay to the order of E. F. on demand, one hundred dollars. A. B.

FORM OF RECEIPT.

\$50 ⁰⁰/₁₀₀

Peoria, Ill., Jan'y 1st, 1880.

Received from C. D. fifty dollars to apply on account. A. B.

FORM OF BILL OF SALE OR PURCHASE.

Know all men by these presents, that _____ of the town of _____ in the County of _____ and State of _____ in consideration of the sum of _____ dollars, to _____ paid by _____ the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant and sell and convey unto the said _____ and to _____ heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the following goods and chattels, to wit:

To have and to hold the said goods and chattels unto the said _____ and _____ heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to _____ and their sole use, forever. And the said _____, vendor, herein, for _____ and _____ heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, do hereby covenant to and with the said _____ his heirs executors, administrators and assigns, that said vendor _____ lawfully possessed of the said goods and chattels as of _____ own property, that the same are free from all incumbrances, and that _____ will, and _____ heirs, executors and administrators shall, warrant and defend the same, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

Witness the hand and seal of the vendor this _____ day of _____ A. D. 18—.

[SEAL.]

FORM OF ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

This agreement made this _____ day of _____ A. D. 18— between _____ of the County of _____ in the State of _____ and _____ of the County of _____ and State of _____ Witnesseth:

That the said _____, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, agrees to _____ (here state what he agrees to do on his part), _____ And in consideration, whereof, the said _____ agrees to _____ (here insert his undertaking.)

In witness whereof said parties have hereto attached their hands.

[SIGNATURES.]

FORM OF AGREEMENT FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Articles of agreement entered into this _____ day of _____ A. D. 18—, between _____ A. B. _____ of the County of _____ in the State of _____ and _____ C. D. _____ of the County of _____ in the State of _____

A. B. agrees to sell to C. D. the following described premises, to wit: _____

for the sum of _____ dollars to be paid as hereinafter stated, and on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 18— at _____ to execute to C. D. a good and sufficient deed of conveyance, in fee simple, free from all incumbrances, with full covenants of warranty for the above de-

scribed premises, and upon the execution of said deed to put him into the quiet and peaceable possession of said premises.

And C. D. agrees that on the execution of said deed of conveyance and on said — day of — A. D. 18 — he will (here insert in what way C. D. agrees to pay the consideration, whether cash in hand, note secured by mortgage or how).

And said parties bind themselves each to the other, in the sum of — dollars, which they hereby fix and liquidate as the amount of damages to be paid by the party failing to keep this contract, for his non-performance, to the other party.

The stipulations herein contained shall extend to and be binding upon the heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns of the parties hereto.

A. B.
C. D.

FORM OF BOND

Know all men by these presents, that — of the County of — and State of — is held and firmly bound unto — of the County of — and State of — in the penal sum of — dollars, to be paid unto the said — his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns to which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and every one of them firmly by these presents.

Sealed with my seal and dated this — day of — A. D. 18 —

The condition of the above obligation is such, that, whereas the above bounden — has — (here insert what the principal in the bond is to do.)

Now if the said — shall well and truly keep, observe and perform his covenants and agreements herein contained on his part to be kept and performed, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

[SEAL.]

FORM OF RELEASE.

Know all men by these presents, that —, of the County of —, and State of —, for and in consideration of one dollar, and for other good and valuable considerations, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant, remise, release and quit-claim unto —, of the County of —, and State of —, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever — may have acquired, in, through or by a certain — deed, bearing date the — day of —, A. D., 18—, and recorded in the recorder's office of — County, in book —, page — of — records, to the premises therein described, as follows, to-wit: —

together with all the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Witness — hand and seal this — day of —, A. D., 18—.

(Signature) [SEAL.]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL.

I, A. B. —, of —, in the County of —, and State of —, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament; and I hereby revoke all former wills made by me.

First. I direct that my funeral expenses and all my just debts be fully paid.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath unto my beloved wife, —, in addition to all dower interests which she may have in real estate, at any time, owned by me, one thousand dollars in money, to be paid her within one year after my decease.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath unto my beloved son, —, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Fourth. I give, devise and bequeath unto my beloved daughters, share and share alike, my home farm, described as follows, to-wit:

Fifth. All the residue of my property of every kind and description, I give and devise unto my said children, to be divided in equal parts between them.

Sixth. I hereby constitute and appoint my said wife, ———, and my said son, ———, executors of this will.

In witness whereof I, A. B., have hereunto set my hand and seal this ——— day of ———, A. D., 18—. A. B. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said A. B. as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us, who, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, and at his request, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

J. G. } State here residence
R. S. } of each witness.

FORM OF CODICIL.

Whereas, I, A. B., of the County of ———, and State of ———, did make my last will in writing, bearing date the ——— day of ———, 18—, and did thereby provide (here insert the provision proposed to be changed).

Now, instead of said provision, I give, devise and bequeath to, etc.

And I declare this to be a codicil to my said last will and testament.

In witness whereof I, A. B., have hereunto set my hand and seal this ——— day of ———, A. D., 18—. A. B. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said A. B., as and for a codicil to his last will and testament in the presence of us, who, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, and at his request, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

M. P. } Here state residence
W. H. } of each witness.

PART III.

HISTORY OF PEORIA COUNTY.

PROLOGUE.

Less than three-quarters of a century ago, the territory included in Peoria county was a wilderness, to the interior of which no white man had ever penetrated. From a savage wild, marked only by the Indian villages and traces of the bloody conflicts of their tribes, the histories of which were recorded on rude, unspeaking tablets of stone or in dumb mounds of earth, the wilderness has become a center of civilization—the home and school of soldiers, statesmen, scientists, learned judges, eloquent ministers, distinguished orators—men known and honored, not only at home, but among the titled dignitaries of the old world. Schools, colleges, churches and busy manufactories, highly cultivated and princely farms and farm houses, mark the camping places and battle grounds of the wild red men who once held dominion over these prairie plains, forest-covered hills and picturesque valleys. Cities, towns and villages occupy the places once dotted over with Indian wigwams. Great iron bridges, triumphs of engineering skill, span the rivers where once bark canoes served as ferries for the wild men, their women and children. The stillness of morning hours, once awakened by the guttural tones of savage hordes, is now broken by the music of steam-driven printing presses, from which a daily epitome of the world's history is issued with the rising of every sun. Railroad and telegraph lines, adjuncts and agencies of the highest type of civilization and intelligence, mark the courses of the trails the Indians made from village to village, from forest to stream, or “over the hills and far away.”

Of the land-marks of the “long ago,” but few are left as the children of the forest and prairie wilds left them, when white men despoiled them of their possessions, and drove them to other homes and hunting grounds.

There are a few person still living in Peoria county who witnessed the sight of a remnant of a race of men departing forever from their early homes, and some of them, as well as some of the younger generation, will, no doubt, be disposed to sneer at the pen which finds a source of melancholy in the contemplation of such an event. But great minds have suggested, and worthy hands have written lines of living power upon this theme; nor can the harsh character of fact denude the subject of a glamor which poetry and romance have cast around the dusky victim and his fate. There is a grandeur in the record of the race which the stern force of truth is powerless to dispel.

As a State Illinois dates from the 3d day of December, 1818—sixty-one years ago in December of 1879. The permanent settlement of the territory included in Peoria county commenced in the Spring of 1819—a little more than sixty years ago, at the time of this writing (Sept. 1879), so that the admission of Illinois as a State and the settlement of Peoria county by Americans, date from almost the same time.

These sixty years have been full of change and of history. The early history of the Territory and of the State has been as elaborately followed as the compass of a volume

of this character will permit, and we come now to the local history of the county. Fortunately for the purposes of this undertaking, some of the first settlers are still living, to guide our thoughts from the very first to the present. Besides venerable and worthy JOSIAH FULTON, there are still others of the pioneers and early settlers who are within accessible range of the writer, so that he hopes this part of his offering will be accurate and complete in every detail.

If a reliable history of the county is ever written, it must be written while those who are a part of that history are still living. One by one they are passing away, and it will not be long until there will be none left to assist in gathering up the fragments of history that lie scattered along the course of six decades. "If we had realized, in those early days," remarked one of the these pioneers to the writer, "that we were making history, a detailed record of events would have been transcribed from week to week. But what incentive had we for such a task? There were no startling incidents in our daily lives. Many of us came here supposing this would only be a temporary abiding-place. It was a struggle for existence. For one of us to have predicted the development of the country to its present condition within the lifetime of any of the settlers from 1820 to 1830, or even later, would have been ample ground for writing him down as either a silly dreamer or a positive lunatic. We began on so small a scale that the idea of preserving our movements in the form of a record never entered our minds. Had we the same experience to go through with again, we would profit by our mistakes and negligences of the past, and be able to produce reliable data for the historians who would come after us."

The history of a county is usually little more than the compilation of imperfect records, partial traditions and vague legends. Very few of the counties have preserved, with proper care, the archives of the earliest days of their existence. As a rule, society was crude, and men were unsuited by inexperience to places of official responsibility. No one thought the careless transcripts of primary meetings would one day form the staple of history. The duty of scribe was irksome to most of the pioneers, when necessity compelled some written evidence of organizing transactions; and short and incomplete were the minutes of almost every public assembly.

History is but a record of to-day, when time's leaf shall have been turned over for to-morrow's writing. Each act in one's life may be a topic of importance in the pages yet to be written. Nothing is too trivial or uninteresting in the routine of affairs of those who mingle with public men, to be unworthy of a place in the diary of the local recorder of events. Some minor matter may serve to corroborate and affirm the time and method of a far greater occurrence.

Brief, indeed, were the days between the era of savagery and the era of civilization. But, short as it may seem, the intervening period of time was sufficient for the sowing of seeds which ripened into the fulness of a plentiful harvest. The hand of intelligent man was laid upon this region but yesterday as it were; to-day, one beholds the finest and best tilled farms, the richest orchards, the most substantial buildings, and the newest implements of husbandry the ingenuity of man has devised.

Where once the fierce blasts of Winter howled with increasing velocity over unobstructed plains, thick groves of timber now stands as barriers between man and the elements, in silent protest against their forces. Modern inventive genius has found a way to meet the requirements for fences. The mines of coal that underlie nearly every foot of the county afford an inexhaustible supply of fuel, so that the timber groves are prized more for the sake of their protective qualities than for the intrinsic worth of their products. Where once the single camp fire of the lonely hunter wreathed its slender spire of smoke as he reposed, solitary and silent, near the haunts of the deer, now ascend the choking fumes of many furnaces, as they glow and roar in the busy centers of manufacture.

Wealth has succeeded poverty, and privation has given way to comfort. The children of the pioneers have grown up surrounded by refining influence, and bear the stamp of training in a broader school than it was the privilege or the fortune of their parents to attend. Books and music have their appropriate places in almost every farm-house, and social intercourse is no longer restricted to the range of ox-cart communication. The finest horses, the choicest animals, the largest herds graze in rich pastures. It is no longer necessary to "turn the cattle into the big lot," as one of the pioneers expressed his early method as caring for his patient oxen. Fences mark the boundaries and subdivision of farms. As year succeeded year, flocks and herds increased in number and condition, and are still increasing; and the markets of the East, nay, of Europe, find profit in choosing from the cattle of a thousand pastures.

Where the settlers were compelled to traverse the country overland, ascend or descend the river for hundreds of miles for flour and provisions, consuming days, and even weeks, in tedious journeys, there are now busy mills, which, besides supplying the local needs of communities, help to increase the commerce of the country by shipments to other and distant localities. Nor is it longer necessary to rely upon the uncertain visits of neighbors to distant post-offices and the fortunate possession of a quarter of a dollar, to secure a letter from friends in the old home. The system of postal delivery reaches the farther limits of the country, and letter postage is reduced from twenty-five cents to less than one-eighth of that sum, and the rapid transit of news matter is an established certainty, accepted without astonishment, or even a second thought. From surprise and interest manifested when the mail *did* come, it has changed to wonder when it *don't* come to the very minute of schedule time. From an occasional weekly newspaper, taken from some of the older States forty years ago, almost every household reads the daily and weekly publications, issued from steam presses in their own midst. These publications, too, take high rank among the thousands of other newspapers of the State and nation. They are conducted by gentlemen and ladies of culture, and carry the news from the four quarters of the earth to the remotest hamlet. Telegraphic wires bring to the very doors and counting rooms of business houses tidings from the great commercial centers, and tell producer and dealer when and how to dispose of the enormous products of factory and farm. Telephones connect office with office and residence with residence, so that friends living in remote quarters of cities can *visit* and converse with friends without leaving their respective domiciles. Banking institutions of solid worth exist in almost every town and village in the county, and monetary matters are conducted on as large a scale as in many an Eastern city founded more than a hundred and fifty years ago. Social clubs and amusement societies relieve the routine of business after the approved methods of cosmopolitans. Secret societies flourish and celebrate their mystic rites in richly-appointed lodge rooms, and hold honored rank among the general bodies of their respective orders.

Social circles are as brilliant and cultured in character as any that grace the *salons* of Eastern capitals. Wealth and refinement are evidenced in the bearing of the people. The honest house-wife of the olden time may look with distrust upon the grander display of civil ceremonies, but is powerless to stay the tide as it sets toward the obliteration of simple habits. There may be much truth in the oft-repeated assurance that "girls were worth more in the early days," if the estimate of excellence be based upon physical prowess and domestic "faculty;" but it must be remembered that each generation plays its separate part in the drama of life. As the poet has written of individuals,

" * * * All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts."

So is society constituted upon a plan that places each succeeding generation or division

in a *role* different from that which preceded it. The standard by which to measure woman's might to-day is not that which tested her qualities as a pioneer, but rather that which proves the use she has made of the advantages of the present. It would be as just to condemn the young man of to-day because he is not drilled in woodcraft and able to read the marks of Nature like the wild red man. The fathers who paved the way for the introduction of modern ideas needed, perforce, to know the signs by which the Indian chief governed the warriors of his band. But those symbols are obsolete now, and would encumber the mind with useless information.

The man whose genius introduced the principles of mechanics into the working of farms signed the last pages of the first volume of the history of the pioneers and inaugurated a new era, from which the present power of man must be calculated. The farmer who tills a thousand acres now, is surely no weaker than he whose limits were one hundred in the "good old days." Yet the muscular development has not increased during the years that are covered by this history. It is mind, not matter, which governs, and the tendency of this age, which is truly termed the mediæval, is to produce maximum results from minimum forces. The laborious methods of planting and harvesting by hand have given way to the more admirable plan of employing mechanical devices to do the work.

Peoria county ranks her neighboring counties in just the degree that her intelligence has progressed. The end is far away, for the improvements over the original settlement are insignificant compared with the capabilities of her men and the possibilities of her resources. Nature has lavished abundant wealth upon her, and it remains for man to extract it from the earth. The farms are inexhaustible in productive returns, if properly cultivated. The future promises much more marked changes in every branch of trade and commerce, and there remains for her inhabitants a golden and enviable harvest of results.

Pleasant for situation, rich in material wealth, peopled by intelligent men and abounding in an atmosphere of mental health, the County of Peoria is destined to occupy, in time to come as it has in the past, a leading position in the Great Northwest. The responsibility of working out and maintaining this destiny is entrusted to good and true men; and the dawn of the twentieth century will behold in this far region a source of constant pride.

To the brave pioneers who planted the standard of civilization in the fairest part of the country of the Peorias, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos, and the early and subsequent settlers who followed them until the wilderness was reduced to fruitful fields, belongs the honor of working out the great changes herein noted. To the men and women who came and dwelt in sod houses and log cabins, who subsisted on hominy and wild game till farms were started and made sufficiently productive to afford better fare: who slept on prairie bedsteads; who clothed their feet in buck-skin moccasins, and their bodies in garments of the same, or fabrics entirely the result of their own handwork, belongs the honor of laying the foundations of and giving strength and vitality to that forward movement that filled the country with wealth and prosperity. They began the work of converting the wild lands into civilized abodes with no other assistance than stout hearts and brawny arms. The patient ox, the sharp axe, the primitive hoe, the old-fashioned hand sickle, grain cradle, and the scythe were their only dependence. Machine art in the cultivation of farms was but an embryo thought in the minds of inventors, and those who favored the development of that thought into the perfection of machinery for planting, tilling and harvesting crops of grain, and its innovation upon time-followed customs, were tabooed and regarded with pitiful astonishment.

But more than all else, the pioneers who made the first bold strokes for homes in the beautiful country of the Peorias were almost without an exception, poor. Had there been unlimited numbers of approved appliances for agriculture at their very doors, they

could not have availed themselves of the opportunities from lack of means. And therein lies the pith and marrow of the credit due this advance guard. From nothing but that which nature lavishly supplied, they builded strong and well. They labored with the industrious energy of heroes, and deserved the reward of veterans.

The speculator and the capitalist who bought large tracts of land and allowed it to remain as nature left it, never added a single dollar to the acquired wealth of the country. Their possessions increase in value as the pioneers and early settlers improved the lands upon which they settled to make homes. Not to the men who, by some turn of fortune's wheel become possessed of "corner lots" and hold them for an advance in prices, belongs the honor of building cities, but to the liberal, sometimes almost reckless, enterprising men with more heart and energy than love of gain, is that honor due.

There is still another class that play a conspicuous part in the growth, development and progress of country, towns and cities, and that is the bold, ambitious men who *start* pioneer newspapers. We say *start*, because but few of them continue their undertakings for any great length of time. Their efforts are not appreciated, and their journals are allowed to die for want of support. The sickliest issue of the sickliest newspaper ever printed accomplishes more to invite attention to the locality in which it is published, than a thousand letters from friends to friends. There is not a newspaper printed in Peoria county to-day, no matter how dyspeptic or seemingly reckless its editor, but is doing more to foster the country's "boom," maintain its supremacy and encourage the enterprises of big hearted men than all other agencies combined. And yet no class of men receive a stingier acknowledgment. Uncounted thousands of dollars have been sunk, ambitions crushed, constitutions shattered and lives wasted by individuals in newspaper enterprises, but these personal sacrifices have always been the country's gain. The pioneer journalists are civilization's most faithful sentinels, and their memory deserves to be enthroned in the grateful hearts of an intelligent posterity.

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY OF PEORIA COUNTY.

Area — Coal Measures — Progression — Archeology — Origin of the Prairies — Economical Geology — Private Collections.

[The author of this chapter, Mr. William Gifford, of Radnor township, has been a resident of Peoria county for nearly half a century. Mr. Gifford began the study of geology in early life, and the cultivation of his innate scientific taste developed the desire for research and investigation almost to a passion; and though he is far advanced in years his thirst for knowledge is unabated. While searching out the hidden mysteries and unlocking the secrets of the hills and rocks in Peoria and other counties, Mr. G. has surrounded himself with the best works of the ablest authors on his favorite science, and hence comes to the task fully prepared to speak authoritatively, and to instruct and edify. "The article will be found concise, able and accurate, and well worth a careful perusal." — Ed.]

AREA.

Peoria county contains an area of about six hundred and thirty square miles. As an agricultural region it takes rank with the best counties in the State.

The cretaceous and tertiary periods are not represented in this or adjacent counties. They were probably lost by denudation, together with some of the upper coal veins, during the long and turbulent ice period.

The four divisions of the Quaternary are well defined. They rest directly on the

upper carboniferous, a coal measure. The alluvial deposits are confined chiefly to the right bank of the Illinois river, forming a terrace of about twenty-four square miles, called LaSalle prairie, one of the best corn-producing sections of Illinois.

COAL MEASURES.

The great geological feature of Peoria county consists in its coal measures, which are co-extensive with its borders. Only two veins (four and six) are worked to any extent. Coal from vein four is brought to the surface by horizontal tunnels at an expense of one cent per bushel, and half a cent in localities where it can be stripped. At no place in Illinois, or perhaps in the world, can coal be mined and brought to market so cheaply as in this county. It is now delivered to consumers in the city of Peoria for one dollar and fifty cents per ton. The thickness of this vein is from three feet ten to four feet eight inches, and is generally covered with a ferruginous shale, and concretions of bi-sulphuret of iron, richly stored with marine fossils, which are eagerly sought for by scientists. Its horizon is thirty-two feet above low water of the Illinois river.

Coal vein six is also worked with little labor, by horizontal tunnels. It is sixty-two feet above coal vein four, and is a good *blacksmith* coal, makes a hard vitreous coke, and is exclusively used in Peoria and contiguous cities for making gas. It contains but little pyrite, and in most localities has a good limestone covering. One distinctive mark of this vein is a clay seam, or parting, from one to two inches thick, dividing the coal horizontally into two equal sections. The fossils overlying this vein are well preserved and species numerous: among the most common are *Nyalena angulata*, *Pleuratomania carbonana*, *Solenomia radiata*, and *Productus pratteninus*.

Coal vein five has no reliable outcrop in this county, but its horizon is well defined in the towns of Limestone, Jubilee, and Kickapoo by its characteristic fossils — *Fusulina ventricosa*, *Hemipuntites crasa*, *Chonetes messeloba*, etc. The horizon of this vein has furnished a number of fossil coal plants, which have been figured and described by Leo Lesquereux, and are now being published by the State of Pennsylvania.

Coal veins seven, eight and nine are the only other veins represented in this county above the Illinois river, and they are too thin for mining and not easily stripped coal.

The horizon of coal vein nine in this county has given to paleontologists the most perfect coal-measure fossils found in this State, if not in the world. Coal vein three lies one hundred and thirty-three feet below four, consequently about one hundred and twenty feet below the Illinois river. It is about three feet thick, and is considered a good coal. It is not worked in this county. One hundred and twelve feet below three, a coal vein was reached in Voris' boring—opposite to Peoria—three feet thick, which is considered coal vein one of the Illinois coal field, and the base of the coal measure resting on the conglomerate, twenty feet above the St. Louis limestone. Coal vein two has not been explored in Peoria county, but crops out on Spoon river in the southwest part of Fulton county.

PROGRESSION.

It is within the memory of many now living, this writer not excepted, when the church, the hall and even the district school house, was refused by those in authority to the lecturer on geology. The able and efficient James Hall, A. M., has been indignantly refused the use of a district school house in the Empire State—New York—to start a geological class. They feared—they knew not what. During the last fifty years public opinion has been more tolerant and the geologist now walks side by side with those who love the creative God and study his works. Let us go back in the history of this planet, not to its creation, for that is beyond mortal wisdom, but to the commencement of the carboniferous period when the surface of the earth was hidden from the sun by the carbon and noxious gases, extending a greater distance than our atmosphere: a single breath of

which would have been fatal to any air-breathing animals. "Darkness reigned supreme." It was the commencement of a new area, a time when the Almighty scattered the seeds of the coal plants with His bountiful hand. The ferns, lepidodendrons, stigmanes, sigelaries, calamites and thousands of others, flowering plants and mosses to be harvested into His crucible to form coal.

Every year the mingled mass of vegetation was deposited, on the bog or marsh, to be by and by transformed into hard combustible matter, by the slow process of decomposition. The internal heat of the earth kept the surface continually warm: vegetation grew profusely night and day until enough had been harvested by the cycle of time to form a vein of coal; then by the oscillation of the earth's surface it was thrown down and the ocean breaking through its barriers washed impetuously into the sunken basin covering up the coal plants with sand, mud and gravel, which in time, became rock as the coal field sunk to a greater depth beneath the ocean. That rock serves as a protection to the miner as he now digs the coal from beneath it.

The decomposition of fibrous plants in contact with atmospheric air absorbed carbonic acid; the internal heat of the earth and the pressure of the ocean drove off the carbonic acid gas, but left a large percentage of fixed carbon, which, combining with other chemical agencies, completed coal vein one.

Time passed on, and the surface was again exposed. The ocean receded, vegetation for another vein of coal started, and in like manner was submerged. Again and again was the same formula carried on, until twelve or more veins of coal had been formed and safely covered up for the future use of man, constituting a vertical section of fifteen hundred feet, called the coal measure, and the carboniferous period was closed and the making of mineral coal on this planet was finished; the materials used up, the process abandoned.

As the carbon in the coal was chiefly taken from the atmosphere, it became purer; air-breathing animals were placed on the earth; serpents and reptiles of enormous size had undisputed sway over land and sea; but they gave place to other forms of life at the close of the Uraic or Reptilian period. The Cretaceous and Tertiary periods had their allotted time, and then followed a long and turbulent ice period, finishing up the surface for what the earth was created, the *abode of man*. Not alone in Peoria county nor in North America, but in all parts of the earth, in her hidden and capacious chambers was stored the product of coal gleaned from all vegetable matter for thousands of years, and and thousands of years again passed before those hidden chambers were revealed to man. Simultaneous with the invention of the steam engine came the discovery of those hidden coal fields; and who, but those so blinded by ignorance and unbelief, but can trace the hand of Omnipotence in treasuring up fuel for the use of man when he most needed it? It was reserved for "the fool to say in his heart there is no God."

In naming the horizon of a coal vein the geologist can not depend entirely upon the resemblance of its outcrop, or even its analysis to a similar vein in some other location. It is not unfrequently the case that a chemical analysis from different parts of the same vein gives a different result. As a reason it may be said that small annual coal plants in one locality would contain an excess of volatile matter, and the woody fibre of large plants and trunks of trees in another more fixed carbon. Neither must we rely implicitly on the overlying fossils, for some, the *spirifer concoloratus*, *athyris subtilis* and others accompany each vein in the coal measure; but the underlying fire clay and the shale, rock or limestone covering furnish other proof of identification and the observant student is not often misled. In all large bodies of water, lime, magnesia, soda and silica are held in solution mostly, as carbonates and sulphates. The carbonates are more readily precipitated in warm water, the sulphates in cold. Hence the diversity of sedimentary rocks on the same horizon may in part, be attributed to that.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Peoria county contains ample evidence of two distinct races of pre-historic men. The first were the Mound Builders, the latter were cave dwellers, and both appear to have passed away before the advent of the more recent American Indians. Of the former history is silent, and of tradition there is none; but they have left evidence that this country was inhabited during or at the close of the Miocene period: a time so far back that no one presumes to compute it.

The evidence of the great antiquity of man is cumulative, and comes from all parts of the inhabited world. The Mound Builders were sun worshippers, and from the peculiar arrangement of their earth works, some believe they also invoked a Triune god. On the left bank of the Illinois river, opposite to Peoria county, there are two groups of mounds. They are on both sides of Black Patridge creek, where it empties into the Illinois river. In both groups, standing on the highest point overlooking the river, are three mounds, fifty-four feet from center to center, equilateral, subtending an angle of one hundred and twenty degrees, with one angle pointing to the east. Back of them, and further from the river, are fortifications and burial mounds. On the right bank of the Illinois river, nine miles north, are two other groups similar in all respects, the measurement of the latter filled the measurement of the former, with one angle pointing to the rising sun. Back of these are also earth works and burial mounds. In front of the triangular mounds, and between them and the Illinois river, there has evidently been a fearful battle between two large bodies of contestants. On an area of not more than ten acres over two bushels of stone arrows and spear points have been picked up, and about five hundred battle axes, many of the latter broken, showing a hand-to-hand encounter, and that "man's inhumanity to man" has had early precedents.

In other parts of the country, at Kingston, Kickapoo and Jubilee, the tillers of the soil will point to the field where the plow turns up with every furrow the spear, arrow and battle ax.

A half mile below Chillicothe, and thirty rods from the Illinois river, a mound was opened which proved to be a sacrificial mound. It was circular, sixty-six feet in diameter, and six feet high. At the base, twenty inches below the surface of adjoining prairie and resting on the terrace drift, was the altar tablet, formed of water-worn igneous boulders of from four to six pounds, placed compactly side by side on a smooth and level surface. On this tablet was what appeared to be indurated ashes. The amount was estimated at eighty or one hundred tons. In this mass, which the pick would remove no more than the same blow would of solid ice, was found, by the aid of a strong lens, minute crystal of prussiate of potash, fragments of carbonized bones, charcoal, gravel and oxide of iron. (For chemical analysis see appendix marked A.) In the center of the mound, three feet below the surface, were two skeletons, one an adult, the other an infant, presumably, mother and child, the latter resting on the lap of the former, a covering of clay two inches thick, which had been indurated, covered the skeletons. A rude silver buckle on the up-turned forehead, and a perforated steel shuttle on the left side of the head, were all the relics obtained. From the materials which encompassed the bones outside of the clay casket, it is supposed to be an intrusive burial; they were coarse sand and gravel, and fragments of fresh water shells, mostly unias. Three other mounds have been opened, one at Peoria and two at Mossville, in this county, each with an infant skeleton lying in the lap of a female. Was the mother sacrificed for her child, or the child for the mother?

Some idea of the antiquity of this last burial may be formed from the fact that the whole surface of the mound and the adjoining prairie was covered to the depth of twenty inches, with a fine black loessine deposit; and like undrifted snow, resting comfortable on the terrace drift.

Other evidences of the antiquity of man was found by Doctor Ziller, of Spring Bay. Sixty-three feet below the surface was discovered, by a land slide, several stone implements. Thirty feet of the upper section was loose and thirty-three feet terrace drift. At the base of the latter, and resting on the boulder drift, was found those singular implements. They are made of chert, four inches long, two inches broad and seven-tenths of an inch thick; pointed at each end; the sides slightly curved outward, with a rough serrated edge. They must have been left there at the close of the Myocene period. Were they transported by ice, the upsetting of a canoe, or by man? Seven of them are preserved.

Other evidence of the antiquity of the Mound Builders is found in the surface markings of their pottery. The writer has a piece in his cabinet that represents a species of *Lepidodeudson simplex*, a fern that grew in the upper carboniferous period. It is no accidental resemblance, but line after line is traced with unerring accuracy.

Of the cave-dwellers but little is known. On section eight in Jubilee township, near a perpetual spring, a large number of subterranean chambers have been explored — most of them have fallen in. That these were the abode of men is proven by the implements found in and about them, consisting of pottery of various patterns, stone spear points, arrows, and battle axes. When the writer surveyed them as many as twenty of the underground caves were seen. Four miles southeast of this group of earth-houses, on land owned by Mr. Joseph Stewart, a large number are to be seen. They are near a never-freezing spring. The outer chambers in the last group have all fallen in, and they now resemble a long disused coal shaft. On the right bank of the Illinois river, three miles below Rome, a great number of these caves can be found at this time, some of which are stoned up and arched over with water-worn drift boulders of unequal size. Most of these have fallen in, disclosing to the casual observer nothing but a sudden depression of the surface, and a portion of the stone wall. These are also near never-failing springs. On a small terrace-drift prairie four miles above Peoria, one of these caves was opened, and in it was found a skeleton, in a recumbent position, as if he had lain down from exhaustion or disease, to die. Beside the skeleton were the broken bones of some animal, from which the marrow had been scraped by some pointed instrument; some pieces were scraped from the inside to half their thickness. Arrow points, stone beads, pipes, cooking utensils, made from clay, and pulverized shells were found in this subterranean chamber, with ashes and charred wood. In summing up what little evidence we have brought to light in this country, the cave-dwellers appear to have been an indolent race, with little or no energy, content to live like brutes, and most likely nocturnal in their habits.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

Peoria county is largely prairie. The timber is confined to the bluffs, ravines and river bottoms. Of the origin of prairies nearly as many theories have been advanced as there are writers on the subject. One is, "that a dew drop assuming the form of a lens sets on fire the grass of the prairie." But a dew drop does not assume the form of a lens. The nearest approach is hemispherical, which would have no more burning property than a bubble on the ocean. As well might it be said that the sun shining through the rain drops of a retreating thunder storm produces the lightning. Again, as the grass must necessarily be wet when the dew drops are on it, there would be danger of *that kind of fire* communicating to brooks, streams and rivers, and as a sequence set the ocean on fire, sapping the foundation of dews. If the sun by any means could set the prairie on fire, why are not our grain fields and meadows burned over every year?

Prairies were made by the same creative God that made our coal fields, our stone quarries and our forest grounds; and they were made for the use of man. The lessons that geologists have failed to teach, the husbandman has been swift to learn. Although

prairies are of aqueous origin, they are not perfectly level, but have a gentle rolling or undulating surface, on which no surplus water can remain. That they are not adapted to the growth of trees, every farmer who has planted an orchard knows: a larger per cent. dying the first year, and in a few years his orchard is decimated. But although trees grow reluctantly on the prairies, they are and always will be the garden of the world for all other vegetation the climate will permit to grow.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Coal veins four and six, with an aggregate thickness of nine feet underlying the entire area of the county, and are above the horizon of the Illinois river: the banks of the Kickapoo and its tributaries, and the bluffs of the Illinois, afford facilities for mining by horizon tunnels.

Building stone of an inferior quality is found in great abundance on the right bank of the Kickapoo. It is a soft ferruginous sandstone, which has been used in building cellars, curbing wells and abutments for bridges: but it is not reliable on account of the unequal hardness in different parts of the same quarry. Of limestone there is an inexhaustible amount; and when burnt it makes a cement, which for strength and durability can not be surpassed in the State. There is also in the town of Rosefield a fresh-water limestone that makes an excellent building material, splitting out in slabs of an equal thickness, as smooth as if sawed. Where exposed to frost and rain for twenty years and upwards it has stood a better test than the Joliet or Silurian limestone. On the south-east of section three, in Logan township, there is a quarry of variegated limestone, which, on being polished, presents a handsomer surface than any of the Vermont marble.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.

Besides the collections of the Scientific Association noted elsewhere in this work, there are several interesting private collections in Peoria county. The largest of these is that of William Gifford, whose cabinet embraces the following, with other classified fossils:

Lower Silurian, 215 specimens; Upper Silurian, 115; sub-carboniferous, 150; coal measure, 290; Devonian, 135; Cretaceous, 300; Tertiary, 210; making an aggregate of 1,415 specimens. In addition to these he has an extensive cabinet of minerals and marine and fresh water shells, collected from all parts of the world.

The cabinet of Dr. W. H. Chapman ranks next to his in magnitude. The Doctor is a gentleman of superior education, and having a taste for scientific study, has spared neither pains nor money to make his collection perfect.

Miss Emma Smith also has a fine private collection; and is making a speciality of the study of geology, in which she already ranks high among scientists. She has been solicited by an Eastern publishing house to prepare a primary work on geology, with the hope that such a work may soon find a place in the public schools.

Miss Mary E. Stringer, of Kickapoo township, has the nucleus of a choice collection; and displays remarkable zeal in her pursuit of scientific knowledge.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY HISTORY—FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

1673: Marquette and Joliet — Their Voyage up the Illinois River — Loss of the Diary of their Tour of Discovery — Joliet's Report to Frontinac. 1679: LaSalle, Hennepin, and Tonti — Their Voyage to Illinois — From Green Bay, Wisconsin, to South Bend, Indiana — Down the Kankakee River to the Illinois — Indian Village at Utica — New Year's Day, 1680 — Arrival in Lake Peoria — Surprise of the Indians — Strategy of LaSalle — Distrust of the Indians — Mutiny and Desertion — Fort Crevecoeur — Preaching Among the Indians — Hennepin's Departure to Explore the Upper Mississippi — LaSalle's Return to Canada — Indian Against Indian — Tonti's Flight to Green Bay — Destruction of Fort Crevecoeur — Return of LaSalle — The French Settlement — Old Village of Peoria — Charge of Treason Against the French Inhabitants — Craig's Expedition Against the French and Indians — Letter of Governor Edwards to Secretary of War Eustis — Destruction of the Village — Population of the Village — Second Expedition to Peoria — Fort Clark — Colonel Hubbard — Destruction of Fort Clark.

From the time the world was created until the latter part of the seventeenth century, the history of the land of the Peorias was a lost volume. There are neither legends nor traditions to guide the mind and the pen of the historian in describing the condition of the country or the habits and pursuits of the people previous to the date of which we write. Vain would be the search for some tangible evidence of a higher type of humanity than the races or tribes known in history as North American Indians. True, the discoveries in archaeology furnish data for conjecture, but scarcely more. Hence we must accept the history of the country as beginning when Marquette and Joliet, the missionaries of French civilization, ascended the Illinois river, on their return to Canada from the discovery of the Mississippi river in 1673.

The exact date of their passage through Lake Peoria has not been preserved, but from the best accessible evidence it is fair to presume that it was during the last days of the month of August, or the first days of the month of September, A. D., 1673. This conclusion is reached from the following facts:

It is known that these brave explorers descended the Mississippi river as far as the Arkansas, which they reached about the middle of July. They had been on the river four weeks, and concluded they had descended far enough to decide that its outlet was on the Atlantic side of the continent. Their provisions were nearly exhausted, and they also feared if they visited the river below they might be killed by the savages, and the benefit of their discovery lost.

Influenced by these considerations they determined to retrace their steps. Leaving the Arkansas village, they forced their way up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois river, where they learned from the Indians that the latter stream afforded a shorter and more direct route to the lakes than the route by which they had descended. Acting upon this information they entered the Illinois river and found that, besides being much more direct, its current offered less resistance to their light canoes than the current of the Mississippi. Passing far up the river they stopped at an Indian town called Kas-kas-kia, which name, afterwards transferred to a different locality, became noted as the first capital of the Territory of Illinois. At Kaskaskia they secured a chief and some of his men to conduct them to Lake Michigan and proceeded hither by way of the Illinois, Des-plaines and Chicago rivers. Following the west shore of the lake they entered Green Bay the latter part of September.

Marquette stopped at the mission at the head of the bay to recover his failing health, while Joliet hastened on to Quebec to report their discoveries. At the foot of the rapids above Montreal his canoe was capsized, and he lost the manuscript containing an account

of their discoveries and two of his men. He said in a letter to Governor Frontenac: "I had escaped every peril from the Indians; I had passed forty-two rapids, and was on the point of disembarking, full of joy at the success of so long and difficult an undertaking, when my canoe capsized after all the danger seemed over. I lost my two men and box of papers within sight of the first French settlement, which I had left almost two years before. Nothing remains to me now but my life and the ardent desire to employ it on any service you may please to direct."

The loss of the papers here mentioned leaves analogy to supply the date when these bold adventurers passed up through Lake Peoria and probably landed at the place where the American settlement of Peoria county was commenced one hundred and forty-six years later. "Nowhere on this journey," Marquette wrote, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, ducks, parrots, and even beavers, as on the Illinois river."

Robert de LaSalle, Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan monk, and Henri Tonti, an Italian, were the next white men to visit this region. This trip was commenced up Lake Erie, on the 7th day of August, 1679. They passed over that lake, through the straits beyond and into Lake Huron, where they encountered heavy storms. They remained some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and then passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans," of the French.*

They remained at Green Bay until the 3d day of December of that year, and then, with thirty-three men—thirty working men and three monks—commenced ascending the St. Joseph river. The margins of the stream were glassed with sheets of ice, and the forests were gray and bare. In four days they reached the present site of South Bend, Indiana, and began looking for the Indian trail leading across the portage to the Kankakee river.† While hunting for this path, LaSalle became bewildered and did not find his way back to camp until the next afternoon. The path was found, and, with a Mashingan Indian for a guide, it was not long until the portage was crossed, and the party stood on the bank of the Kankakee, which zig-zagged its way among tufts of tall grass and clumps of elder. The current channel was so narrow that a man could easily jump across it, but they launched their canoes and started down its sluggish waters—the water was so shallow that the voyagers seemed sailing along on the surface of the ground, while their evening shadows, unobstructed by banks, fell far beyond their canoes, and trooped like huge phantoms along by their side. By and by it grew to be a considerable stream from the drainage of miry barrens and reedy marshes skirting the banks. Then came prairies and woodlands recently scorched by the fires of Indian hunters, and here and there deeply scarred with the trails of buffaloes. They continued on down the river by easy stages until they entered the Illinois. They were then in the grazing places and home of the deer, but now wonderfully transformed into scenes of agricultural thrift. On the right, they passed Buffalo Rock, a favorite resort with the Indians. Farther down on the left, was seen a towering promontory, beautifully crested with trees, and destined to be crowned with the bulwarks of an impregnable fortress, and now known as Starved Rock, fuller mention of which is elsewhere made. A short distance below, standing on the right bank, was the principal village of the Illinois Indians—Utica, LaSalle county—but the inhabitants were absent, and their village was a voiceless solitude. The *voyageurs* went on shore, and being pressed for food, they took a sufficient quantity of

* Tonti's father had been Governor of Gaeta, but had fled to France to escape the political convulsions of his native country. He was an able financier, and the author of the system of life insurance, known as Tontine.

† The Indian name for this river was *Theritz*, which means *raft*, and was so named because of a tribe of Indians of that name who dwelt about its source, but who were more commonly called Menomogans. The French commenced their Kankakee, which was corrupted to Kankakee. It is a sluggish, tortuous stream, with very low banks, and overflows and renders useless thousands of acres of land in LaSalle, Starke, Jasper, Lake, and Porter counties, in Indiana.

corn, which they found hidden away in pits, to supply their immediate needs, and then re-embarked and passed on down the river.

"This day [January 1, 1680, wrote Hennepin in his journal] we went through a lake formed by the river, about seven leagues long and one broad. The savages call that place Pimiteoni; that is, in their language, where there is an abundance of fat beasts. When the river of the Illinois freezes, which is but seldom, it freezes only to this lake, and never from there to the Mississippi, into which this river falls. We found ourselves on a sudden in their camp, which took up two sides of the river. M. de LaSalle ordered his men immediately to make their arms ready and brought his canoes on a line, placing himself to the right, and M. Tonti to the left, so that we took almost the whole breadth of the river. The Illinois, who had not discovered our fleet of eight canoes, were very much surprised to see us coming so swiftly upon them, for the stream is very rapid at this place. Some ran for their arms, but the most of them took to flight, with horrid cries and howlings.

"The current brought us, in the meantime, to their camp, and M. LaSalle went the very first ashore, followed by his men, which increased the consternation of his savages, whom we might have easily defeated, but as it was not our design, we made a halt to give them time to recover themselves, and see that we were no enemies. M. LaSalle might have prevented their consternation by showing his calumet, or pipe of peace, but he was afraid the savages would impute it to our weakness."

The Indians were distrustful and LaSalle's men become troublesome and mutinous, and it soon became evident to him that there were secret movements to foment ill-will towards him and his enterprise in the minds of the better disposed of his followers. Under these circumstances he determined to build a fort as a precautionary measure of safety. The ground selected for the fort, which was called Crevecoeur—meaning Broken Heart—was on the site now occupied by the Fort Clark Elevator, in the city of Peoria. The distrust of the Indians was finally overcome, and the new fortification served more the purposes of a place of worship than as a place of protection against hostile foes. Hennepin, as long as he remained, preached to the Indians twice on the Sabbath, chanted vespers, and regretted that the absence of wine prevented the celebration of mass.

Such was the first French occupation of the territory embraced in the present limits of Illinois. For many years after the erection of Fort Crevecoeur the country remained the home of the Indians and pasture grounds for animals native to the soil, and herbs and grasses.

On the last day of February, 1680, Hennepin and two companions, Accan and Du-Gay, left Fort Crevecoeur to make a tour of the Upper Mississippi. Two days later, March 2d, LaSalle set out on a return trip to Canada. Soon after his departure nearly all the men deserted and left Tonti almost alone. The Iroquois commenced hostilities against the Illinois, sacked their village (at Utica) and scattered terror before them everywhere. For safety Tonti fled to Green Bay. Fort Crevecoeur was destroyed, and when LaSalle returned in December he found little except its ruins.

It has been said by some that the French commenced a settlement here soon after the erection and destruction of Fort Crevecoeur, but we can find no authority in support of the assertion. When Charlevoix visited the Illinois country forty years after LaSalle, or about 1720, he found no French inhabitants here, or, if he did, he made no mention of the fact. One hundred years later, Edward Coles, then Register of the U. S. Landoffice at Edwardsville, who was deputed to take proof of French claims to lands at Peoria, submitted a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 10th of that year, from which we extract the following:

"The old village of Peoria was situated on the northwest shore of Lake Peoria, about one mile and a half above the lower extremity of the lake. This village had been

inhabited by the French previous to the recollection of any of the present generation. About the year 1778 or 1779, the first house was built in what was then called LaVille de Maillet, afterwards the new village of Peoria, and of late the place has been known by the name of Fort Clark, situated about one mile and a half below the old village, immediately at the lower point or outlet of Lake Peoria. The situation being preferred on account of the water being better and its being thought more healthy. The inhabitants gradually deserted the old village, and by the year 1796 or 1797 had entirely abandoned it and removed to the new village.

"The inhabitants of Peoria consisted generally of Indian traders, hunters and voyagers, and had formed a link of connection between the French residing on the waters of the great lakes and the Mississippi river. From that happy faculty of adapting themselves to their situation and associates for which the French are so remarkable, the inhabitants of Peoria lived generally in harmony with their savage neighbors. It would seem, however, that about the year 1781 they were induced to abandon the village from apprehension of Indian hostilities: but soon after the peace of 1783 they again returned, and continued to reside there until the Autumn of 1812, when they were forcibly removed from it, and the place destroyed by Capt. Craig, of the Illinois militia, on the ground, as it is said, that he and his company of militia were fired on in the night, while at anchor in their boats, before the village, by Indians, with whom the inhabitants were suspected by Craig to be too intimate and friendly,

"The inhabitants of Peoria, it would appear from all I can learn, settled there without any grant or permission from the authority of any government; that the only title they had to their lands was derived from possession, and the only value attached to it grew out of the improvements placed upon it. That each person took to himself such portion of unoccupied land as he wished to occupy and cultivate, and made it his own by incorporating his labor with it, but as soon as he abandoned it his title was understood to cease, with his possession and improvements, and it reverted to its natural state, and was liable again to be improved and possessed by any one who should think proper. This, together with the itinerant character of the inhabitants, will account for the number of persons who will frequently be found: from the testimony contained in the report, to have occupied the same lot, many of whom, it will be seen, present conflicting claims.

"As is usual in French villages, the possession in Peoria consisted generally in village lots, on which they erected their buildings and made their gardens, and of outlots or fields, in which they cultivated grain, etc. The village lots contained, in general, about one-half of an arpent of land: the outlots or fields were of various sizes, depending on the industry or means of the owner to cultivate more or less land.

"As neither the old nor new village of Peoria was ever formally laid out or had defined limits assigned them, it is impossible to have of them an accurate map. * * * * I have not been able to ascertain with precision on what particular quarter-sections of the military survey these claims are situated."

This is the first written reference to the French settlement at Peoria we have been able to find, and it is indefinite and unsatisfactory. There is no authority extant, so far as we can find, to show that there were any French people here previous to 1760, or until eighty years after LaSalle's party left.

Under a treaty made by the United States with Great Britain in 1783, and under the Jay treaty made in 1794, the French people in Illinois became citizens of the government of the United States. When the war broke out between Great Britain and the United States, it was treason under the terms of these treaties for the French to take sides with the British or British allies, the Indians. But notwithstanding this, the Peoria French were charged with obtaining ammunition and other munitions of war from the British in Canada, and with furnishing it to the Indians: with murdering the American settlers in

the southern part of the Illinois Territory, and Captain John Baptiste Maillet, the chief military man at Peoria, who was afterward rewarded for his supposed fidelity to the government of the United States, was openly charged with stealing cattle from the settlers in the Wood river country, in Madison county, and driving them north to feed the Indians. Whether true or false, these stories had sufficient plausibility to demand investigation from Governor Edwards, and he ordered Captain Craig, of the Illinois militia, "to ascend the Illinois river—there were no roads between the southern part of the territory and Peoria then—to ascertain the truth or falsity of these accusations, and to act accordingly. That Governor Edwards believed they were founded in fact, is evidenced by the following letter to Mr. Eustis, then United States Secretary of War, under date of August 4, 1812, in which he said, speaking of the Indians:

"Those near Peoria are constantly killing and eating the cattle of the people of that village. The Indians on the Illinois are well supplied with English powder, and have been selling some of it to the white people. A few days ago they sent some of their party with five horses to the Sac village for lead." In a postscript to this letter he added: "No troops of any kind have yet arrived in this territory, and I think you may count upon hearing of a bloody stroke upon us very soon. I have been extremely reluctant to send my family away, but unless I hear shortly of more assistance than a few rangers, I shall bury my papers in the ground, send my family off, and stand my ground as long as possible."

Craig's command reached Peoria in small row-boats on the 5th of November, 1812, remained four days, and left on the 9th. In his report to Governor Edwards he stated that on his arrival at Peoria he was told the Indians had all left, but that he believed from the actions of the citizens the statements were false; that the sentinels on his boats could see them passing through town with candles, and hear their canoes crossing the river all night during the time he remained. On the night of the 6th of November the wind blew so hard they were forced to drop down the river about a quarter of a mile below town, where they cast anchor, but the wind continued with such force that their cable parted and the armed boat drifted ashore. Between the break of day and daylight on the morning of the 7th, the boat was fired on, as Captain Craig thought, by ten or more guns, not more than thirty yards distant from the boat. Arrangements were made immediately to give the Indians battle, but it seems they fell back and escaped as soon as they had discharged their pieces. Immediately after daylight Captain Craig landed his boats opposite the center of the village and sent to know what had become of the citizens, to which he received the reply from those interrogated that they had heard or seen nothing unusual. He then sent to the place from which his boat had been fired upon, and found plenty of tracks leading up to the village. This was sufficient to convince Captain Craig that the Frenchmen there were not faithful to the Americans and that they were in league with the Indians and siding with the British, and ordered them taken prisoners. He found them all in one house, and their guns were empty and had the appearance of having just been discharged. We quote in full the concluding part of Captain Craig's report:

"I gave them time to collect their property, which was done immediately. Howard's express came on board my boat and told me that seven of the citizens went out (they said to hunt beef) the morning we were fired upon. They started about the break of day, and returned about daylight. He said perhaps there were more, for they would never let him know what they were going to do, and would *talk together* in his absence. We stayed two days after they were taken prisoners. I made them furnish their own rations all the time I kept them. I burnt down about half of the town of Peoria, and I would have burnt the whole and destroyed all the stock, but I still expected Hopkins' army to pass the place. I found four American muskets in their possession, and one keg of musket balls, and one musket in the house under the floor, and some brass musket moulds. On our way down the river, they were all unarmed. I gave them permission to camp on shore, while I anchored in the river. They always preferred the Indian side for their camping ground."

This is all we find in this report about the old French village of Peoria. Captain Craig does not give any estimate of the population nor the extent of improvements, and

much less of the character of the inhabitants. Mr. C. Ballance, in his history of the city of Peoria, published in 1870, says on this subject :

"I apprehend that the men LaSalle and others brought here were of the lower class and the most ignorant of the French population. If not, they had woefully deteriorated between the time they were brought here and the destruction of their village. I have not been able to ascertain the population of Peoria when the village was broken up by Captain Craig. Every man of them, I believe is dead, except Robert Forsyth, of St. Louis, who was then a boy. I wrote to him for a list of them, as near as his recollection could furnish it, and I suppose he knows, besides, being born among them, he spent fifteen years in hunting them up, and bringing and conducting suits, in which he derived his title through them; but he has never answered my letter. Nor do I find any record or history giving the number of the population at that time. From all information I possess, I can only find the names of sixteen men who were there here at the time. As this statement will probably be disputed, I here insert their names. Thomas Forsyth, Louis Pilette, Jacques Mette, Pierre Lavoisier dit Commandeur, Antoine LeClair, Michael LeCroix, Francis Racine, sen., Francis Racine, jun., John Baptiste de Fond, Felix Fontaine, Louis Bonet, Hypolite Maillet, Francis Bache, Charles LaBelle, Antoine LePance, and Antoine Bourbonnais. Of these, Michael LeCroix escaped to Canada and accepted a commission from the enemy, and fought against us. Others claimed lots by reason of their residence at this place; but the proof on file at the land office, an abstract of which can be found in the third volume of American State Papers, page 422, shows that they had previously abandoned the place, some of them more than twenty years before. But I will suppose I have overlooked some, which is possible, and call the number twenty-five. Then, if these men had, on an average five in a family, which is the usual calculation, we have in this village, that has made so much noise and caused so much trouble, a population of one hundred and twenty-five souls, all told; and, except these, I know of no French inhabitants on the Illinois river in these days, nor between the Mississippi and Wabash, excepting, always, a very ancient Frenchman, by the name of Jrisew (pronounced Besaw), who always lived at Wesley, then called the Trading House. I have seen many affidavits and other papers signed by these men, but signed with a mark. I remember as exceptions to this rule that Thomas Forsyth, Michael LeCroix and Antoine LaPance wrote their names. There were probably others that could write, but I do not remember them. I recollect no case where a French woman could write her name. The depositors in the Peoria French claims at Edwardsville, and in the many suits brought on them, will show I am right. These were fishermen and hunters, and not farmers. All the fields they pretended ever to have in cultivation amounted to less than three hundred acres, even if none of the fields had been deserted before they left. When the village was burnt I think they had less than two hundred acres in cultivation. They, however, sometimes acted as *negotiers* for the Indian traders, but of manufactures they had none. They had not a school-house or church, nor a dwelling-house that deserved the name. I saw and examined the ground on which their houses had stood, before it was disturbed, and I am able to state that there was not a stone nor brick wall in the village, for any purpose, nor was there a cellar. Some of the houses had a small place excavated under the floor in front of the fireplace for potatoes. Some of the houses had posts in the ground, and some were framed with sills; but instead of being boarded up as we do, the space between the posts was filled with pieces of timber laid horizontally, with mud between them. The chimneys were made of mud and sticks. That they had no gardens, in the common acceptance of the term, is manifest from this. Many of the cultivated plants, when once introduced in a place, will never cease to grow there. This is true of all the fruits that grow in this climate, and it is true of many herbs, and of some culinary vegetables. Every one knows that long after a farm is deserted, the apple trees and gooseberry and currant bushes will continue to grow; and tansy, flags, lilies, mustard and many other plants, were never known to voluntarily abandon the place where they had once grown. Yet, when the present population commenced to settle here, about forty fifty years ago, there was not to be found in this vestige of a tree, shrub or plant belonging to Europe. They would have made wine of the sour grapes of the woods, if they had had sugar to assuage its acidity and cellars to preserve it, but the sugar could not then be afforded, and the cellars they had not. And we know they had no French grapes, for the reason above—no vines remain * * * *"

SECOND EXPEDITION TO PEORIA—FORT CLARK.

A second expedition to the Lake Peoria country was planned and carried out in the Summer and Fall of 1813. Large numbers of Indians, disaffected with the turn of affairs between the British and American Governments, collected among the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos, from whence they made frequent predatory raids on the frontiers of Illinois and Missouri. These harrassments were so annoying and threatening that a joint expedition from Illinois and Missouri was projected, an army of 900 men were collected, of which Gen. Howard—who had resigned the governorship of Missouri to accept a Brigadier General's commission in the United States army—was placed in command. Most of the Illinois troops concentrated at Camp Russell, near Edwardsville, in Madison county, from whence one company was ordered to the Mississippi, at a point called the Piana, opposite the Portage des Sioux, where it remained several weeks, during which time the men suffered seriously from sickness. The Illinois troops were organized as the second regiments, with Benjamin Stephenson, of Randolph county, as colonel; W. B. Whiteside and John Moredock, majors, and Joseph Phillips, Samuel Judy, Nathaniel

Journey and Samuel Whiteside as captains. When the time for the forward movement came, the Illinoisans marched up the Mississippi river by companies, to the Illinois, which they crossed a few miles above its mouth. The Missouri division marched up the west side of the Mississippi for a distance of one hundred miles, and crossed to Illinois, at Fort Mason, where a junction was formed with the Illinois division. The Missourians crossed the Mississippi by swimming their horses, on which they were mounted, naked. Their clothes were carried across on a platform supported by two canoes. The Missouri division was commanded by Colonel McNair, who was afterwards made Governor of the State. After crossing, the whole force was re-organized, of which General Howard was commander-in-chief.

After the re-organization was perfected, the march was continued up the Mississippi, and at the present site of Quincy, the column passed the Indian camp and village, which had recently been deserted, and supposed to have contained one thousand Sac warriors. At "Two Rivers," the army turned east, and crossed the high prairies to the Illinois, near the mouth of Spoon river, and not far from the present site of the city of Havana, where the provision boats were met, and to which the sick were transferred. The march was then continued up the Illinois to Peoria, where there was a small stockade in charge of Captain Nicholas, of the U. S. army. Two days before the arrival of General Howard's command, the Indians had attacked the stockade, but were defeated and driven away.

In the heart of the enemy's country, accustomed to the stealthy habits of the Indians, and the troops being without thorough discipline, unprovoked night alarms were of frequent occurrence. The troops were often paraded and ordered to arms; and under the general excitement incident to a constant dread of an attack, and not knowing from which side the attack would come, every little noise added to the uneasiness of the situation; guns were incautiously discharged, and a state of constant alarm existed. In one of these panicky spells, one of the troopers, a young Kentuckian, was shot dead by a terror-stricken sentinel. "All this time," says the authority from which we quote, "the Indians were far away."

From Peoria, Howard's army went up the river as far as Gomo's village, at the present site of Chillicothe, but the Indians had fled. After burning two of the deserted villages, the command made a retrograde movement to Peoria Lake, and went into camp at the outlet, and remained several weeks. As a precautionary measure of safety and protection in case of a sudden Indian attack, a small stockade was built, which was named Fort Clark, in honor and memory of General George Rogers Clark, the hero of Vincennes and Kaskaskia, whose gallant exploits in connection with the early history of the Illinois country are elsewhere detailed.

While Howard's army remained here, Major Christy, of the Missouri division, was sent up the river as far as the rapids to rout and chastise such of the enemy as might have stopped in that region. Major Boone, with another detachment, was sent out to scour the country in the direction of Spoon and Rock rivers, for a like purpose. Both expeditions returned without finding any signs of Indians, except the signs of alarm and retreat. In October the army left the port and took up its line of march for Camp Russell, and arrived there on the 22nd day of that month, 1813.

Fort Clark is thus described by Mr. C. Ballance. It was a simple stockade, constructed by planting two rows of logs firmly in the ground, near each other, and filling the space between them with earth. This, of course, was not intended as a defense against artillery, of which the Indians had none. This fort was about one hundred feet square, with a ditch along each side. It did not stand with a side to the lake, but with a corner towards it. The corner farthest from the lake was on the upper side of Water street, near the intersection of the upper line of Water and Liberty streets. From there the west line ran diagonally across the intersection of Water and Liberty streets, nearly to the corner of the transportation warehouse, at the lower corner of Liberty and Water

streets. At this corner was what I suppose military men would call a bastion; that is there was a projecting corner made in the same manner as the side walls, and so constructed, as I imagine, as to accommodate a small cannon to command the ditches. And the same had, no doubt, been at the opposite corner, but when I came to the country in November, 1831, there was no vestige of it remaining. In fact, at that time there was but little to show that there had ever been a fortification there, except some burnt posts along the west side, and a square of some ten or twelve feet at the south corner with a ditch nearly filled up, on two sides of it, and on the west side of the square. The fort had been burnt down to the embankment of this square and of the west side, after which the embankments had been mostly worn away by the rains and other means until that part of the logs that was under ground had become charred posts. Some of them, however, had become entirely decayed and were gone. On the other sides there was but little to be seen of logs or embankment. I lived where the transportation warehouse is for more than ten years, and when I leveled down the southerly angle, for my own convenience, one of those posts became high enough and was strong enough for a hitching post, and I employed a blacksmith, Isaac Evans, to put hooks in it for that purpose. That post was thus used until I removed from there in May, 1844. It was then taken up by Mr. Drown, and sawed up into walking canes and sold on speculation at fifty cents each."

Colonel G. J. Hubbard, an Indian trader in Illinois, was prominently identified with the affairs of the commonwealth and of Chicago in after years, is authority for the statement that Fort Clark was burned by the Indians in the latter part of the year 1818. In a letter to Mr. Ballance, under date of "Chicago, Dec. 30th, 1867," he says:

"I have to say that I was in Peoria in the last days of 1818, for the first time on my way to St. Louis passing there, returning about the 20th November, and wintering about one mile above Hennepin. It was my first year as Indian trader.

"As we rounded the point of the lake above Peoria, on our down trip we noticed that old Fort Clark was on fire, just blazing up. Reaching it, we found about two hundred Indians congregated, enjoying a war dance, painted hideously, with scalps on their spears and in their sashes, which they had taken from the heads of Americans, in the war with Great Britain from 1812 to 1815. They were dancing, rehearsing their deeds of bravery, etc. These were the only people then there, or in that vicinity."

This statement of Colonel Hubbard has been the subject of some controversy, as appears from a paragraph on page forty-four of Ballance's History of Peoria, in which he writes:

"Since writing the above I have talked with Josiah Fulton and William Blanchard who first came here in 1819, and they are both positive that they found it (the fort) on fire, and put it out. Perhaps they are both right. Perhaps when it was first set on fire it was only partly consumed. Earth having been filled in between the pickets, they would not burn fast, and the fire would be easily extinguished."

On page forty-five, Mr. Ballance says: "In the Spring of 1819, seven men, then living in a settlement called Shoal Creek, Clinton County, Illinois, to wit—Abner Eads, Joseph Hersey, Seth Fulton and Josiah Fulton, S. Dougherty, J. Davis, and T. Russell, made up a company to emigrate to Peoria, then called Fort Clark. Eads and Hersey came through by land with two pack-horses. The others came up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers in what was then known in the west as a keel boat."

Mr. Blanchard's name does not appear in this paragraph. And, according to Mr. Ballance's own statement (see page forty-seven in history of Peoria), that gentleman did not come until about the 10th of June of that year. Eads and Hersey arrived "on the 10th day of April, 1819, and pitched their tents against some of the remaining timbers of Fort Clark, which had been burnt by the Indians." The other five men arrived on the 17th. If Mr. Fulton came in April and found the fort on fire, how could Mr. Blanchard, who did not come until June, help him extinguish the burning timbers? But Mr. Fulton said to the writer on the 27th of September, 1879, that only the west side of the fort was burned away when he came here in April, 1819. This is no doubt

true, for it has always been stated that Eads and Hersey, who arrived on the 15th of April, of that year, pitched their tents against one side of the fort. Hence Colonel Hubbard is right in so far as one side of Fort Clark was burned in the last days of the year 1818. The other parts of it were burned at a later period, and at a time when Fulton and Blanchard were present and extinguished the flames, as Mr. Fulton claims they did, but does not fix the date.

CHAPTER III.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION.

1813. 1819: The Shoal Creek Colony — Keel Boats — Horse-back Trip up the Illinois River — Arrival at Fort Clark — First American Habitations — Captain Jude Warner and his Fishing Smack — Moving Across the Trackless Prairies — Arrival of Mrs. Eads — Isolation — First Crops — A Hard Winter — Scarcity of Provisions — Hominy Blocks and Hominy — Primitive Mills — Growth of the Settlement — Difficulties in the Way of Immigration — Personal — An Indian Murder — Capt. Jude Warner's Crew — William Blouchard — First Marriage License — A Dream and What Came of It — First Shoemaker — John Hamlin, Judge Lockwood, Judge Latham, and the Moffatts — Primitive Beauty of the Situation — LaSalle Prairie or the "Upper Settlement" — Spread of Settlements — Peoria in 1832.

Between October, 1813, and the Spring of 1819, there is a blank in the history of Fort Clark. The garrison that had occupied it had been withdrawn, and there is no evidence to show the presence of white men anywhere in the vicinity, unless it were the U. S. soldiers garrisoned at Fort Clark, and the surveyors of the military tract in 1816-17; hence we are left to conclude that the country was occupied only by wild beasts as a grazing place, and as a hunting ground by the Indians. But, with a diversity of soil, an abundance of good water, and a most desirable climate, it could not long remain in unproductive idleness. First, the country had been traversed by a small army in 1812, of which Captain Craig's company formed a part, and again in September and October, 1813, by the army of General Howard. These armies were made up of Kentuckians, Missourians, and men from the southern part of Illinois, with probably some from Virginia and other States. When they were discharged from service and returned home, they carried with them golden stories about the country's beauty and fertility of soil. These stories were heralded wherever the discharged soldiers went, and wherever their friends were found. Under such circumstances Illinois soon came to be regarded as a region of unsurpassed excellence — a very *Valparaiso*,* where nature had lavished her fondest touches and stored her richest treasures.

In the early Spring of 1819 a small colony was made up from among the settlers on Shoal creek, in Clinton county, to found a settlement on what was then called Mauves-terre Prairie, near the present site of Naples. This colony was represented by Abnear Eads, Seth Fulton and Josiah Fulton, Virginians by birth; Joseph Hersey, a New Yorker; S. Daugherty, J. Davis and T. Russell, of Kentucky parentage and birth. They left Shoal creek in the last days of March and traveled across the country (forty miles) to St. Louis on foot. There they purchased a keel-boat† and other necessities preparatory

*Spanish for Vale of Paradise.

†Keel-boats were built something like a modern barge, only their hulls were lower. They were from 50 to 80 feet long, and from 10 to 15 feet beam, and from 2 to 2½ feet hold. On the deck was built the "cargo box," which generally extended to within about ten feet of each end and set in from the gunwale about two feet on each side, leaving a gangway or "walking-board," as it was called, on each side the whole length of the boat. Sometimes on small boats these walking-boards projected over the hull. The rudder was a long sweep, something like a gigantic oar. The keel-boat was propelled by sails, by rowing, poling, bushwacking, cordelling and warping. When the water was high or the boat was running close in shore, the crew would grasp the bushes growing on the bank and pull the boat up

to the trip up the Illinois. Eads and Hersey returned to Shoal creek for a pair of horses, while the other five proceeded up the river to their point of destination, where they arrived in safety, and where they were soon joined by their two companions, Eads and Hersey, with their two horses. After a careful examination of the country around there, they were not satisfied, and Eads having heard from a French trader of the beauties of the country around Fort Clark, they determined to push on to this place. They launched their boat and ferried their horses across to the west side of the Illinois river, where Eads and Hersey mounted them and struck out for Fort Clark. The country was swampy and the waters high at that season of the year, and they either swam or forded all the streams on the route, and arrived at Fort Clark on the 15th, and made a camping place against one side of the remaining timbers. The other five men, the two Fultons, Daugherty, Davis and Russell, were left to the management of the boat and the care of its cargo. "On the 17th," says Mr. Fulton, "Eads hailed a deserter from Fort Dearborn (Chicago), who was coming down the river in a canoe, and joining him as a passenger, started out to see what had become of their friends and outfit. He met them in the vicinity of La Marsh creek, slowly forcing their way against the current, and returned with them to the camp at Fort Clark, on the afternoon of the same day, the 17th. They were pleased with the lay of the land, and determined to remain here and found a settlement.

"We found," continues Mr. Fulton, "the walls of two small log cabins, which we supposed to have been built by the soldiers of the garrison stationed here, and at once set to work to cover them over and finish them up for dwelling places. While we were employed at this work, we made out to be comfortable in the shelter of our tents and boat. The cabins stood in what is now Water Street, and almost directly in front of the Germania Hall Building. These cabins were the first American dwelling places at what is now the city of Peoria.

"There were also rails enough, which the soldiers had made, to enclose fifteen acres of ground. The ground was broken up and planted to corn and potatoes, from which a pretty good crop was gathered in the Fall. The north line of that first field ran west from the river, and not far from Fulton Street.

"About the first of June, Eads, Fulton and Daugherty returned to Shoal creek with their two horses to move Eads' family, consisting of his wife and three children, to their new home. After settling up his affairs in that neighborhood, Eads loaded his household effects, wife and children on a two-horse wagon, and headed across the country in the direction of the beginning of Peoria—the new settlement at Fort Clark. They reached and crossed the Illinois river, at the present site of Wesley City, where there was a trading post, and where Indians and Indian canoes were nearly always to be found. Some of the canoes were secured, the household goods were unloaded from the wagon, and with the family transferred to the canoes, and carried over to the west side of the river. The wagon was taken to pieces and carried in the same manner. The horses and cattle were made to swim across.

"After Eads and his family were landed on this side of the river, the balance of the trip to the location of the new colony only required a few hours, and it was not long until the presence of his wife relieved the monotony of bachelor life in the wilderness. Mrs. Eads was the first American woman to see the site of Peoria."

While Eads and his family was toiling over the prairie, where roads were unknown, Captain Jude Warner arrived in the lake from St. Louis with a small fishing smack. They made the trip from St. Louis in a keel-boat, and brought seines, salt, etc., and

river. This was called "bushwacking." Sometimes a long line or rope would be attached to the mast, and the crew, walking on the shore with the other end, towed the craft up stream. This was "corbeling." At other times when corbeling was impracticable, in crossing rapids, a long line would be carried ahead and made fast to a tree or rock, or to a small anchor, and the crew in the boat, taking the line over their shoulders, would walk from bow to stern, drop the rope, then walking back on the other side to the bow, take it up again in the rear of the others, and thus keep the boat in motion.

came to spend the season catching and salting fish, with which the lake then abounded. Only the choice kinds, such as bass, pickerel, pike, etc., were saved, and these found a ready market at St. Louis and Louisville at sixteen dollars per barrel.

Warner's company, on arrival, consisted of Isaac De Boice, James Goff, William Blanchard, David Barnes, Charles Sargent, and Theodore Sargent. The arrival of this fishing party increased the number of men at Fort Clark to fourteen, "and we were just about as happy a little circle," says Mr. Fulton, "as has ever lived in Peoria. We were isolated, completely shut out from the rest of mankind, it is true. We heard but little from the outside world, and the outside world heard but little from us. But little was known at that time about the Fort Clark country. There were no roads, nor steamboats, nor mail routes, nor communication of any kind, so that in point of fact, we were as much a community by ourselves, as if our cabins had been built on an island in the middle of the sea. Our post-office was St. Louis, and we never got our mail, those of us who got any, only when we went there for supplies, and then our letters cost us twenty-five cents, and we couldn't muster that much money every day.

"Mrs. Eads was duly installed as housekeeper, and the rest of the company, except Hersey, who didn't remain long, boarded with her. It was a pretty hard Winter on us, but we managed to get through. Breadstuff gave out and we had to fall back on hominy-blocks and hominy. It was a coarse kind of food we got this way, but it was a good deal better than none, and served to keep hunger away. Hominy blocks went out of use long ago, and there are thousand of people in Peoria county that never saw one, but they were a blessing to hundreds of the pioneers to Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and in fact to the first settlers of the entire country, and were the means of keeping many of the pioneers and their little ones from starving to death."

Hominy blocks are so long out of use that a description of them is introduced here as pertinent to the memory of pioneer times. They were made from a section of a suitably sized tree, say from twenty inches to two feet in diameter. The tree was felled, and the stump and squared or "buted" with a cross-cut saw or the axe. The desired length, three to four feet was then measured off, and the axe or cross-cut saw again brought into requisition, and the section or block cut off. It was then hauled or rolled if there happened to be no teams at hand, to the cabin of the settler where it was set on one end, and the work of preparation continued. The mortar end was made by boring or burning out. Sometimes both fire and auger were used, the auger first, and then the fire. The holes were bored slopingly from near the outer edge towards the center, the auger being directed so as to attain the required depth, and have the several holes meet at a common center. A fire was then started at the bottom of the auger holes, and carefully watched until the end had burned out. Then the "ragged edges" were dressed away with such tools as happened to be most convenient, after which it was ready for use. The pestle or crusher was made by fastening an iron wedge, with the large end down, in a block of wood. Sometimes the wedge was fastened to a spring stick attached to an upright post, like an old fashioned well-sweep, to which handles were attached, when the operator commenced pounding, the elasticity of the spring stick lightening the labor by raising the wedge after it had struck the corn. Sometimes one hominy block would serve a whole neighborhood. With hominy, venison, wild turkey, wild honey, and wild fruit, and plenty of fish, the pioneers in most of Illinois fared sumptuously. At least with such fare there was not much danger of starving.

But it was not long after settlements were commenced until mills, of some kind, superseded the hominy blocks. Some of the first mills were very primitive concerns. They were made of two prairie boulders, fashioned like ordinary mill-stones. One of them was fastened to a beam or block of wood, and served as a lower mill-stone. An eye was drilled through the one intended for the upper stone, which was hung as all mill-stones are hung. This kind of mill was operated with an upright stick, one end of

which rested in a socket drilled towards one side of the upper stone, and the other end in a socket or auger hole in a beam overhead. Such mills were usually operated by two men. There were no hoppers, and while each of the two operators took hold of the upright stick with one hand giving it a circular motion, and turned the upper stone, they fed the grain into the eye of the revolving stone with the other. Many hundreds of bushels of corn and buckwheat were ground in this way in the first settlement of the western country. There was no bolting apparatus, and the only refining process to which the meal or flour was subjected after leaving these hand mills, was a wire sieve. Under the manipulations of the pioneer mothers, corn meal ground at these mills made the best kind of Johnnie-cakes — that is made in dough of the proper consistency, spread on a board and baked before the fire in an old-fashioned open fireplace.

The Shoal Creek pioneers were soon followed by others, although the settlement of the country was very slow as compared with that of many of the northern counties after settlements commenced there, or of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin. It must be remembered, however, that 1819 was a long while ago. Ohio, as a separate organization, was only in its teens, and but very little of its territory, comparatively speaking, occupied by settlements. Hundreds of thousands of acres of the lands were vacant, and Illinois was "away out west," Indiana, with millions of acres of unoccupied land and a climate equally as good as Illinois, was awaiting settlement. Then come the other great facts — the great distance of Illinois from the centers of civilization, and the difficulty and trouble of getting here. There were no railroads in those days to reduce distance to hours, nor steamboats to defy wind and waves. The first steamboat, the Clermont, the invention of Robert Fulton, had been launched on the Hudson river in 1807, only twelve years before this settlement was commenced. Ten years passed away after the launching of the Clermont before steamboats were introduced on Western waters. On the 2d day of August, 1817, not quite two years before the Shoal Creek colony came to Fort Clark, the General Pike, the first steamboat on the Mississippi, ascended as far as St. Louis. Previous to that time, all foreign products consumed in Illinois were first brought to New Orleans in ocean sail vessels, and from New Orleans they were brought up the Mississippi in keel-boats, which, with their mode of management, have already been described. When not brought that way, they were wagoned across the Alleghany mountains from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, or from Baltimore to Wheeling, thence floated down the Ohio river in flat boats, landed at convenient points, and wagoned to their final destination. A trip with keel-boats from St. Louis to New Orleans and return generally consumed six months. As stated elsewhere, the most of the settlers in the southern part of the State came by keel-boats, or family boats — *i. e.* boats made expressly for the journey, in which several families had a co-interest.

Steam railroads were not introduced in the United States until 1829 — ten years after the date of the planting of the colony at Fort Clark, and it was more than a quarter of a century after that before iron ways and steam locomotive whistles were known in Illinois. In addition to the absence of steamboats and railroads, there were neither canals, wagon roads or bridges, and it was a long tedious way to come down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Illinois, or by the lakes and down a hundred miles overland to the navigable waters of the Illinois and Mississippi. Besides all these obstacles, it was more than a hundred miles from the centers of emigration to either the lakes or the Ohio. These were all hindrances to travel and immigration, and under them it was not to be wondered at that the country settled up slowly.

PERSONAL.

Of the first seven men who came to Fort Clark in 1819: Josiah and Seth Fulton went across the river in 1820, selected a claim on Farm creek, at the place now owned by Thomas Cornlin, and commenced to make a farm. They sold that claim in 1824,

after which Josiah pre-empted the quarter section now owned by William Hall, near Peoria. He subsequently sold that, and in the Fall of 1832 bought what is known as the "Pulsifer Eighty," and in 1834 settled at his present residence in Richwoods.

Seth Fulton lived at different places, part of the time at the lead mines at Galena, and is now residing with a son in Henry county.

Abner Eads bought the quarter section which includes the old Peoria graveyard, and began to improve it. He subsequently bought a timbered quarter section on the south side of Kickapoo creek, now cut up in coal lots, and commenced to make improvements there. About 1833 he moved to Galena and engaged in business until 1854, when he went to the Pacific slope and commenced to make a farm in Lower California. After he had the farm well under way, he started back for his family, which he had left at Galena. On the trip homeward he contracted was was called the Chagres fever, died and was buried at St. Louis.

Daugherty was a wild, reckless, daring Kentuckian, and was never better pleased than when he could engage in a fight. He did not remain long in the country. An incident occurred while he remained with the little colony, at one of the cabins, the relation of which will serve to illustrate his character. Some Virginians had come to Fort Clark to locate some land for which they held military warrants, and were guests at the Eads cabin. One evening while they were here, three Indians came into the door yard having in their possession a bottle of "fire water." Two of them belonged to one tribe, and the other to a different band. They were friendly with the white colonists, but soon began to quarrel among themselves. At last one of the two kindred red men gathered up a club, and, in the presence of the "pale-faced" spectators, dealt the "lone Indian" a blow on the head that felled him a corpse at their feet. The Virginians were shocked and frightened, and declared that they would not remain a week in the country for all the land in the military tract. They urged the Shoal Creekers to abandon their cabins and flee to a land of civilization and safety, and wanted to know how they could think of remaining in such a heathenish, outlandish country, where their lives were in danger of being sacrificed to the fury of drunken Indians every hour. Daugherty had drank enough with the Indians to arouse his recklessness, and he replied to the Virginians something like this: "O, that's nothing but fun. We are used to that kind of thing, and if you are so chicken-hearted you can't stand to see one Indian kill another without getting scared, you'd better git. We have no use for such critters in this part of the country. Them that don't know any thing, don't fear any thing. You may go, but by G — d we're going to stay." But he didn't stay long, not because he was afraid to remain, for Fulton says he *didn't* "know any thing," and consequently wasn't "afraid of any thing," but because whisky and fighting white men were too scarce; so he turned his back upon Fort Clark and drifted down the river and out of sight.

Hersey, the "New York Dutchman," as he was called, went down to the southern part of the State and, with another man, got into trouble in trying to "confiscate" a herd of cattle belonging to Governor Kinney. The old court records at Bellville show that he was arrested for the offense, but by some means escaped punishment and got away. He was followed to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he was again arrested. The matter was finally compromised by the payment of damages or the value of the cattle, after which Hersey was never heard from again. When he came here in April, 1819, he had about seventeen hundred dollars in money, and subsequent inquiries, instituted by his heirs in New York, showed that he was the owner of valuable property in that State. Some years after Fulton settled out on his present farm, an agent for the heirs, a preacher, came there to find, if possible, some clue to Hersey, living or dead. The agent had been employed by the heirs, and stated to Fulton that he had traveled all over the United States in search of him, and that at St. Louis he heard that a man of that name had

come to Fort Clark with a company from Shoal Creek in 1819. It seemed that two brothers of Hersey were conspiring to defraud his rightful heirs — whether children or not Mr. Fulton did not state — and hence the search. The description of the Hersey the agent was hunting tallied exactly with the Hersey who came here with Fulton. The agent was referred to the court records mentioned above and departed on his way. Whether Joseph Hersey was ever found or not, was never known to his old comrades from Shoal Creek.

Davis went to Farm Creek in 1821, remained there awhile, and then removed to Sangamon county. From Sangamon county he removed to Texas, where he died.

Russell was not here long until he took to the river and drifted back to St. Louis, where he was last heard from.

Four of the men who came with Captain Warner, Blanchard, Barnes and the two Sargents, were discharged soldiers. They had served in the United States army, and had warrants for one hundred and sixty acres of land each in the military district, which they came to locate. Blanchard has always remained in the near neighborhood, a useful citizen, and now lives in Woodford county, a few miles from Peoria. He married here, his marriage license being the first issued from Peoria county.

Barnes located his warrant some where in the country west of Fort Clark, and died at Bushnell some time in 1878. Charles Sargent located in what is now Hancock or Warren county, where he was still living at last accounts. Theodore Sargent located his warrant on a tract of land with which he became dissatisfied, subsequently sold it and bought another tract at the present site of Farmington, where he died.

Some time in August, 1820, Captain Warner dreamed a dream that he didn't like. In the midst of a profound slumber it was revealed to him by an angel of the Lord that on the first of the next October, all the settlers at Peoria Lake, except two young women, were to be massacred by the Indians. The young women were to be taken captive and subjected to a fate worse than death. The dream so preyed upon the mind of Captain Warner that he closed up his fishing and trading operations and left the country. The settlers were not massacred, nor were the young women taken captive. When Warner abandoned the lake, his employes scattered away to other parts of the country and were lost forever to Fort Clark.

The only addition to the Fort Clark community in 1819, was a shoemaker named Douglas Thompson, who came late in the Fall.

In the Winter of 1819-20, a man named Andrews came with his family down the river on a sled from Fort Dearborn. They stopped at Fort Clark a short time only, and then went over to the east side of the river.

John Hamlin, Judge Lockwood and Judge Latham came up from Sangamon county in the Spring of 1821. The Moffatt family, consisting of Joseph A. Moffatt, the father, and five children, three sons — Alva, Aquilla B., and Franklin — and two daughters — Mary and Olive — came on the 2d day of June, 1822. Aquilla, now seventy-seven years of age, and Alva, some years his senior, have lived in sight of the location of old Fort Clark for fifty-seven years, and have seen the country developed from an untamed wild to its present highly prosperous and thickly populated condition. Aquilla says when they landed from their boat, and he looked out over the prairie plain on which the busy city of Peoria has grown into existence and to the summit of the bluffs beyond, he thought it was the prettiest sight his eyes ever had or ever would behold. The prairie was covered with a dense, rank growth of tall grass that was plumed with myriads of flowers of every conceivable hue. As the grass was swayed by the wind it fell and rose and rose and fell like the billows of the ocean, while the flowers seemed to dance with delight at the beauty of the landscape over which they spread their fragrance. Far away to the right and to the left, as far as sight could reach, this garden of nature's handiwork was hemmed in by a range of bluffs whose summits seemed almost to kiss the clouds and to

have been planted there as an impenetrable barrier and protection against the cold, bleak winds as they come whistling from the snow-capped mountain regions of the far-away West. "It was a scene of natural beauty and grandeur," concluded the venerable and honored Aquilla Moffatt, "which I can never forget; and when the time comes that I must close my eyes to all things earthly, the last sight upon which I would like for them to rest would be that landscape as I saw it on the 2d day of June, 1822. Its gorgeous beauty can only be excelled by the glories of the world beyond."

When the Moffatts came at the date mentioned, there were only four cabins at Fort Clark. Three of them were occupied as residences, and the fourth one was occupied as a chair shop by John Hamlin. The elder Moffatt built the fourth residence-cabin not far from the location of the C., B. & Q. railway depot.

The next settlement after that made at Fort Clark by the Shoal Creek company, was commenced on LaSalle Prairie, in the neighborhood west from Chillicothe and fifteen miles north from Peoria. It was called the Upper "Settlement," and was commenced about 1824. It was named in honor of LaSalle, the French explorer and founder of Fort Crevecoeur in 1680. In early times it was a noted settlement, and was known all over the country.

The first settlements were generally confined to the near vicinity of the river, either in the timber or on the prairies skirting its borders. None of the pioneers ventured very far back into the country, and it was several years before improvements, to any great extent, were commenced out "over the bluffs," and as late as 1832, there were only twenty-two buildings in the town of Peoria.

The spread of settlements will be followed in the history of the several townships, which form a part of this volume.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION OF PEORIA COUNTY.

St. Clair County—Madison County—Pike County—Fulton County—The First Election in Fulton County—Going to the Election in Canoes—The Candidates for Sheriff—Eads and Ross—Eads Elected by one Majority—Ross Contests the Election—The Result—Peoria County Organized—Origin of the Name.

St. Clair is the oldest county organization in Illinois, and was established by proclamation of Governor Arthur St. Clair in 1790. Madison county was established by proclamation of Governor Edwards, dated September 14, 1812, with the following boundaries:

"Beginning on the Mississippi, to run with the second township above Cahokia east, until it strikes the dividing line between the Illinois and Indiana Territories; thence with the said dividing line to the line of Upper Canada; thence with the said line to the Mississippi; thence down the Mississippi to place of beginning."

These boundaries included not only Peoria and three-fourths of the State besides, but all of the present State of Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota which lies on the east side of the Mississippi river. Edwardsville was the county seat, and some of the early documents relating to realty in what is now Peoria county, were first entered of record in the offices at that place.

Pike county, as elsewhere noted, was organized by an act of the second State Legislature, approved January 31, 1821, with the following boundaries:

"Beginning at the mouth of the Illinois river, and running thence up the middle of said river to the forks of the

same, thence up the south fork of said river until it strikes the State line of Indiana, thence north with said line to the north boundary of this State, thence west to the west boundary line of the State, and thence south with said line to the place of beginning."

After the passage of this act, until 1823, the few settlers about Fort Clark were subject to the jurisdiction of Pike county, and all papers of a legal character were served from the officers of that county, and land documents were entered of record at the county seat of Pike.

Under an act of the Legislature approved 28th January, 1823, Fulton county was organized from Pike county, with Lewistown as the county seat. Fulton county included all the territory north of the State line. The first election for county officers was held at Lewistown, and the few voters at Fort Clark and vicinity must either go there to vote, or not vote at all. They had a candidate for sheriff, Abner Eads, and were especially interested in that election. They mustered in full force, laid in a full supply of commissary stores, and went down in a body by canoes, to attend the election, two canoes being sufficient to accommodate them. They went equipped as the custom of the times demanded. When the votes were counted, it was found that Eads had one majority over Ossian Ross, the Fulton candidate. Ross contested the election on the ground that some of those who voted for Eads were not residents of the county: that they lived on the east side of the river, and, consequently, were not entitled to vote in Fulton county; and on the further ground that Eads could not write, and was, therefore, incompetent to discharge the duties of the office. To obviate this difficulty Eads took lessons in penmanship from Jesse Wood, who was a preacher and a teacher, and in about four weeks advanced far enough to write his name. Judge Reynolds was presiding judge and ordered depositions to be taken as evidence in the case, and the log cabin office of John Hamlin, who came to Fort Clark about 1821, and who was appointed justice of the peace when Fulton county was organized, was selected as the place where the depositions should be taken. His associate, H. R. Coulter, sat with him while the depositions were being taken. It is said there was about as much excitement over that contest as there was over the Presidential election in 1876. However, Justices Hamlin and Coulter were not hampered by Returning Boards, nor were they intimidated by the presence of "Visiting Statesmen." The contest was not sustained, and Eads was declared legally elected sheriff.

Peoria county was created under the provisions of an act approved January 13, 1825, entitled "An act to form a new county out of the country in the vicinity of Fort Clark," as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning where the line between towns eleven and twelve north intersects the Illinois river, thence west with said line, between ranges four and five east, thence south with said line to the line between towns seven and eight; thence east to the line between ranges five and six, thence south to the middle of the main channel of the Illinois river, thence up said middle of the main channel to the place of beginning, shall constitute a county to be called Peoria.

Section two provided "That all that tract of country north of town twenty, and west of the third principal meridian, formerly part of Sangamon county, be, and is hereby attached to said county of Peoria, for county purposes: *Provided, however,* The citizens of the attached part of said county are not to be taxed for the erection of public buildings, or for the purchase of the quarter section hereinafter mentioned.

Section three "*further enacted* That the county seat of said county of Peoria should be established on the northeast quarter of section nine, town eight north, range eight east, and that the County Commissioners of said county are hereby authorized to purchase said quarter section of land of the United States as provided for by the law of Congress."

SECTION 4. *Be it further enacted,* That on the first day of March next, (1825,) an election shall be held at the house of William Eads, at which time there shall be elected one sheriff, one coroner and three county commission-

ers, for said county; which election shall, in all respects, be conducted agreeably to the provisions of the law now in force regulating elections: *Provided*, That the qualified voters present may select from among their number three competent electors to act as judges of said election, who shall appoint two qualified voters to act as clerks.

SECTION 5. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of Sangamon county to give public notice in said Peoria county, and the attached part, at least ten days previous to the election to be held on the first Monday in March next; and in case there should be no clerk, then the sheriff of said county shall give notice, as aforesaid, of the time and place of holding the election.

Section six provided That the county of Peoria should receive "two hundred dollars out of the public treasury, as full compensation for their proportion of non-resident land tax, in the same way as the county of Pike might or could do under the act entitled 'An act amending an act entitled an act providing for the valuation of lands and other property, and laying a tax thereon,' approved February 15, 1821."

Section seven provided "That the said county of Peoria and the attached part of said county mentioned in section two should vote with the county of Sangamon for Representative and Senator to the General Assembly."

Section eight declared "That all that tract of country north of said Peoria county, and of the Illinois and Kankakee rivers, be, and the same is hereby attached to said county, for all county purposes."

In all that scope of country, now so densely populated and full of cities, towns, etc., there was then a population of only 1,236 souls.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

The name Peoria is derived from a tribe of Indians who once inhabited this part of Illinois. Mr. Ballance, who settled here in November, 1831, and from whose history of the city of Peoria we have frequently quoted, and who ought to be good authority by reason of his early and long residence, as well as by reason of his profession — the law — says: "Travelers and historians have not agreed in the spelling of the name. I have seen it spelt *Piorias*, *Proraria* and *Proneroa*. Hennepin wrote it *Pimitouii*; but this, I suppose, is another name given to it, as Peoria was, after a tribe of Indians, who were destroyed or driven away by the Peorias. This word is also variously spelt. I have seen it terminate with one *i*, with two *i*'s and with three. There were Indians here when I came, who called the place Cock-meek, but what they meant by it I never knew. The French sometimes called it O'Pa, their mode of pronouncing Au Pied, the foot, meaning the foot of the lake. However, in old times they called their town, which was about a mile and a half above the outlet, Peoria. When they began to build at the outlet, they called that place La ville de Maillet, after John B. Maillet, who first built there, or the new village of Peoria. But in process of time, when the old village had become entirely abandoned, the name Peoria was transferred to the new village, and so it came to be generally called, until the building of Fort Clark."

From the time of General Howard's campaign against the Indians in the Summer and Fall of 1813, and the building of Fort Clark by his army, this region was known as the "Fort Clark country," and the law creating the county was styled "An act to form a new county out of the country in the vicinity of Fort Clark." The act named the county Peoria, however, and established the county seat on a particular quarter section, and the name of Fort Clark, as applied to this particular locality, gradually passed out of use and into history.

CHAPTER V.

PERFECTING THE ORGANIZATION — FIRST ELECTION.

Extent of Territory — Population — The First Election — Election Officers — The Old Poll Book — Mixed Orthography — Personal — Pioneer Taverns and Tavern Rates.

Although the law under which Peoria county was organized, as printed in the session laws of 1825, provided that the first election for county officers should be held on the 1st day of March, it was not held, as shown by the poll-book of that election, until the 7th day of March, 1825. At that time there was no county organization north of Fort Clark. All the country west of the Mississippi river and north to the State line, was attached for judicial purposes. In all that district of country, according to a census taken that year by John L. Bogardus, there was a population of only 1,236. Estimating five persons to each voter, the usual basis, there were only two hundred and forty-seven voters. There is a probability, however, that the number of voters was something more than that, because of the fact that more than the usual proportion of voters were without families; or, if they were heads of families, their families were not living in the State, as many husbands and fathers came to Illinois in advance of their families and started homes. Some of them were here for more than a year before their families joined them.

At that first election there was only one voting place or precinct, and that precinct was at Fort Clark, or Peoria, as the place will hereafter be called.

Under the provisions of section four, of the act already quoted, the qualified electors chose Jacob Wilson, Isaac Perkins, and William Smith, as judges; and Aaron Hawley and Peter DuMont, as clerks of the election. After the choice of these officials, the polls were declared open and voting commenced. Jacob Wilson certified on the back of the list of voters "that William Smith and Jacob Perkins were duly sworn according to law;" Isaac Perkins certified that "Jacob Wilson was duly sworn according to law," and William Smith certified that "Peter DuMont and Aaron Hawley," clerks of the election, "were duly sworn according to law."

Only that part of the old poll-book which bears the names of the voters, is in preservation. It is musty and brown with age. The paper, a half-sheet of common record size, is coarse, and was ruled by the clerks. The ink with which the names are written, although still plain, has faded with time. There is no judge's certificate to show the number of candidates, or the number of votes cast for each candidate, but from the proceedings of the first meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, it appears that William Holland, Joseph Smith and Nathan Dillon were elected commissioners, and Samuel Fulton, sheriff.

Out of an aggregate population of 1,236 in Peoria county and the territory attached, only sixty-six votes were cast — at least that is all of which any record exists. The following is a transcript of the poll-book as it is preserved:

"An election held at the house of William Eads, in the county of Peoria, in the State of Illinois, on the 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Voters' Names.	No. of Voters.	Voters' Names.	No. of Voters.
Hiram M. Cary	1	Abner Cooper	34
Reuben Brayton	2	William Clark	35
George Harlin	3	Stephen French	36
Morton Porter	4	William E. Phillips	37
Abner Eads	5	*Josiah Fulton	38
Jesse Walker	6	John Phillips	39
Robert Barnsford	7	Elijah Hyde	40
Henry Allen	8	Norman Hyde	41
Antoine Bulborne	9	Stephen Sweet	42
Henry Colter	10	William Holland	43
Jesse Wood	11	Elzy Bethird	44
James Reed	12	Elias P. Avery	45
Morris Lauzan	13	Eubelle LaBooncan	46
Joseph Ogee	14	John Sharp	47
George Love	15	Walter Dillon	48
Pierce Hawley	16	Austin Crocker	49
*William Blanchard	17	Nathan Chandler	50
John Griffin	18	Daniel Lile	51
John Ridgway	19	Peter DuMont	52
Stephen Carl	20	Aaron Hawley	53
Isaac Wischart	21	Joshua Walker	54
George Sharp	22	Jacob Wilson	55
Absalom Dillon	23	Isaac Perkins	56
*Aquila Moffatt	24	Isaac Funk	57
*Seth Fulton	25	George Fish	58
Joseph Smith	26	Samuel Fulton	59
Nathan Dillon	27	John Dixon	60
Seth Wilson	28	John Barker	61
Hugh Montgomery	29	*Alva Moffatt	62
David Mathews	30	Touissant Marsecan	63
Thomas Campbell	31	Lewis B. Bowe	64
William Eads	32	Adevine Dulliorie	65
Elisha Fish	33	William Smith	66

The orthography in these names, as here quoted, may be widely at fault. The writing is not very plain, besides it is to be inferred that some of the voters were entirely ignorant of letters, as those with French sounding names, and did not know how their names should be written. If they could not spell their own names, the clerks of the election were not to blame if they made some errors in tracing them with a pen.

Of these sixty-six voters, but very few are known to be alive. The names marked with a * still survive, and have passed the age allotted to man. None of them are under seventy-five years of age. Mr. Fulton is in his eightieth year; Alva Moffatt about the same; Aquila Moffatt, seventy-seven, and Mr. Blanchard is in his eighty-third year.

Josiah Fulton and the two Moffatt brothers live near the city of Peoria. Fulton and Aquila Moffatt accumulated property and are well situated in their old days. The generous heart of Alva Moffatt has given to others, younger than himself by many years, the bulk of his accumulations, so that his surroundings are not so generous. But no man is more highly esteemed for honesty, integrity and nobleness of soul than Alva Moffatt, whose home for fifty-seven years has been on the bluff that overlooks the valley wheron has grown the second city in the State of Illinois.

William Blanchard, as elsewhere stated, lives in Woodford county, within a few miles of Peoria.

Many others of these first voters accumulated property, but from many of them it took wings and flew away, and they drifted away from Peoria, out of sight and out of memory. Some became conspicuous in public affairs, and filled various offices of trust and honor. Besides his conspicuity as Clerk of the County Commissioner's Court, and in other capacities, John Dixon became noted as the founder of the city of Dixon, in Lee county. He was born at Rye, Westchester county, New York, October 9, 1784, and died at Dixon, July 6, 1876, in the ninety-second year of his age.

Joseph Ogee, another one of the voters, whose name will appear in other connections, was rather a noted character in his time. He was a regular frontiersman, more Indian by association and habit than white man, and always kept a little in advance of the tide of immigration. In the Spring of 1828, when the settlement began to get too thick for him at Peoria, he pulled up stakes and established himself at the site of Dixon, in Lee county. At that time and until John Dixon got control of the ferry property, it was known as "Ogee's Ferry," which was licensed by the Commissioners of Jo Daviess county on the 7th of December, 1829. Ogee was also licensed to keep a "tavern" at that place, and besides fixing the ferry rates, the Commissioners established his tavern prices, as follows:

Each meal.....	37 ¹ / ₂ cents.
Horse feed.....	25 "
Horse per night, at corn and hay.....	60 ¹ / ₂ "
Man per night.....	12 ¹ / ₄ "
Each half-pint of French brandy or wine.....	25 "
" " whisky or other domestic liquors.....	12 ¹ / ₂ "
" " Holland gin.....	25 "
" quart of porter, cider or ale.....	25 "

Ogee was a Frenchman and an Indian interpreter. His wife was a Pottawatomie Indian woman, and hence his cabin and ferry were safe from Indian molestation. But all was not happiness in his family. There was a skeleton in the closet, and some months before Dixon bought the ferry in April, 1830, a separation was agreed upon between Ogee and his wife. The Indian wife went her way, leaving the husband to act as landlord, landlady and ferryman as best he might. Mrs. Ogee belonged to one of the *wealthiest* Indian families of the country and was an *heiress*, owning nearly one-half of Paw Paw Grove, an Indian reservation. After the separation between herself and Joe, she was regarded as a *captivating* widow, and was not long in finding admirers. After angling around a while, she selected on Job Alcott, another white man, as "best suited to her mind," to whom she was married. When the Pottawatomies were removed to Kansas, she and her husband accompanied them to their new home.

After April, 1830, the name of Ogee's Ferry was changed to Dixon's Ferry: and when a town was laid out there, it was called Dixon, and from a rope-ferry and half-French and half-Indian tavern, the place came to be a city of no mean importance. When Dixon purchased the ferry, Ogee pushed on after the Indians, and was gathered to his fathers in the happy hunting grounds long ago.

CHAPTER VI.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

The Cretaceous and Tertiary Periods — The Ice Period — The Quaternary Divisions — Coal Measures — Alluvial Deposits — Archeology — Origin of the Prairies — Building Stone — Iron Ore — Clays — Sand — Gravel — Timber — Soil and Agriculture.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The physical geography of Peoria county is very simple. It is situated about seventy five miles north of the center of the State and is bounded on the north by Stark and Marshall counties; on the east, by the Illinois river; on the south by the Illinois river and Fulton county, and on the west by Fulton and Knox counties. It embraces an area of fourteen full townships and seven fractional townships bordering on the Illinois river, or about six hundred and thirty square miles. The Illinois river extends about fifty miles along its eastern and south-eastern borders. Kickapoo creek and its several affluents traverse the central part of the county, and drain the northern and southern portions. Spoon river intersects the north-western townships for a distance of ten or twelve miles.

The surface of the county was originally nearly equally divided into timber and prairie. The prairies are usually small, the most extensive ones being those in the western and northern portions of the county, and extending over the highest lands between the water courses. There is also a narrow strip of prairie extending along the river from the north-east corner of the county to the outlet of the Kickapoo, having a width varying from one to three miles. This belt of prairie covers a sandy terrace below the river bluffs, and is elevated from thirty to fifty feet above low water level.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

[*Worthen's Geological Survey of Illinois*, Vol. V., pp. 249, 250, 251.]

BUILDING STONE.

Sandstone of good quality may be obtained from the bed overlaying coal No. 4, which at some points in the Kickapoo, is fully twenty feet in thickness, and it outcrops at many points under very favorable conditions for quarrying. The rock is a brown micaceous, and partly ferruginous sandstone, in massive beds, some of which are two feet or more in thickness. It presents a bold escarpment at many points where it outcrops, indicating a capacity for withstanding well the ordinary influences of the atmosphere. The ferruginous layers harden very much on exposure, and would form the best material for bridge abutments, and for all other purposes where a rock was required to withstand well the influences of frost and moisture.

On Aikens' and Griswold's land, on the south side of the Kickapoo, on section twenty-four [in Limestone township—Ed.] this sandstone has been somewhat extensively quarried, and the bed presents a perpendicular face of solid sandstone fully twenty feet in thickness. It is rather soft when freshly quarried and can be easily dressed, and splits freely into blocks suitable for building and for foundation walls. These quarries are located just above the level of the railroad grade, and very conveniently situated for the transportation of the stone by railroad to the city of Peoria, or wherever else it might be in demand.

At Lonsdale's quarries, on section fourteen, town eight north, range seven east, the lower part of the limestone affords a durable building stone, though the layers are not usually more than from four to six inches thick. This rock is in common use in this part of the county for foundation walls, and there are several small buildings in this neighborhood constructed of this material. That portion of the beds which affords a building stone is from four to six feet in thickness.

At Chase's quarries, three miles north-east of Princeville, the limestone is nearly twenty feet in thickness, and though for the most part thin-bedded, yet the greater portion of it can be used for foundation walls, flagging, etc., and is the only building stone available in that portion of the county. The thickest layers are at the bottom of the bed here, as well as at Lonsdale's, but the middle and upper portion is more evenly bedded at this point, and may be quarried in thin, even slabs of large size.

The limestone over coal No. 6 may answer for rough foundation walls where it can be protected from the atmosphere, but is generally too argillaceous to make good building stone.

IRON ORE.

Concretionary bands of iron ore occur in the shales overlaying coals No. 4 and 7, but in sufficient quantity to be of any economical importance. In the south part of the county, large concretions of iron and clay, the former mostly in the form of the bisulphuret, are quite abundant in the roof shales of No. 4 coal. Some of these concretions are two feet or more in diameter.

CLAYS.

No beds of fire or potter's clays were found in this county in connection with the coal seams that appeared to be sufficiently free from foreign matters to be of much value, but excellent brick clays are abundant, the subsoil clays over a large portion of the uplands throughout the county being used for this purpose, and furnishing an abundant supply of brick of good quality at a moderate cost. The best beds of fire and potters' clay known at the present time in this State, are associated with coal No. 1, of our general section of the Illinois Valley coals, * * * * and should a shaft be sunk to that horizon in this county, good clays may probably be found here, and mined successfully in connection with these lower coals.

SAND.

The modified drift deposits, forming the terrace upon which the city of Peoria is mainly built, will furnish an inexhaustible supply of sand of various qualities adapted to the varied economical uses to which this material is applicable, and it will also afford an excellent moulders' sand, in quantities sufficient for the supply of all the adjacent region.

GRAVEL.

An inexhaustible supply of clean gravel may be obtained from the gravel beds forming the bluffs at Peoria, and along the north side of the Kickapoo for a distance of eight or ten miles above the outlet of that stream. All the railroads in the State might obtain here an ample supply of ballast for their road beds, without greatly diminishing the amount of this material to be found in this county.

TIMBER.

There is an ample supply of timber in this county, the proportion of timber and prairie land being originally about the same. The timbered land is mostly confined to the ridges and valleys of the streams, though occasionally fine groves are met with on the level land adjacent to the prairie. The growth on the upland is mostly black and white oak, pignut and shell-bark hickory, elm, linden, wild cherry, honey locust, wild

plum and crab apple; while on the bottom lands and the slopes of the hills, we find white and sugar maple, black and white walnut, pecan, cottonwood, sycamore, ash, red birch, coffee-nut, hackberry, mockernut, hickory, post, Spanish and swamp white oak, red bud, dogwood, persimmon, mulberry, serviceberry, buckthorn and three or four varieties of willow and box alder.

SOIL AND AGRICULTURE.

As an agricultural region this county ranks among the best in this part of the State. The western and northern portions of the county are mostly prairie, and generally level or gently rolling. The soil is a dark chocolate-colored loam, rich in organic matters, and producing abundant crops annually of corn, wheat, rye, oats and barley; and, with judicious cultivation, this kind of soil will retain its fertility for an indefinite period of years, without the application of artificial stimulants. On the more broken lands adjacent to the streams, the soil is of a lighter color, but when it is predicated upon the marly beds of the loess, it is still productive, and scarcely inferior to the best prairie soils. Where the soil overlies the yellow drift-clays, the timber is mostly white oak and hickory; the soil is thin, and would be greatly improved by an annual, liberal application of manure. These lands, however, produce fine crops of wheat and oats, and are excellent for fruit orchards and vineyards. The soil on the terrace and bottom lands is a sandy loam, and generally very productive.

CHAPTER VII.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Geographical Position — The Flora — Fauna — Vertebrates — Reptiles — Fishes — The Varieties — Invertebrates, etc.

Peoria city is situated in about 40° 43' N. L., on the right bank of the Illinois river, on the lower end of a sheet of water formed by that river, which is commonly called Peoria lake. This lake was twenty-five years ago much wider at the lower end, but since that time the little Farm creek has formed about a hundred acres of alluvium just opposite the middle part of the city. The course of this creek is now turned off to a little slough farther below, so that the further increase of that alluvium will probably be stopped. Before the building of the Copperas creek dam the difference of low water and high water, which annually inundates the left bank, was about twenty feet; now the difference is never so large.

The city is built on two terraces, the lower one, consisting of yellow sand, is inclined toward the second terrace, the bluff; that indicates, that it was an old sand bank and the inclined space between it and the bluff, an old slough, which was shut up at the lower end by an accumulation of sand resulting from a counteraction of the Kickapoo creek, which coming from the northwest, enters the Illinois river in a right angle. On the upper terrace, somewhat over a hundred feet above the river, the drift overlies the coal formation, of which the seams No. 4 and 6, each from three to five feet in thickness, are worked in the vicinity. The large boulders of granite, diorite, porphyry, and other rocks, formerly found in a greater number along the banks of the river, were left, when the river, washing out the valley, swept away the lighter material of the drift.

All the land along the Illinois river, the Spoon river in the northwest corner of the county, and the Kickapoo creek, as well as in the ravines, washed out by the numerous torrents, was originally wooded; in the northern and western part of the county pre-

vailed large prairies; a small prairie was on the above mentioned old sand bank and slough, on which the greater part of Peoria city is built; a small part is left yet at the southwestern end of the city; it was separated from the river bank by a narrow border of woods. Wherever this prairie was intersected by little periodical water courses, for instance, where Oak street crosses Adams street, these hollows were wooded; now nearly all is leveled. This little prairie was quite isolated, but farther up the river, between Chillicothe and Mossville, the large prairies of the northern part of the county extended to the river banks. It is important in a historical sketch of a district to record such facts, as the commendable cultivation of our prairies and the reckless devastation of our forests will, in not a far future, extinguish every trace of the original features of our country.

FLOBA.

Vegetable and animal life is based upon the condition not alone of the soil, but of the atmosphere also.

An abstract of meteorological observations, made during 24 years in the city of Peoria 40 feet above low water, gave the following results: The mean barometer, reduced to the temperature of 32° above zero, was 29.621 for the year; it was lowest in May, 29.545, and highest in January, 29.699. The highest stand ever observed, in January, 1874, was 30.671, the lowest, in May, 1861, was 28.670. This shows a range of 2 inches; the greatest range in 24 hours occurred in December, 1865, = 1.017.

The mean temperature of the year was 52 F. Conceded that the temperature on the uplands is 2 degrees lower; the mean temperature for Peoria county may be 50. The range of the thermometer data comprised not less than 127 degrees F. The minimum in January, 1873, was 22° below zero, the maximum in August, 1873, 105 above. The greatest range in one month was observed in January, 1864, viz., 87 degrees from the minimum—22, to the maximum + 65, the greatest range in 24 hours was observed from 28th January to the 29th January, 1876, the mercury falling from 61 to 8.5 = 52.5. The four seasons had an average temperature of 27.6 for the Winter (Dec. Jan. Feb.); 51.4 for the Spring (March, April, May); 75.9 for the Summer (June, July, Aug.), and 54.3 for the Fall (Sept. Oct. Nov.). The mean temperature of the single month is, Dec. 28.7, Jan. 24.9, Feb. 29.3, March 38.4, April 51.8, May 64.1, June 73.9, July 78.3, Aug. 75.6, Sept. 67, Oct. 53.1, Nov. 39.2.

The last frost—that is, when in the middle of Peoria City the minimum temperature was 32° or below, not white frost, which may occur several degrees above freezing point, and kill tender plants—occurred in the 24 years between the 25th of March (1878) and 11th of May (1857), the first frost in Fall between 1st of Oct. (1856) and 3rd of Nov. (1877), so that the period absolutely free of frost was 163 days, and in average 180 days; this is good for the city of Peoria, not for the country, for which this period may be shortened yet.

There are cloudless days in average 38, moderately cloudy 158, very cloudy 169, of which 58 are without sunshine, and with rain or snow 99. The prevalent winds are west and south, the most clouds bring the north-east winds, the clearest weather the west winds, the thunder showers come mostly from south-west, but often turn to east on the left bank of the river, so that Tazewell county has probably more rain than Peoria county. The mean quantity of precipitation (rain and melted snow) is 34.7 inches in the year, 2.5 in Dec., 1.6 in Jan., 1.8 in Feb., 2.8 in March, 3 in April, 3.5 in May, 3.9 in June, 4.2 in July, 3.4 in Aug., 3.4 in Sept., 2.5 in Oct., 2.3 in Nov. The greatest rainfall was observed in the year 1858, in 128 rainy days 51 inches, and in the month of May of that year alone 10.6 on 18 rainy days.

The relative humidity is in the morning 81, at noon, 58, in the evening, 75 p. c. of saturation.

The flora of Peoria, as far as examined within about 10 miles from the city, contains 812 species of indigenous vascular plants in 102 orders, and 379 genera, and 60 foreign naturalized species, partly of 27 genera, that are not otherwise represented by indigenous species, so that there are indigenous and naturalized species, 872 in 102 orders and 406 genera. The number of species of cellular plants is not yet known. There are observed in the vicinity of Peoria city 75 mosses and 20 livermosses, but probably there may be found 125 and 35. Lichens found by Mr. John Wolf from Canton in the county of Fulton about 150, and all may occur in Peoria county. Fungi and Algæ are very numerous, but not sufficiently examined.

The time when immigrated plants appeared and spread in a district should be carefully recorded by botanists as well as indigenous plants, when they become extinct. The number of foreign plants is constantly increasing. They appear at first single in single localities, and when not eradicated in the beginning, as has here been done with the white daisy 27 years ago, they spread often, rapidly, and replace indigenous plants, which become extinct.

Very common old settlers are: The hedge mustard, the black mustard, the shepherd's purse, the common purslane, the common mallow, the velvet leaf, the red clover, the common mayweed, the burdock, the common plantain, the common mullein, the hemp, the Jerusalem oak, the Mexican tea, the green amaranth, the white amaranth, the ladies thumb, the black bindweed, the sheep sorrel, the curled dock, the timothy, the common finger-grass, the fox-tail, and two species of *eragrostis*, *poroides* and *pilosa*.

Recent immigrants, but rapidly spreading, are the watercress, the soapwort, the white melilot, the spiny-leaved sow thistle, the toad flax, the catnip, the ground ivy, the stick seed, the common hound's tongue, the *Chenopodium urbicum*.

Old settlers, but not so very common, are the common St. John's wort, the high mallow, the bladder ketmia, the parsnip, the unicorn plant, the corn speedwell, the corn mother wort, the common night shade, the thorny amaranth, the floating fox-tail, the orchard grass, the chess, the smooth finger-grass, the whorled fox-tail.

Springing found during the last eight or ten years were the cowherb, the corncockle, the common chick weed, the yellow melilot, the Canada thistle, the moth mullein, the bitter dock, the wire grass.

Once found and no more were the false flax, the elecampane, the white daisy, the corn cromwell, the apple of Peru.

There are sometimes on formerly cultivated, now waste places, the asparagus, the horseradish, the tansy, the spearmint, the savory and the like, which can not be considered naturalized, not more than some woody plants, as the catalpa, the locust, the sweet brier, the privet, and others.

Of indigenous plants, which yet 25 years ago in single specimens were found, the rattlebox (*crotalaria sag thalis*) and the cat gut, *Tephrosia Virginiana*, disappeared in the localities they were found before.

The woods are variously composed in the different localities. In the upland forests the white oak and the shellbark hickory are prevalent, in the bottom woods, the white elm, the soft maple, the cotton wood, and the black willow.

There were observed in all 31 large, 11 middle-sized, 19 small trees and 50 larger or small shrubs, among which are 11 climbers. Large trees are, except the 7 above named, the burr oak, the swamp white oak, the chestnut oak, the shingle oak, the scarlet oak, the red oak, the black walnut, the butternut, the pecan, the western shell-bark hickory, the mockernut, the pignut and the bitternut, the slippery elm, the hackberry, the white ash and the blue ash, the black cherry, the honey locust, the coffee-bean tree, the box elder, the sugar maple, the linden and the thuja, of which a very old tree nearly three feet in diameter stood near Adams mill. It seems that it formerly was there in a greater number and is now extinct in our vicinity as a wild growing tree.

Middle-sized trees are the Ohio buckeye, the persimmon, the green ash, the red ash, the black ash, the sassafras, the mulberry, the American and largetoothed-aspen, the blackjack oak and lea's oak, which is probably a hybrid and very scarce throughout the United States. A single tree stands right at the western city limits on the bluff.

Small trees, sometimes only shrubs are the papaw, the hop tree, (or shrubby trefoil), the buckthorn, the red bud, the Juneberry, the plum, the American crab apple, the scarlet fruited thorn, the pear thorn, the cockspur thorn, the witch hazel, the sheepberry, the blackhaw, the panicked cornel, the alternate leaved cornel, the iron wood, the hornbeam, the long-leaved willow, and the red cedar, which grows not to a great size in our vicinity.

Shrubs are the prickly ash, the smooth sumach, the fragrant sumach, the swamp-buckthorn, the New Jersey tea, the burning bush, the blatter nut, the false indigo, the chokecherry, the swamp rose, the dwarf wild rose, the early wild rose, the common blackberry, the black raspberry, the round-leaved gooseberry, the black currant, the wild hydrangea, the round-leaved cornel, the silky cornel, the red osier dogwood, the rough-leaved dogwood, the arrow wood, the cranberry tree, the common elder, the button bush, the black huckleberry (in Timber township), the low blueberry (in Limestone township), the bearberry (in Kickapoo township), the leather wood, the hazel and eight willows, the hoary, the dwarf gray, the prairie, the glaucous, the silky, the petioled, the heart-leaved (the narrow variety) and the myrtle willow.

There are a number of beautiful woody climbers: the Virgins-bower, the moonseed, three grape-vines, the Virginia creeper (or American ivy), the waxwork, the climbing rose, the yellow honey-suckle, the trumpet creeper and the hispid greenbrier. Of the herbaceous plants, 129 species are annuals or biennials, 572 perennials; many of them are very showy and worthy of cultivation. In early Spring we find the hepatica and the dwarf white trillium, then follows the rue anemone, the bird foot violet, the columbine and the larkspur, the waterleaf, the Virginia cowslip, the Jacobs ladder, the American cowslip, four species of phlox, the bellwort, the false spikenard, the spiderwort. In Summer appear the milk weeds in twelve species, the lilies in two species, the orange red and the Turk's cap, the large flowered false foxglove, the cardinal flower and the great blue lobelia, the great St. John's wort, the wild bergamot, the false dragon head, the puccoon, and in Fall many asters and golden rods, of which the former are represented by twenty-two, the latter by fifteen species, the helianthus and rudbeckias, and many other showy compositæ. The greatest beauty is the water chinqueping which covers in the slough opposite Peoria a large tract, surrounded by an immense field of Indian rice, which grows there to the height of ten or fifteen feet.

FAUNA.

As wild plants yield to cultivation, so wild men and beasts to civilization: with the Indian, the black bear, the buffalo, the elk, the beaver, the Carolina parakeet have gone for ever. The following list contains the animals which were observed during the last twenty-eight years, some only in single specimens, others in great abundance.

VERTEBRATES. — I. MAMMALS.

1. CHEIROPTERA—*Atalapha Novboracensis*, the red bat; *Atalapha cinereus*, the hoary bat; *Vespertilio subulatus*, the little brown bat.

2. RAPACIO—*Lynx rufus*, the wild cat; *Canis occidentalis*, the gray wolf; *Vulpes virginianus*, the gray fox; *Vulpes fulvus*, the common fox, which is here not common; *Putorius Novboracensis*, the weasel; *Putorius vison*, the mink; *Lutra canadensis*, the otter, now nearly extinct in this vicinity; *Mephitis mephitis*, the skunk; *Procyon lotor*, the raccoon; *Scalopus argentatus*, the prairie mole and two shrews, very small mouse-like carnivorous animals; *Blarina talpoides* and *Bl. exilipes*.

3. MARSUPIALIA — *Didelphys virginiana*, the opossum.

4. RODENTIA — *Sciurus ludovicianus* the western fox squirrel; *Sciurus carolinensis* the gray squirrel; *Pteromys volucella*, the flying squirrel; *Spermophilus Franklinii*, the gray prairie squirrel; *Spermophilus trideumlineatus*, the striped prairie squirrel; *Tamias striatus*, the chip-munk or fence mouse; *Arctomys monas*, the wood-chuck; *Fiber zibethicus*, the musk-rat; *Geomys bursarius*, the gopher; *Saculus Hudsonicus*, the jumping mouse; *Hesperomys leuopus*, the deer mouse; *Arvicola riparia*, the meadow mouse; *Lepus silvaticus*, the gray rabbit. The two most common, the rat and the house mouse are immigrants.

5. RUMINANTIA — *Cervus virginianus*, the deer.

II. BIRDS.

1. RAPTORES — *Aquila canadensis*, the golden eagle, which is very scarce; *Haliaeetus lemocephalus*, the bald eagle; *Pandion carolinensis*, the fish hawk; *Falio columbarius*, the pigeon hawk; *Falio sparverius*, the sparrow hawk; *Accipiter cooperi*, coopers hawk; *Accipiter fuscus*, the sharp-shinned hawk; *Buteo borealis*, the red-tailed hawk; *Buteo lineatus*, the red-shouldered hawk; *Nauclerus fureatus*, the swallow-tailed hawk; *Circus hudsonicus*, the marsh hawk; *Cathartes aura*, the turkey buzzard; *Bubo virginiana*, the great horned owl; *Scops asio*, the mottled owl; *Otus Wilsonianus*, the long-eared owl; *Brathytus Cassinii*, the short-eared owl; *Syrnium nebulosum*, the barred owl; *Kyetea nivea*, the snowy owl.

2. SCANSORES — *Corecygus americanus*, the yellow-billed cuckoo; *Corecygus erythrophthalmus*, the black-billed cuckoo; *Hylatomus pileatus*, the pileated woodpecker; *Picus villosus*, the hairy; *Picus pubescens*, the downy; *Sphyrapicus varius*, the yellow-bellied; *Centurus carolinus*, the red-bellied; *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, the red-headed, and *Colaptes auratus*, the golden-winged woodpecker.

3. INSESSORES — *Trochilus colubris*, the humming bird; *Chaetura pelagica*, the chimney swallow; *Antrostomus vociferus*, the whippoorwill; *Chordeiles Poptetue*, the night hawk; *Ceryle Alcyon*, the kingfisher; *Tyrannus carolinensis*, the king bird; *Myiarchus crinitus*, the great crested flycatcher; *Sayornis fuscus*, the pewee; *Contopus virens*, the wood pewee; *Turdus mustelinus*, the wood thrush; *Turdus fuscescens*, Wilson's thrush; *Turdus migratorius*, the robin; *Sialia sialis*, the blue bird; *Regulus calendula*, the ruby-crowned wren; *Regulus Satrapa*, the golden-crowned wren; *Anthus ludovicianus*, the tit lark; *Mniotilta varia*, the black and white creeper; *Protonotaria citrea*, the prothonotary warbler; *Geothlypis trichas*, the Maryland yellow throat; *Oporornis formosus*, the Kentucky warbler; *Icteria viridis*, the yellow-breasted chat; *Helmitherus vermivorus*, the worm-eating warbler; *Helminthe phaga Pinus*, the blue-winged yellow warbler; *Helminthophaga peregrina*, the Tennessee warbler; *Sciurus aurocapillus*, the golden-crowned thrush; *Sciurus noveboracensis*, the water thrush; *Dendroica virens*, the black-throated green warbler; *Dendroica coronata*, the yellow-rumped warbler; *Dendroica Blackburnii*, Blackburnian warbler; *Dendroica castanea*, the bag-breasted warbler; *Dendroica pinus*, the pine-creeping warbler; *Dendroica pennsylvanica*, the chestnut-sided warbler; *Dendroica caerules*, the blue warbler; *Dendroica striata*, the black poll warbler; *Dendroica aestiva*, the yellow warbler; *Dendroica palmarum*, the yellow red poll; *Myiodyctes mitratus*, the hooded warbler; *Setophaga ruticilla*, the red start; *Pyrranga rubra*, the scarlet tanager; *Pyrranga aestiva*, the summer red bird; *Hirundo horreorum*, the barn swallow; *Hirundo bicolor*, the white-bellied swallow; *Cotyle siparia*, the bank swallow; *Cotyle serripennis*, the rough-winged swallow; *Progne purpurea*, the purple martin; *Ampelis garrulus*, the wax-wing; *Ampelis cedrorum*, the cedar bird; *Collyrio borealis*, the butcher bird; *Collyrio excubitoroides*, the white-rumped shrike; *Vireo olivaceus*, the red-eyed flycatcher; *Vireo nove boracensis*, the white-eyed flycatcher; *Vireo solitarius*, the blue-headed flycatcher; *Vireo flavifrons*, the yellow-throated flycatcher; *Mimus carolinensis*,

the cat-bird; *Harporhynchus rufus*, the brown thrush; *Troglodytes Edon*, the house wren; *Troglodytes hyemalis*, the winter wren; *Certhia Americana*, the American creeper; *Sitta carolinensis*, the white-bellied nut hatch; *Sitta canadensis*, the red-bellied nut hatch; *Poliaptila carulea*, the blue-gray flycatcher; *Lophophanes bicolor*, the tufted tit mouse; *Parus atricapillus*, the black cap tit mouse; *Eremophila cornuta*, the sky-lark; *Hesperiphona vespertina*, the evening grosbeak, (only once seen, probably a straggler from the Northwest); *Carpodacus purpureus*, the purple finch; *Chrysomitris tristis*, the yellow bird; *Plectrophenax nivalis*, the snow bunting; *Chondestes grammacus*, the lark finch; *Sunen hyemalis*, the snow bird; *Spizella monticola*, the tree sparrow; *Spizella socialis*, the chipping sparrow; *Melospiza melodia*, the song sparrow; *Passerella iliaca*, the fox-colored sparrow; *Euspiza americana*, the black-throated bunting; *Guiraca Ludovicianae*, the rose-breasted grosbeak; *Cyanospiza cyanea*, the Indigo bird; *Cardinalis virginianus*, the cardinal; *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, the ground robin; *Melethrus pecoris*, the cow bird; *Agelaius phoeniceus*, the red-winged black bird; *Sturnella magna*, the meadow lark; *Teterus spurius*, the orchard oriole; *Teterus Baltimore*, the Baltimore oriole; *Scelopophagus ferrugineus*, the rusty black bird; *Quiscalus versicolor*, the crow black bird; *Corvus Americanus*, the crow; *Cyanura cristata*, the blue jay.

4. RASORES — *Ectopistes migratoria*, the passenger pigeon; *Zenaidura carolinensis*, the common dove; *Meleagris gallopavo*, the wild turkey; *Cupidonia cupido*, the prairie chicken; *Ortyx virginianus*, the quail.

5. GRALLATOIRES — *Grus americana*, the whooping crane; *Grus canadensis*, the sand-hill crane; *Herodias egretta*, white heron; *Ardea herodias*, the great blue heron; *Ardetta exilis*, the least bittern; *Botaurus lentiginosus*, the bittern; *Butorides virescens*, the green heron; *Nyctarba gardeni*, the night heron; *Tantalus hoodator*, the wood ibis; *Ibis ordii*, the glossy ibis (both stragglers from the South); *Charadrius virginicus*, the golden plover; *Aegialitis vociferus*, the kill-deer; *Aegialitis semipalmatus*, the king plover; *Phalaropus wilsonii*, Wilson's phalarope; *Philohela minor*, the woodcock; *Gallinago wilsonii*, the English snipe; *Microzhamphus griseus*, the red-breasted snipe; *Macrozhamphus scolopaceus*, the gray snipe; *Tringa maculata*, the jack-snipe; *Tringa wilsonii*, the least sand-piper; *Ereunetes petrifacatus*, the semipalmated sand-piper; *Symphonia semipalmata*, the willet; *Gambetta melanoleuca*, the tell-tale; *Gambetta flavipes*, the yellow legs; *Rhyacophilus solitarius*, the solitary sand-piper; *Tringoides macularius*, the spotted sand-piper; *Actiturus partramius*, the field plover; *Limosa fedoa*, the marbled god-wit; *Numenius longirostris*, the long-billed curlew; *Rallus elegans*, the marsh hen; *Rallus virginianus*, the Virginia rail; *Porzana carolina*, the common rail; *Fulica americana*, the coot.

6. NATATOIRES — *Cygnus buccinator*, the trumpeter swan; *Anser hyperboreus*, the snow goose; *Anser gambelii*, the white-fronted goose; *Bernaia canadensis*, the Canada goose; *Anas boschas*, the mallard; *Anas obscura*, the dusky duck; *Dyfla acuta*, the sprick-tail; *Nettion carolinensis*, the green-winged teal; *Querquedula discors*, the blue-winged teal; *Spatula clypeata*, the spoon-bill; *Chaulasmus streperus*, the gadwall; *Mareia americana*, the widgeon; *Aix sponsa*, the summer duck; *Fulix marila*, the big black-head; *Fulix affinis*, the blue-bill; *Fulix collaris*, the ring-necked duck; *Aythya americana*, the red-head; *Aythya vallisneria*, the canvas-back; *Bucephala americana*, the golden eye; *Bucephala albeola*, the buffle-head; *Mergus americanus*, the sheldrake; *Mergus serrator*, the red-breasted merganser; *Lophodytes cucullatus*, the hooded merganser; *Pelecanus eryth orhynchus*, the pelican; *Graculus dilophus*, the double-crested cormorant; *Larus argentatus*, the herring gull; *Larus delawarensis*, the common gull; *Sterna regia*, the royal tern; *Sterna wilsonii*, Wilson's tern; *Hydroshelydon plumbea*, the short-tailed tern; *Colymbus torquatus*, the loon; *Podilymbus podiceps*, the pied-bill grebe.

In the first volume of Trans. of Ill. Agr. Soc., two lists of Illinois birds were published, one for Cook county, by Robert Kennikott, and one for the southern part of

the State by Henry Pratten. From these two lists and that above, which contains 181 species of birds, it appears that in the State of Illinois 239 species have been observed, and that we may add to the Peoria list 21 species which, though not yet noticed, occur as well south as north of Peoria. About 380 is the number of species in the United States east of the Mississippi river, including all the numerous swimming birds, which, partly from far North, visit periodically our coasts.

III. REPTILES.

1. TESTUDINATA—*Aspionectes spinifer*, the soft shell turtle; *Chelydra serpentina*, the snapping turtle; *Aromochelys odoratus*, the musk tortoise; *Gnosterium pennsylvanum*, the mud tortoise; *Pseudemys elegans*, the elegant tortoise; *Malacoclemmys geographicus*, the map turtle; *Malacoclemmys pseudo geographicus*, another map turtle; *Chrysemys picta ver marginata*, the painted turtle; *Chrysemys Bellii*, Bell's tortoise.

2. LACERTILIA—*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*, the lizard, and *Ophiosaurus ventralis*, the glass snake, a snake-like lizard without feet.

3. OPHIDIA—*Crotalus horridus*, the banded rattlesnake; *Caudisona tergema*, the prairie rattlesnake; *Ancistrodon contortrix*, the copperhead—only these three are poisonous, all the others are harmless and beneficial. *Ophibolus eximius*, the milk snake; *Ophibolus getulus var sayi*, the king snake; *Chlorosma vernalis*, the green snake; *Coluber obsoletus*, the pilot snake; *Pitnophis melano leucus*, the bull snake; *Bascanion constrictor*, the black snake; *Eutainia sirtalis* and *Eutainia proxima*, two brown snakes; *Storeria occipito maculata*, the brown snake; *Storeria de kayi*, the small brown snake; *Tropidonotus sipedon*, the water snake, and the *Variety erythrogaster*; *Heterodon platyrhinus*, the blowing viper; *Coluber vulpinus*, the racer.

4. BATRACHIANS—*Necturus lateralis*, the mud puppy; *Amblystoma tigrinum*, the tiger triton; *Amblystoma punctatum*, the newt; *Bufo lentiginosus Americanus*, the toad; *Hyla versicolor*, the tree frog; *Rana halecina*, the leopard frog; *Rana catesbiana*, the bull frog.

IV. FISHES.

Alvordius maculatus, the blenny darter; *Alvordius phoxocephalus*, the sharp-nosed darter; *Boleosoma maculatum*, the Johnny darter; *Poecilithys variatus*, the blue darter; *Peria americana*, the yellow perch; *Stizostethium canadense*, the sand pike; *Stizostethium vitreum*, the glass eye; *Miaropterus salmoides*, the small-mouthed black bass; *Chaenobrytus gulosus*, the black sunfish; *Apomotis cyanellus*, the blue-spotted sunfish; *Xenotis megalotis*, the blue-and-orange sunfish; *Eupomotis aureus*, the common sunfish; *Pomoxys nigromaculatus*, the grass bass; *Pomoxys annularis*, the croppie; *Haplodonotus grunniens*, the sheep head; *Labidesthes sicculus*, the silversides; *Zygoneetes dispar*, the striped minnow; *Esox lucius*, the pike; *Esox salmoneus*, the pickerel; *Hyodon tergisis*, the moon eye; *Dorosoma cepedianum*, the hickory shad; *Pomolobus chrysocloris*, the Ohio shad; *Camptostoma anomalum*, the stone lugger; *Hyborhynchus notatus*, the blunt-nosed minnow; *Hybognathus argyritus*, the silvery minnow; *Alburnops storerianus*, Storer's minnow; *Alburnops haematurus*, *Luxilus cornutus*, the shiner; *Photogenis analostanus*, the silver fin; *Lythrurus displaemius*, the red fin; *Notropis atherinoides*, the emerald minnow; *Notemigonus chrysolemus*, the bream; *Semotilus corporalis*, the horned dace; *Myxostoma duquesnii*, the red horse; *Myxostoma areodum*, the small-headed mullet; *Myxostoma velatum*, the small-mouthed red horse; *Myntrema melanops*, the spotted sucker; *Catostomus commersonii*, the common sucker; *Cycleptus elongatus*, the black horse; *Carpiodes velifer*, the spearfish; *Ichthyobus bubalus*, the brown buffalo; *Bubalichthys urus*, the black buffalo; *Bubalichthys cyanellus*, the small-mouthed buffalo; *Ichthaelurus punctatus*, the blue cat; *Aniurus vulgaris*, the long-jawed cat; *Aniurus catus*, the bull head; *Aniurus Xanthocephalus*, the yellow-headed cat; *Pelodichthys olivaris*, the mud cat; *Noturus flavus*, the yellow-

stone cat; *Naturus sialis*, the chubby-stone cat; *Anguilla rostrata*, the eel; *Amia calva*, the dogfish; *Lepidosteus osseus*, the gar pike; *Lepidosteus platystomus*, the short-nosed gar; *Polyodon folium*, the spoon-bill; *Acipenser maculosus*, the spotted sturgeon; *Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*, the shovel-nosed sturgeon; *Ammocetes argentus*, the silvery lamprey.

The whole number of vertebrates, as far as known, in this county, is 304; mammals, 30; birds, 181; reptiles, 28; batrachians, 7; and fishes, 58. There are not included as immigrants the rat, the house-mouse, and the house-sparrow, which was lately intentionally introduced, but soon will prove a nuisance.

INVERTEBRATES.

It would fill a volume to enumerate the species of this division of the Animal Kingdom. It will be sufficient to have named the most prominent of each class and family. Insects are very numerous, often more than our farmers and gardeners like. The devastations in agriculture and horticulture caused by the periodical increase of certain species of grasshoppers, cicadas, beetles, lepidopterous and dipterous larvæ, which in an epidemic manner overrun large districts are often enormous. About the year 1856 nearly all our locust trees, at that time the most general shade tree, were destroyed by the larvæ of a black and yellow beetle, called *Clytus fleustus*; in 1869 the potato beetle made his appearance and did great damage during several years; in 1873 a barklouse infested the soft maple and now the larvæ of an immigrated white butterfly, *pieis iberica*, ravages the cabbage. Fortunately these enemies of the products of our soil have their enemies also, which diminish their number in a far more efficient way, than all our artificial remedies. So their devastations are only periodical.

Of the butterflies and moths may be named as the most showy: *Papilio Turnus* and its variety *glaucus*, *Troilus*, *Asterias*, *Philenor*, *Theas*, *Ajax*, *Callidryas*, *Marcellina*, *Colias*, *Cassonia*, *C. Edusa*, *C. Philodice*, *Terias Lisa*, *T. mexicana* (properly a straggler from the South), *Danaus Archippus*, *Argynnis Cybele*, *A. sabumbina*, *A. myrina*, *Melitæa Phœton*, *M. Asmea*, *M. Tharos*, *Grapta interrogans*, *Vanessa T-alba*, *V. Antiopa*, *Pyrausis Atalanta*, *P. cardui*, *P. huntera*, *Junonia cania*, *Lilypheea Bachmani*, *Nymphalis ursula*, *N. Dissippus*, *Apatura Celtis*, *Deilephila lineata*, *Darapsa myron*, *Cherocampa tersa*, *Philampetus satellitia*, *P. Achemon*, *Macrosila carolina*, *M. quinqueamulata*, *Sphinx Kalmia*, *Ancerys ille*, *Ceratomia quadricornis*, *C. repentinus*, *Smorinthus myops*, *S. exocatus*, *S. modestus*, *S. geminatus*, *Saturnia So.*, *S. Maja*, *Attans Europa*, *A. Promethæ*, *A. Luna*, *A. Polyphemus*, *Ceratocampa regalis*, *C. imperialis*, and many smaller moths.

Amplly represented are the mollusks by the genus *Unio* in the Illinois river: *U. alatus*, *gracilis*, *plicatus*, *multiplicatus*, *herynoxus*, *cornutus*, *tuberculatus*, *elegans*, *securis*, *occidentis*, *luteolus*, *crassus*, *gibbosus*, *wardii*, *domaciformis*, *triangularis*, *verrucosus*, *anadontoides*, *ellipsis*, *coccineus*, *pustulosus*, *trigonus*, *zigzag*, *Margaritana confragosa* and *Anodonta grandis*.

There are land and water snails of the genera *Helix*, *Succinea*, *Pupa*, *Planorbis*, *Physa*, *Lymnaea*, *Paludina*, *Melania*.

To follow further down the lower organizations of animal life would not be in the compass of this work.

CHAPTER VIII.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Counties and County Commissioners — Origin of the System — Towns and Town Supervisors — Origin of the System — First Session of the County Commissioner's Court — Starting the County Government — First Road View — Dram Shops — Ferries and Ferry License — First Jurymen — North and South Roads — Election Precincts — First County Exhibit — First Assessment — Taxes and Tax Payers in 1825.

COUNTIES AND COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The present system of County management is so different from that practiced when the County was first organized and until 1850, that a paragraph in explanation is necessary. Management by three men, styled the Board of County Commissioners, or County Commissioners Court, is of Southern origin and practice, while the present system by a Board of Supervisors, consisting of one member from each township and division of cities, is of Eastern or New England origin.

County organization originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, and aristocratic in feeling. In consequence of their large landed interests, they lived apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates, and owned the laboring population. Under these circumstances the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly scattered over a large area of country. County organizations, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at will, was in consonance with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginians felt so much pride. In 1634, eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system, extending throughout the State, spread into all the Southern States, and some of the Northern States, unless we except the nearly similar division into "districts" in South Carolina, and that into "parishes" in Louisiana, under French introduction.

Illinois, as already shown, became a County of Virginia on the conquest of the country by Gen. Clark, and retained the County organization. The first settlement by Americans was by people from the Southern States, almost exclusively, who adhered to the customs and practices, social and political, of the States in which they had been born and educated. The men who framed the first Constitution all lived in the southern part of the State. There was not a man in the convention from any part of the commonwealth north of Madison and Crawford counties. The first Legislatures were also made up of men strictly Southern in sentiment, and it is not strange that they engrafted in the Constitution of 1818, and the early laws under it, features in consonance with their ideas of political economy and government. The County system continued in exclusive practice until 1848. Under it the local business was managed by three Commissioners in each County, who constituted a County Court, with quarterly sessions.

TOWNS AND TOWN SUPERVISORS — ORIGIN OF THE SYSTEM.

While the southern part of the State was settled by people from the Southern States, the northern and central parts were settled, in the main, by people of New England birth and character, who, like their southern neighbors, brought with them the customs, political and otherwise, of the States in which they had grown to manhood. These customs were essentially different from those in practice in the south part of the State, and as the Eastern or New England population increased by immigration, their sentiments

and ideas of political economy grew more and more compact; and, consequently, dissatisfied with what they regarded as an arbitrary and inefficient system of County management. It was maintained by this people that the heavily populated districts always controlled the election of the Commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly settled sections; in short, that under that system "equal and exact justice" to all parts of a county could not be secured. Under these influences the constitutional provision of 1848 and the subsequent law of 1849 were enacted, enabling the people to vote "for" or "against" adopting the township system. This law, if adopted, erected each township into a kind of independent municipality, and clothed them with the right to regulate their own domestic or internal affairs, and with the further right to be represented in a larger municipal body for the whole county, when the members from the several townships became a County Board of Supervisors. The question was submitted to the people at the election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1849, and while universally approved and adopted in counties where there were a majority of New Englanders and a preponderance of New England sentiment, the plan was unpopular, disapproved and rejected where there were a majority of Western and Southern voters. As a consequence both systems are in force in Illinois. Mr. Ballance, writing in 1870, said: "The new plan furnishing more offices than the other, which, to Americans, is an unanswerable argument in favor of any measure, the thing has been so managed that, in a little less than twenty-six years, sixty-six counties have come into the measure, leaving only thirty-six which still stand out and refuse to adopt the system." Peoria county was one of the first to adopt the system, and the records show that the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held on the 8th day of April, 1850.

The township plan originated in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635. The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, "Whereas, particular towns have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town," therefore the freemen of every town, or the major part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the General Court.

The New England colonies were first governed by a "General Court," or legislature, composed of a Governor and small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders. They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried civil and criminal cases, enacted all manner of municipal regulations; and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony in which they held.

"They might also," remarks Mr. Elijah M. Haines, in his *Laws of Illinois, Relative to Township Organization*, "impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways and the like." Evidently this enactment relieved the General Court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the powers of that body in controlling general measures of public policy. Probably, also, a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns."

Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639. The plan proved popular and became universal throughout New England, and came westward with the emigrants, to New York, Ohio and other Western States, including Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

FIRST SESSION OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The first meeting of the Board of County Commissioner's Court was held on the eighth day of March, the next day after the election. [Here it is proper to remark that neither one of the three commissioners was chosen from Peoria county, as defined by the

act under which it was organized, but from the territory attached for judicial purposes. Of the second Board only one, John Hamlin, was chosen from the county.]

There is nothing on record to show where the Commissioners met, but it is reasonable to presume it was at the house of William Eads. After being "duly qualified according to law," the Court was declared organized, and Peoria county, with two hundred dollars in the State treasury to draw on, was launched upon an independent county basis. The first business of the Court was the appointment of clerk, and it was

Ordered, That Norman Hyde be appointed Clerk of the County Commissioner's Court.

Mr. Hyde was "duly qualified," and entered upon the duties of scribe. This record, as are all the old records in the County Clerk's office, is in an excellent state of preservation, and has been carefully kept. It is a six quire volume, plain blue paper binding, a fair quality of paper for the times, but coarse as compared with the paper of modern manufacture. The record was commenced in a very plain hand, and is, in fact, a very handsomely kept transcript of the Court's proceedings. We copy:

Ordered, That Aaron Hawley be appointed Treasurer of Peoria County.

Ordered, That the County seat be called Peoria.

Ordered, That a court house be erected on some suitable site where the Commissioners shall designate, of the following dimensions to wit: Twenty feet square and nine feet from the floor to the joists, with a good plank or puncheon floor; said house to be built of good materials and in a workmanlike manner.

Ordered, That a Clerk's office be erected of the following dimensions, to wit: Fourteen feet square, with a good puncheon floor to be done in a good workmanlike manner and of good material.

Ordered, That the court house and clerk's office be let out to the highest (lowest?) bidder, on Saturday, the twelfth day of March inst., at twelve o'clock a. m. The clerk's office to be erected by the 20th inst., and the court house by the 25th of May next.

Four days later these orders were revoked, and no court house was built until 1836 when the brick structure that preceded the present fine stone building was erected. Until that time the courts were held first, in a small log building, (the Ogee cabin) about sixteen by eighteen feet, that stood on or near the site occupied by the Fort Clark mill; and afterwards when the population and attendance increased so that the "little old cabin" was too small, in an upper room of a stone building on Water street. The clerk's offices, in early times, were kept in the cabin residences, of the clerks. "When I came here" — in 1831 — remarks Mr. Ballance, Isaac Waters was clerk of both Courts. He lived in a cabin made of small unhewn logs, daubed with common mud, not half large enough to accommodate his family, and yet he had no other place to keep the few books and papers belonging to the Courts. These he sometimes could not find, and was blamed when, perhaps, he deserved more to be pitied. After the present court house was built (the one recently torn down—Ed.) the clerks and sheriff were accommodated with rooms in the first story."

At the same session, the 8th of March, it was further

Ordered, That Robert Berrisford be appointed Constable.

Ordered, That Reuben Brattan and Seth Wilson be appointed Constables.

The Court then adjourned until the 12th, at 10 o'clock a. m. At this session only two of the Commissioners, Nathan Dillon and William Holland were present.

Ordered, That the Order of the eighth inst., for building a court house and clerk's office, be and the same is hereby revoked.

Ordered, That Abner Eads, Stephen French and Daniel Prince be and they are hereby appointed trustees of the sixteenth section, in township eight north, and range eight east, in the County of Peoria, said section being appropriated for the use of schools.

Ordered, That all property subject to a county tax be taxed one-half per cent. on the value of the same.

The Court then adjourned.

The next meeting was held on the 16th of April. Full Board present.

FIRST GRAND JURORS.

Ordered, That the following persons be summoned by the Sheriff to be and appear as grand jurors at the next Circuit Court, to be held on the second Monday in June next, in and for the County of Peoria, to wit: William Fads, Abner Eads, Avea Moffatt, Elijah Hyde, Noah Beacham, senior, William Wright, John Ridgeway, Robert Berrisford, Josiah Fulton, Thomas Camlin, John Phillips, George Ish David Mathews, Jacob Wilson, Elisha Fish, Isaac Perkins, Nathaniel Cromwell, Walter Dillon, William Davis, Alexander McNaughton, George Sharp, Austin Crocker, Augustus Langworthy, Allen Dougherty.

FIRST TRAVERSE JURORS.

It was further ordered, that the following persons be summoned as a traverse jury:

Stephen French, Joseph Ogge, Abner Cooper, George Love, Joseph O'Brien, Elias P. Avery, Thomas Dillon, Jesse Dillon, Seth Wilson, John Klein, George Klein, Stephen Carle and James Walker.

From some cause the June term of court, for which these jurors were drawn, was never held; consequently they never qualified as jurors.

The Clerk was directed to furnish the sheriff with a list of the jurors, "according to law," when it was further

Ordered, That Reuben Brattan, Absalom Dillon, Daniel Luke and George Harlan be appointed constables for Peoria County.

An order was entered of record, recommending William Smith to the governor as a "suitable person to fill the office of Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Peoria."

An order relating to the county seat quarter was then made, when the court adjourned.

At the June session it was

Ordered, That the following persons be summoned as traverse jurors, to be and appear at the next Circuit Court, to be held in and for the County of Peoria on the second Monday in June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.: Horace Crocker, Noah Beacham, jr., Aquila Moffatt, Henry Neely, William Smith, Charles Love, John Sharp, William Barker, John Cooper, David Hukey, Philip Latham.

John Dixon was recommended to the governor for appointment to the office of Justice of the Peace.

Rivers Cormack was appointed to take the census of Peoria county.

FIRST FERRY UNDER AUTHORITY OF PEORIA COUNTY.

On the 7th of June it was

Ordered, That the ferry license granted by the County Commissioner's Court of Sangamon and Fulton counties to John L. Bogardus, authorizing him to keep a ferry across the Illinois river opposite the town of Peoria, be entered on the records of this court.

Then follows the written authority of Sangamon and Fulton counties, duly signed by the proper officers. The Sangamon county "order" is certified to be correct by "C. R. Matheny, C. C., by E. Wright, Dept. Clk.," and the Fulton county "order" is certified to be correct by "John Dewey, Clerk, etc." The Peoria commissioners ordered that the rates of ferriage as established by Sangamon and Fulton counties be adopted.

These rates were as follows:

For each man and horse.....	18 1/2 cents.
" " foot person.....	12 1/2 "
" " Dearborn sulky or chair.....	50 "
" " wagon or other four-wheeled carriage, with horses or oxen.....	37 1/2 "
" " cart with two oxen.....	37 1/2 "
" every head of neat cattle, horses or mules.....	12 1/2 "
" each hog, sheep or goat.....	4 "
" every hundredweight of goods, wares or merchandise.....	12 1/2 "
" " bushel of wheat, or other article sold by the bushel.....	4 "

And all other articles not enumerated in the list, in equal and just proportions. And when the lake or river is over its banks, at the first material bend of the creek from its mouth, when a landing can not be had at that place, double these rates.

FIRST ROAD VIEW.

Ordered, That the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Peoria praying for the appointment of viewers to view a road leading from the ferry landing opposite the village of Peoria to the old crossing on Sugar creek, near Robert Musick's, be granted, agreeable to the prayer of said petitioners; and that Samuel Fulton, Alexander McNaughton, and Norman Hyde, be appointed viewers.

FIRST COUNTY ALLOWANCE.

Ordered, That Aaron Hawley be allowed forty-one dollars in paper of the State Bank of Illinois for services rendered the county, and that the treasurer pay the same.

DRAM SHOP LICENSE AND PRICES.

John Barker, on the 8th of June, was authorized to keep a dram shop in the town of Peoria, and that the clerk grant him a license, and take his bond according to law, upon his paying ten dollars in paper of the State Bank of Illinois for the use of the county, and one dollar for clerk's fees. It was further

Ordered, That the said Barker be allowed to charge according to the following rates, to-wit:

For each half pint of wine, rum or brandy.....	25	cents.
" " pint of wine, rum or brandy.....	37½	"
" " half pint of gin.....	18¾	"
" " pint of gin.....	31½	"
" " one gill of whisky.....	6½	"
" " half pint of whisky.....	12½	"
" " pint of whisky.....	18¾	"
" " breakfast, dinner or supper.....	18¾	"
" " horsefeed.....	12½	"
" " keeping horse over night.....	25	"
" " night's lodging for one person.....	12½	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Joseph Ogee was allowed one dollar in specie, or its equivalent in State paper, for the use of his house for holding this term of court.

Norman Hyde tendered his resignation as clerk of the Commissioner's Court on the 8th, which was accepted, and John Dixon was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Peter DuMont was allowed one dollar for his services as clerk of the election in March.

Ordered, That the Circuit Court be held in the house of Joseph Ogee, below the ferry landing.

Norman Hyde was allowed twelve dollars and fifty cents for services as clerk of the court.

July 16th John L. Bogardus was appointed to take the census of the county *vice* Rivers Cormack, who declined the appointment previously tendered.

Hiram M. Curry was appointed Constable. In some places the name of Hiram McCurry appears in the records, but the representative of this name is identical with Hiram M. Curry.

June 8th, the court being in session, an order was entered appointing John L. Bogardus assessor, providing the "Judge of the Circuit Court should give his opinion that the assessment previously made was not valid." At this session the appointment of Mr. Bogardus was confirmed, from which it would seem the Circuit Judge had rendered the opinion that the previous assessment referred to was not valid. The assessment was ordered to commence at once.

Cornelius Brown was licensed to keep a dram shop in the village of Peoria, upon the same terms and was allowed the same rates as Mr. Barker, previously licensed.

Aaron Hawley and John L. Bogardus were recommended to the Governor as suitable persons for appointment to the office of Justices of the Peace.

Frederick H. Countryman and Elijah Hyde were appointed Constables.

The Commissioners now reconsidered their first order relating to tax levy and increased the rate from one-half of one per cent. to one per cent.

Ordered, That the Sheriff of Peoria county be authorized to draw and receive out of the treasury of the State of Illinois the sum of two hundred dollars, being the proportion of non-resident land tax allowed said county by the act entitled "An act for forming a new county out of the county land in the vicinity of Fort Clark, approved January 13, 1825."

Then follows this entry: "Be it remembered that on this 16th day of July, 1825, John Dixon, Esq., appeared in open court and took the oath of office as a justice of the peace in and for Peoria county; also the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and the oath prescribed in the act entitled 'An Act to Suppress Dueling,' approved February 22, 1819."

MORE JURYMEN.

The next session of the court was held in September, when the following persons were ordered to be summoned as grand jurymen for the next term of the Circuit Court, which was set for the second Monday in November: Stephen French, Abner Cooper, George Love, Joseph O'Brian, Elias P. Avery, Thomas Dillon, John Dillon, Seth Wilson, John Kline, George Kline, John Hamlin, Archibald Allen, Nathaniel Cromwell, Isaac Perkins, James Latta, Henry Thomas, George Harlan, Isaac Waters, Augustus Longworthy, George Sharp, William Holland, Joseph Smith, John Phillips, Major Donahoe.

None of these representatives of the olden time are known to the people of Peoria county in 1880. If any of them are living, no one here knows where. It is fair to presume that all of them have been gathered to the home of their fathers.

PETIT JURORS.

Austin Crocker, William Clark, Stephen Carroll, Joseph Ogee, William Blanchard, Elijah Fish, David Matthews, William E. Phillips, George Ish, Josiah Fulton, Jacob Funk, Isaac Funk, Hugh Montgomery, Alexander McNaughton, Allen Dougherty, Nathan Dillon, Walter Dillon, William Davis, William Woodrow, John Somers, Elijah Hyde, Alva Moffatt, William Eads, and Seth Fulton, were ordered to be summoned as petit jurors.

Of these jurors, Jacob Funk was subsequently killed by a merchant of Pekin, Tazewell county, at Coalville, just across the river from Peoria, about 1830 or 1831. He was owing a debt to the merchant, about which there had been several quarrels. The merchant had brought suit and obtained judgment. He waited patiently and often asked Funk to pay the judgment, receiving insolent replies. At last the merchant's patience became exhausted, and he registered an oath that he would collect the debt. The merchant ordered an execution, and the sheriff, being partially crippled, and Funk a sort of bully, a *posse* of men was summoned to accompany the sheriff to make the levy, the merchant among them. Funk was a blacksmith, and when the sheriff and his party arrived at his shop, they found it barricaded and Funk ready to receive them. After some maneuvering Funk came out from behind the barricade, and in the melee which followed the sheriff was pushed over or knocked down by Funk, when he was shot and killed by the merchant. Funk was related to the great Illinois farmers of that name.

A few years ago McNaughton was reported to be living in Henry county, a hale, healthy old man, surrounded by all the comforts of life.

NORTH AND SOUTH ROADS.

September 6, James Barns, James Latta and William Clark were appointed to view the road leading from Peoria to the south line of the county; and Stephen French, Elias P. Avery and Henry Thomas were appointed to view the road leading from Peoria to the

north boundary of the county. At a session of the court, on the sixth of December, these viewers submitted favorable reports, which were accepted, and the roads were ordered to be opened.

Ordered. That William Holland shall receive four dollars in specie, or its equivalent in State bank paper, for running, or causing to be run, the exterior lines of the town of Peoria, and making a plat of the same, and the treasurer is hereby required to pay the same.

ROAD DISTRICTS.

At this session of the court, there road districts were established with the following boundaries:

First District. — Beginning on the bank of Peoria Lake, between townships eight and nine north, thence west on the line between said townships to the west line of the county; thence north with said line to the northern boundary of the county; thence east with said boundary line to the Illinois river; thence down the same to the place of beginning.

Stephen French was appointed supervisor of this district.

Second District. — Beginning on the bank of Peoria Lake, between townships eight and nine north; thence west to the west line of the county; thence south with said line to the Illinois river; thence up the same to the line between townships twenty-four and twenty-five north, on the east side of the river, strikes the same; thence east to the third principal meridian; thence north with said meridian to the north line of township twenty-seven north; thence west to the Illinois river.

John L. Bogardus was appointed supervisor of the second district.

Third District — All that tract of country lying east of the Illinois river and south of township twenty-four north, shall constitute the third road district; and that Thomas Dillon shall be supervisor of said district. At the December session, the Court ordered that township twenty-four be included in this district.

At the March session, 1826, these road districts were so divided as to increase the number to eight, and so on from year to year as the settlements extended and population increased.

The Court, at this (September) session, fixed the prices to be paid for *labour* on the public highways at these figures:

Each man, for one day's "labour" with necessary implements as directed by the Supervisor	75 cents.
Each yoke of oxen with necessary log chain	50 "
Each plow or cart per day	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Each sled per day	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Each "waggon" per day	25 "
Each scraper per day	25 "

Archibald Claibourne (Clyburn?) was appointed constable for Peoria county. Archibald Allen and Charles Collins were "authorized to keep a 'tavern' in the town of Peoria, by giving the bond required by law and paying ten dollars in paper of the State Bank of Illinois, with the clerk's fees, and that they be allowed to charge the same rates allowed to John Barker, and that the clerk be allowed to take their bond and receive the money for the county."

The Court then adjourned until court in course.

At the December session the treasurer was "ordered to pay William Smith one dollar in State paper for his services as Judge of the election in March last." Clerk Dixon was allowed seven dollars and eighteen and three-fourth cents, for stationery, which is the first stationery allowance on record.

On Tuesday, the 6th, Isaac Perkins, Hugh Woodrow and Ezekiel Tevener were ordered "to proceed to view a road, agreeable to the prayer of the petitioners for that purpose, from Peoria, passing the 'Trading post' and the house of Isaac Perkins, to intersect the Springfield road at or near Prairie creek."

ELECTION PRECINCTS.

At this term of their Court the Commissioners divided Peoria county and the country subject to its jurisdiction, into three election precincts.

CHICAGO PRECINCT.

This precinct was defined as follows :

To contain all that part of the country east of the mouth of the *LaPage* river, where it empties its waters into the *Ans Plam* ; and it is further ordered that the elections shall be held at the Agency House, or "Cahachib Hall." And it is further ordered that this precinct shall be known as the Chicago precinct, and that Abner Wolcott, John Kinzie and J. B. Baubien shall be judges of all general and special elections.

PEORIA PRECINCT.

Ordered, That all that tract of country north and west of the Illinois river, and north of township twenty-four and west of the third principal meridian, shall form the Peoria precinct ; that elections shall be held at the Clerk's office, and that Stephen French, Abner Eads and John Phillips shall be judges of elections in said precinct.

MACKINAW PRECINCT.

Ordered, That all the residue of the County shall form the Mackinaw precinct ; that the elections shall be held at the house of Jesse Dillon, and that Isaac Perkins, William Eads and Thomas Dillon be appointed judges of elections in said precinct.

MORE CONSTABLES.

Henry Allen was appointed constable, and Darius Holcomb was recommended to the Governor as a suitable person for Justice of the Peace. William Clack was authorized to keep a ferry across the Illinois river, opposite Mackinaw bluff. Francis Bulbonait, senior, and Francis Bulbonait, junior, were licensed to keep "tavern" at the Trading House, about three miles from the town of Peoria, on the same conditions and subject to the same restrictions as those imposed on other tavern-keepers. A tavern in those days meant more a dram-shop, or a place where liquors were retailed, than tavern or hotel. But no man could keep a tavern at that period in the history of the country unless he kept a bar, and the bar well supplied with liquors.

SQUARING UP THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The remainder of this session of the court, excepting some orders relating to the county-seat, was devoted to the examination and allowance of accounts, etc., for the first nine months of the county's existence. Abner Eads was allowed twelve dollars for boarding and guarding No-ma-que, an Indian prisoner charged with murder. Elijah Hyde was allowed seventeen dollars thirty-seven-and-a-half cents for conveying No-ma-que to the Sangamon county jail. William Clark was paid fifteen dollars and ninety cents for "services rendered as per bill on file." Hugh Montgomery received five dollars and seventy-five cents for guarding No-ma-que ; John Griffin, same services, eight dollars and fifty cents ; Augustus Langworthy, five dollars for medical services rendered No-ma-que ; Samuel Fulton, sheriff, eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents ; Alexander McNaughton, five dollars for viewing road ; Josiah Fulton, eight dollars for guarding No-ma-que ; Stephen French, five dollars and fifty cents for services as road viewer ; Isaac Perkins, one dollar as judge of election ; James Barnes, three dollars for services as road viewer ; William Clark, three dollars for similar services ; Joseph Ogee, six dollars for use of his house for holding Circuit Court ; John Barker, one dollar eighteen and three-fourths cents for ferryage ; John Sharp, guarding No-ma-que, four dollars ; William Clark six dollars for same services ; Norman Hyde, two dollars for book for use of his office as Probate Judge ; Archibald Allen for A. Galtin ; William Lee and Elliott Lee, fifteen dollars for guarding No-ma-que ; Aquilla Moffatt, two dollars for guarding No-ma-que. Total, from March 5th — the day of the election — to December 6th, includ-

ing allowances previously quoted, \$226.15. To this should be added the *per diem* of the commissioners, which is not entered this year. Supposing it to be fifty dollars, and the total of expenditures amount to \$276.15.

SHERIFF'S ACCOUNT.

The Court ordered to be entered on record the following account with Sheriff Fulton :

Dr.—To amount of taxes as returned by the Assessor including twenty dollars received from the clerk for tavern license.....	\$339.15
Cr.—By amount of bad debts	29.90
“ County orders and percentage on the same	105.04
“ State paper	46.50
“ “ “ including interest thereon	21.60
“ \$33.45 in specie, being equal, in State paper, to	66.90
“ State paper	19.21—\$289.15

The Court adjourned *sine die* on the 8th of December.

Besides the County Commissioners, Sheriff, Coroner and County Clerk, the following officers were sworn into office between the 8th day of March, and 21st day of December, 1825 :

Norman Hyde, Probate Judge, June 4th.

Isaac Perkins, Public Administrator, May 28th.

John L. Bogardus, Commissioner to take the Census of the County, September 5th.

Norman Hyde, County Surveyor, December 20th.

Justices of the Peace, Stephen French, March 28th; Jacob Wilson, John Phillips, March 30th; Nathan Dillon, March 31st; John Dixon, July 16th; John Kinzie, July 28th; John L. Bogardus, December 17th.

In addition, there were a number of constables and minor officers, but no consecutive register of their names or the date when they qualified, was kept.

For justices of the peace there was but little absolute necessity. There was not much marrying in those days, suing nor being sued, nor many fineable offenses committed. From the time the county machinery was set in motion on the 8th day of March, 1825, until the last session of the court in 1826, which was held in December, the amount of fines collected was only sixteen dollars and fifty cents. The people of the different settlements were a kind of law unto themselves, and generally attended to their own business, and gave no occasion for the interference of officers of the law. The laws of honor prevailed to a much greater extent than in later years, and most of the settlers considered their word as good as their bond. They respected the rights, the situation and necessities of each other, and tried to help their neighbors instead of harassing them by “going to law” with them about trifles. These conditions were the foundations of Peoria’s prosperity.

FIRST ASSESSMENT—TAXES AND TAX-PAYERS IN 1825.

As already known, all the country west of Peoria county to the Mississippi river and north to the State line, as well as a part of the country east of the Illinois river, was subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners’ Court, from the records of which we are quoting. In all that immense territory there were only one hundred and twenty-three tax-payers in 1825, as certified by Assessor Bogardus. His report is here appended :

NAME AND RESIDENCE	AMOUNT	NAME AND RESIDENCE	AMOUNT
Avery, Elias T., La Salle Prairie	\$200 00	Harlin, Joshua, Farm Creek	150 00
Ableson, Antoine, Trading House	50 00	Harlin, George, La Salle Prairie	150 00
Allen, Archibald, Peoria	150 00	Hallock, Lewis, La Salle Prairie	50 00
Beaubien, John B., Chicago	1,000 00	Hunter, Jacob M., Peoria	50 00
Beauchamp, Noah, Sr., Peoria	200 00	Ish, George, Farm Creek	250 00
Beauchamp, Noah, Jr., Peoria	100 00	Kinzie, John, Chicago	500 00
Barker, John, Peoria	400 00	Love, Charles, Peoria	150 00
Bourbonne, Francis, Trading House	200 00	Love, George N., Little Detroit	350 00
Blanchard, Wm., Ten Mile	150 00	Langworthy, Augustus, Peoria	200 00
Bethard, Eliza, Ten Mile	275 00	Latham, J., Peoria	300 00
Bratton, Reuben, Ten Mile	135 00	Latham, Philip, Peoria	100 00
Banks, Thomas, Ten Mile	50 00	Like, Daniel, Peoria	50 00
Baresford, Robt., Fox River	50 00	La Framboise, Joseph, Chicago	50 00
Brierly, Thos. N., Little Detroit	160 00	La Framboise, C., Chicago	100 00
Bogardus, John L., Peoria	500 00	Latta, James, Illinois Prairie	200 00
Bryant, Joseph, Peoria	300 00	Montgomery, Hugh, Mackinaw Point	200 00
Beabor, Louis, Trading House	700 00	McNaughton, Alexander, Mackinaw Point	150 00
Bourbonne, Francis, Jr. Trading House	100 00	Moffatt, Alva, Peoria	60 00
Brown, Cornelius, Peoria	150 00	Moffatt, Aquila, Peoria	40 00
Barker, Andrew, Farm Creek	100 00	Mather, David, Ten Mile	200 00
Clybourne, Jonas, Chicago	625 00	McCormick, Levi, Illinois Prairie	50 00
Clark, John K., Chicago	250 00	McKee, David, Chicago	100 00
Crafts, John, Chicago	5,000 00	McLaree, Jesse, Peoria	25 00
Carroll, Stephen, La Salle Prairie	150 00	Neeley, Henry, Peoria	150 00
Cline, George, Illinois Prairie	70 00	Ogee, Joseph, Illinois Prairie	200 00
Cline, John, Illinois Prairie	264 00	Perkins, Isaac, Illinois Prairie	400 00
Cromwell, Nathan, Illinois Prairie	300 00	Phillips, John and Wm., Ten Mile	400 00
Curry, Hiram M., Ten Mile	225 00	Patterson, John, Prince's Grove	20 00
Cooper, Abner N., Little Detroit	120 00	Prince, Daniel, Prince's Grove	200 00
Crocker, Austin, Farm Creek	200 00	Porter, Martin, Peoria	100 00
Camlin, Thomas, Farm Creek	300 00	Piche, Peter, Chicago	100 00
Clermont, Jerry, Chicago	100 00	Redman, Eli, Mackinaw Point	35 00
Cotra, Louis, Chicago	50 00	Redman, Henry, Mackinaw Point	35 00
Counterman, Fred, Fox River	50 00	Ridgeway, John, La Salle Prairie	100 00
Dougherty, Allen S., Mackinaw Point	100 00	Robinson, Alexander, Chicago	200 00
Dillon, Walter, Mackinaw Point	250 00	Ransom, Amherst C., Peoria	100 00
Dillon, Nathan, Mackinaw Point	400 00	Ramsey, John L., Fox River	200 00
Dillon, Absalom, Mackinaw Point	200 00	Sommers, John, Illinois Prairie	300 00
Dillon, Thomas, Mackinaw Point	300 00	Scott, Peter, Mackinaw Point	50 00
Dillon, Jesse, Mackinaw Point	727 00	Smith, Joseph, Farm Creek	550 00
Dillon, John, Mackinaw Point	93 00	Sharp, George, Peoria	608 00
Davis, William, Mackinaw Point	200 00	Stephenson, John, Ten Mile	40 00
Dixon, John, Peoria	350 00	Stout, Ephraim, Sr. and Jr., Illinois Prairie	500 00
Du Mont, Peter, Little Detroit	50 00	Walker, Jesse, Fox River	50 00
Donahue, Major, Ten Mile	200 00	Thorpe, Jonathan, Illinois Prairie	100 00
Egman, Jessie, Illinois Prairie	100 00	Turner, Ezekiel, Illinois Prairie	150 00
Eads, William, Peoria	350 00	Van Scoyk, Joseph, Peoria	50 00
Eads, Abner, Peoria	800 00	Walker, Hugh, La Salle Prairie	50 00
Ellis, Levi, Illinois Prairie	25 00	Wolcott, Alexander, Chicago	572 00
Clark, William, Illinois Prairie	250 00	Willmette, Antoine, Chicago	400 00
Field, Gilbert, La Salle Prairie	150 00	Weed, Edmund, Ten Mile	174 00
French, Stephen, Farm Creek	200 00	Wilson, Seth, Illinois Prairie	200 00
Fulton, Samuel, Peoria	300 00	Wilson, Jacob, Ten Mile	300 00
Fulton, James, Farm Creek	12 50	Woodrow, Samuel, Illinois Prairie	150 00
Fulton, Josiah, Farm Creek	150 00	Woodrow, Hugh, Illinois Prairie	250 00
Fulton, Seth, Ten Mile	100 00	Waters, Isaac, Peoria	100 00
Fish, Elisha, Farm Creek	200 00		
Funk, Jacob, Farm Creek	500 00		
Funk, Isaac, Peoria	200 00		
Griffin, John, La Salle Prairie	50 00		
Gilbert, Levi, Illinois Prairie	25 00		
Harrison, Jesse, Peoria	50 00		
Hamlin, John, Peoria	400 00		
Holland, William, Peoria	800 00		
Hyde, E. & N., Peoria	700 00		
Hawley, Aaron, Fox River	200 00		
Hawley, Pierce, Fox River	300 00		
		Total	\$30,458 50

Smith, William. I called on him for the amount of personal property. He refused to render the same. As near as I can ascertain, it amounts to \$150.

I, John L. Bogardus, do hereby certify that the above is the assessment for the year 1824.

JOHN L. BOGARDUS, Assessor.

JOHN L. DIXON, Esq., Clerk of County Commissioners' Court.

P. S.—Amount received for tavern license, \$20.

The places designated as Farm Creek, Mackinaw, Illinois Prairie, Ten Mile Creek, Trading House (Wesley City), etc., were within the present limits of Tazewell county.

CHAPTER IX.

POLITICAL ECONOMY CONTINUED.

1826 : Thanks of the County Court to President John Quincy Adams — Fox River Precinct — Rev. Jesse Walker — Fever River Precinct — August Election — The Candidates — Peter Williams — Second Financial Exhibit — County Revenue — Tavern and Ferry Rates — Delinquent Taxes — Mining Excitement. CHICAGO : First Ferry and Tavern License — Turnpike and Election Accounts — Marriage Records — Justices of the Peace — Billy Caldwell — Shabonee — An Old Document.

March 6, the Court being in session the clerk was directed to transmit to the President of the United States the thanks of the Court for his prompt compliance with the prayer of their petition for leave to enter the fractional quarter section of land on which to locate their county seat ; and also that he (the Clerk) be directed to inform the President that his kind interference in their behalf did not produce the result desired.

FOX RIVER PRECINCT.

At this session, the Court ordered that an election precinct be established by the following boundaries : "All that district of country north of Senatchwine creek, and the River Dupage, within the bounds of this State, to be known and distinguished as the Fox River Precinct, and that all general and special elections shall be held at the house of Jesse Walker, near the Junction of the Illinois and Fox rivers (Ottawa) and that Aaron Hawley, Henry Allen and James Walker be appointed judges thereof."

REV. JESSE WALKER.

The Jesse Walker here mentioned was a Methodist preacher and missionary, and of the first to break the bread of life on the waters of the Illinois river. He was a good man, and his soul full of the milk of kindness. At one time what was known as the Green River settlement, on Fox river, run short of provisions, and the people were on the verge of starvation. Jesse Walker heard of their destitute and suffering condition and sent them word from the Sangamon settlement, near Springfield, that if they would send a keel-boat down the Illinois and up the Sangamon to within six miles of Springfield, the settlers there would load it with needful provisions. Jesse Walker undertook the relief expedition in person, obtained a keel-boat at Peru, and, securing Josiah Fulton as pilot, proceeded to the point named, where the boat was loaded as the pioneers to Sangamon had promised. They returned to Peru, and from there, through the importunity of Walker, they went on up the river as far as Starved Rock, where the cargo was landed. It arrived just in time to "do the most good." Josiah Fulton, the pilot, returned to Peoria by canoe.

This is not the only instance of Jesse Walker's interest in suffering, hungering pioneers, that is mentioned. His name and good deeds were enshrined in the hearts of the pioneers and transmitted to their posterity. Blessed be the name and the memory of Jesse Walker.

FEVER RIVER PRECINCT.

At their June session (June 2, 1826), the Commissioners "ordered that an election precinct, No. 5, comprise the following boundaries : All of Mercer and Warren counties,

and the attached parts thereof." This precinct included the Fever river lead mines, Jo Daviess county, and the returns of the election of the 7th of August, 1826, were made as from the "Fever River Mines Precinct." At the same session the Court revised a former order relating to judges for the August election, and appointed the following :

Chicago, Alexander Wolcott, John Kinzie, J. B. Beaubien.
 Fox River, James Walker, Pierce Hawley, Robert Berrisford.
 Peoria, Abner Eads, Stephen French, John Phillips.
 Mackinaw, Isaac Perkins, William Eads, Thomas Dillon.

AUGUST ELECTION.

As already noted the first election in Peoria county was held on the 7th day of March, 1825. The second election was held on the 7th day of August, 1826, the day on which general elections were held in the olden times. The vote in each of the four precincts where polls were held, was as follows :

Peoria.....	31
Mackinaw.....	51
Chicago.....	31
Fever River.....	202
Total.....	369

The following were the candidates voted for, and the number of votes cast for each candidate :

Governor—Ninian Edwards, 229; Thomas Sloo, Jr., 106; Adolphus Hubbard, 6—351.
 Lieutenant Governor—Samuel H. Thomas, 247; William Kennedy, 47—284.

Congressman—Daniel P. Cook (after whom Cook county was named), 250; Joseph Duncan, 83; James Turney, 7—340.

State Senator—James Harris, 174; Lewis Kinney, 87; Peter Journey, 51; Archibald Job, 36; Peter Williams, 2; George Cadwell, 1—351.

Representative—John L. Bogardus, 96; Jesse Harrison, 154; Ossian M. Ross, 39; Henry J. Ross, 40—329.

Sheriff—Samuel Fulton, 106; George Harlin, 61; Joshua Walker, 46—213.

Coroner—Henry Neely, 79; Allen C. Dougherty, 67; Resolved Cleveland, 35—181.
 County Commissioners—William Holland, 105; Nathan Dillon, 106; John Hamlin, 172; Stephen C. French, 101; Rivers Cormack, 81; Hiram M. Curry, 46; Gideon Hawley, 18. Hollin, Dillon and Hamlin were elected.

No election returns were reported from Fox River precinct until August, 1830.

PETER WILLIAMS.

In 1832, before the eastern slope of Iowa was opened to white settlement, Peter Williams went over to that side of the Mississippi river and built a cabin—the first—on the site of Fort Madison. The Indians complained against the innovation, and some soldiers were sent down from Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, who demolished Peter's cabin and set him across the River in Illinois. In June, 1833, when the Indian limit of possession expired, he returned to Fort Madison and re-occupied his claim. He did not remain there long, however, until he pushed on to the Des Moines river, where he died in 1835.

SECOND FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

At the December session of 1826 the Court "ordered that the Sheriff be debited and credited with the following amounts, to wit :

DEBIT.	
To amount returned by Assessor's tax book	\$855.93
in State paper, equal to	641.93
Balance in the treasury, December, 1825	54.15 3/4
Overcharged for collecting the above	10.25
Order on State Treasurer, 1825	100.00
Amount of fines collected	16.50
" " tavern licenses	3.00
" from sale of town lots	21.00
" State Treasurer, 1826	168.75
" collected from list of bad debts, 1825	6.82 1/2—\$1,022.43 1/4
CREDIT.	
By amount of delinquent tax list for which the Sheriff is allowed until the March term to collect, it being in State paper \$416.69 1/2, equal to	\$312.52
Amount lost by collecting at Chicago at 50 per cent	27.65
County orders amounting to	358.65
Per centage for collecting the above except \$64.40 1/2 on which commission has been paid	22.08
Per centage the above orders	7.17 1/2—\$728.07 1/2
	\$294.35 3/4

COUNTY REVENUE.

Lands in Peoria were opened to sale in 18 — and became taxable in 18 —. Before the lands were subject to taxation, revenue for county purposes was raised by taxes assessed against personal property, and rated from one-half of one per cent. to one per cent. on the value of the property or article taxed. Ferries were licensed by the County Commissioners, and paid from ten to twenty dollars a year, for the use of the county. Taverns were licensed in the same way, and charged at about the same rates. Merchants, grocers and dealers were also licensed by the County Court, and paid from five to twenty dollars a year to the county treasury. These were the only sources of revenue and required careful management and strict economy to meet the current expenses.

The political economy of Peoria county as commenced and practiced by the County Commissioners has been introduced for the purpose of preserving the *modus operandi* of perfecting county organizations. The old journals have been carefully overhauled, and voluminous extracts made from their well-written and carefully preserved pages. These extracts will preserve the names of the representative men and public officials of the years which they cover, to generations yet to come. While a few of the old pioneers still remain among the useful, honored and respected citizens of the county and earth, the most of them have been gathered to their home. "Peace to their memory."

The general details of county management are here dismissed to write of other incidents and events that will be of more interest to the majority of readers.

The statement below shows the condition of the county in June, 1827, when at a special session of the Court it was ordered that the sheriff be debited and credited as follows :

DEBTOR.	
To balance in the treasury at the last settling day, December term, 1826	\$294 35 3/4
" delinquent list from assessor's tax book	312 52 \$606 88
CREDIT.	
By county orders amounting to	\$245 62 1/2
" per centage for collecting the above	18 41
" for paying the foregoing	4 91 1/2
overcharge on the tax book on the following persons, to-wit: Joseph Smith, Abner Eads, Martin Meyers, and Casper Reece	3 50
error in percentage on collection at Chicago	4 14 1/2
delinquent tax list for which the sheriff is allowed until the June term of this Court	267 09
balance in the treasury	63 69 1/2 \$607 38

tavern and maintain the first ferry, the pioneer settlers at Fort Dearborn were indebted to the Commissioners of Peoria county. At the June—1829—term of the Court,

Ordered, That Archibald Clybourn and Samuel Miller be authorized to keep a ferry across the Chicago river, at the lower forks, near Wolf's Point, crossing the river below the Northeast Branch, and to land on either side of both branches, to suit the convenience of persons wishing to cross. And that said Clybourn and Miller pay a tax of ten dollars and execute a bond with security for one hundred dollars. The rates for ferriage to be one-half the sum that John L. Bogardus gets at his ferry at Peoria. [See Ferry Rates, p. 304.]

At the December term, same year, Archibald Caldwell, blacksmith and constable, was licensed to keep a tavern at Chicago, and to charge the same rates as those already quoted. He was required to pay a tax of eight dollars for the privilege, and to give bonds in the sum of one hundred dollars for a faithful observance of the laws then prevailing for the regulation of taverns.

At the June—7th—term, 1830, Rev. William See was authorized to keep a ferry across the "Callimink," at the head of Lake Michigan, now included in South Chicago, for which he was required to pay a tax of ten dollars. He was permitted to charge the following rates:

For each foot passenger.....	12½ cents.
" " man and horse.....	25 "
" " wagon or cart drawn by two horses or oxen.....	75 "
" " four horse wagon.....	\$1 00
" " carriage or wagon.....	37½ cents.

Mr. See was a Methodist minister, and was the first clergyman of any denomination, as shown by the records, to perform the marriage ceremony in Chicago. He subsequently removed to Racine, Wisconsin, where he died.

TURNPIKE AND ELECTION ACCOUNTS.

In June, 1830, the Court allowed Archibald Caldwell five dollars and fifty cents for ironing a turnpike scraper; and on the 7th of December they allowed Heuley Clybourn sixteen dollars "for one day's services as clerk of election, and bringing the election returns to Peoria."

MARRIAGE RECORDS.

The following marriages were solemnized and recorded in Peoria county while the jurisdiction thereof extended north to the Wisconsin State line:

By John Kinzie, Justice of the Peace, Chicago precinct, January 2, 1827. Peter St. Clair and Margaretta Peeche-quetaraui. [The writing on the returns is not very legible, and it may be the correct orthography is Perhequetaroui.]

By Rev. Jesse Walker, a regular minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, May 3, 1828, Velat Vermit to Cornelia Walker. Vermit was a ferryman at Ottawa, and the wedding was at the house of David Walker.

By John Beabien, Justice of the Peace, Chicago precinct, November 5, 1828, Joseph Pothier and Victoria Ma-rauda.

By Rev. Isaac Scarrett, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Holderman's Grove—near Newark, Kendall county—July 21, 1829, Willard Scott and Caroline, daughter of Pierce Hawley. By the same, at the same time and place, John K. Clarke and Pernelia, daughter of Stephen J. Scott.

By Rev. William See, Chicago precinct, November 1, 1830, Willis Scott and Louisa B. Caldwell.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Kinzie, July 28, 1825.

Billy Caldwell, whose Indian name was Sau-ga-nash, April 18, 1826.

Alexander Wolcott, Indian Agent, December 26, 1827.

John B. Beaubien, December 26, 1827.

John S. C. Hogan—afterwards postmaster—October 9, 1830.

Stephen Forbes—first sheriff of Cook county—December 13, 1830.

BILLY CALDWELL.

Billy Caldwell, named above as a justice of the peace, was the son of an Irish officer in the British service by a Pottawatomie Indian woman, and was educated by the Jesuits

at Detroit. Hon. John Wentworth is authority for the statement that he was an officer in the British service during and after the war of 1812; and that he styled himself as Captain of the Indian Department, in 1816, at Fort Malden [Amhurstburg]. He married a sister of the Pottawatomie chief, Yellow Head, by whom he had one child, which died young. At the time of his death, Esquire Billy Caldwell was Head Chief of the combined Pottawatomie, Ottawa and Chippewa Indians.

SHABONEE — AN OLD DOCUMENT.

Shabonee (French pronunciation Chamblee) was well known to many of the early settlers at Peoria. He was born on the Ohio river, and was a chief of the Ottawa tribe of Indians. In the war of 1812 he joined Tecumseh, and was a member of Caldwell's band or company of Indians in that conflict. A short time before his death Shabonee visited and remained over night with William Hickling, now living in Chicago, but then and for many years a resident of Ottawa. At that visit he gave Mr. Hickling the original manuscript of the following paper, which is evidence that Billy Caldwell was neither an ignorant man nor a mere pretender:

"This is to certify that the bearer of this name, Chamblee, was a faithful companion to me during the late war with the United States. The bearer joined the late warrior, Tecumseh [Tecumseh], of the Shawnee nation, in the year 1807, on the Wabash river, and remained with the above warrior from the commencement of the hostilities with the United States until our defeat at Moravian Town, on the Thames, October 5, 1813. I also have been witness to his intrepidity and courageous warfare on many occasions, and he showed a great deal of humanity to those unfortunate sons of Mars who fell into his hands.

B. CALDWELL, Captain I. D.

"Amhurstburg, August 1, 1816."

"This document," continues Mr. Wentworth, who saw it, "was written on a half sheet of old-fashioned English foolscap paper, plainly water-marked 'C. & S., 1813.'" Shabonee assured Mr. Hickling when he presented the paper to him that he had always worn it on his person. This certificate of character was undoubtedly given to the old chief to assist him with the British government, but as he afterwards became a good Indian, and highly esteemed by the early settlers of that part of Illinois in which he lived, it was of little benefit to him in the way intended.

CHAPTER X.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

Pre-empting the Land — Survey of the Town Site — Streets and Alleys — Sale of Town Lots — County Court Orders and Writs Securing the Title — The Military Tract — Fractional Sections — French Claims — Title Secured. PERSONAL: William S. Hamilton — Barney Norris.

The law under which Peoria county was organized gave the County Commissioner's Court the control and management of the quarter-section of land on which it was provided the county seat should be located. The first action by the court in regard to it was taken on the 12th of March, 1825, when it was "ordered that Nathan Dillon, one of the commissioners, be authorized to make application to the register of the land office at Springfield for the right to pre-empt the said quarter-section, for the purpose of establishing the County Seat of Peoria county, according to the act of Congress of 1823."

The pre-emption was secured, and on the 7th day of June, 1825, the commissioners being in session, the following record was made:

Ordered, That William Holland be authorized to employ some suitable person to survey lots on the northeast quarter of section nine, township eight north, and range eight east of the fourth principal meridian, said lots to be

one hundred feet in length, including eight feet to be deducted from each lot for an alley, and eighty feet wide. The street on the shore of the lake to be one hundred and ten feet in width, and all the other streets to be one hundred feet wide.

At the September session the subject again came up, and in answer to the request of William Holland and others that a town may be laid out as the County Seat of Peoria county, having an eye to the present and future convenience of the citizens, the court ordered:

1. That the streets run to the cardinal points.
2. That the squares shall be 360 feet, containing ten lots each.
3. That lots shall be seventy-two feet in front and 180 feet in rear.
4. The public square shall contain four square blocks.
5. Water street shall be 110 feet wide, commencing on the edge or break of the bank and running back 110 feet.
6. Water street shall run parallel with the bank of the lake, so that the blocks fronting the same may be the same distance from the break of the bank, that is, 110 feet.
7. All the streets, except Water street, shall be one hundred feet wide, and extend to low water mark, where the fraction on which the town is situated, will admit.
8. From the edge of the bank, to low water mark, shall be considered as town property, and be disposed of as water lots.
9. Fractional lots and blocks fronting on Water street are considered as exceptions to the above, and to be laid off in the same size as the others, where the angles will admit.
10. A sufficient space shall be reserved on the water lots for a market place, when the same shall be deemed necessary.

Under date of December 8, 1825, the following entry appears:

WHEREAS, By an act of Congress there has been granted to each county the preference in purchase of one-quarter-section of land, in case the seat of justice for the same should be located on public land, and the General Assembly of this State, in pursuance thereof, at their last session, passed an act establishing the county of Peoria, and fixing the County Seat of justice therefor on public land, and on the northeast quarter of section nine; and,

WHEREAS, At a late session of this court it was ordered that said fraction be laid off as a town, which order has been carried into effect, and a number of inhabitants having settled and made improvements on said fraction; and,

WHEREAS, It is deemed that the value of the lots thereof will be enhanced, and the interest of the county promoted by the encouragement of settlements on the same; therefore, be it

Ordered, That all such lots so laid off on the said fraction as are now, or shall have been built on previous to the public sales as contemplated by this court, and also one lot for every house built on said fraction previous to the survey of the same as a town, and which in said survey, have fallen in the streets, to be selected by the owners of said house, to be reserved from sale; and it is further

Ordered, That the owner or owners of all such houses or buildings shall have the preference in the purchase of the lots so reserved, at the average value of the lots sold according to situation, said value to be ascertained by this court, by reference to the actual sales at the public sales as above; and be it further

Ordered, That no preference shall be allowed as above, for any improvement that may hereafter be made on any of the following lots, that is to say: Beginning at the northeast end of Front street, on lots No. 1, 2 and 3, 5, 6 and 7, and so on alternately through its whole length, except such as are now claimed as above, in which case the lot adjoining shall be reserved from the privilege of redemption; and on all the other streets leading north and south, the lots 1 and 2, 4 and 5, and so on alternately through the whole length of each street, shall be reserved from the privilege of pre-emption commencing at the north end of the street; *provided*, that it is hereby expressly understood that this court does not bind itself to guaranty the above specified preferences of purchase in any case, should the said court not acquire for the use of the county, as aforesaid, the legal right in fee simple to the fraction above described; and, *provided*, also, that the above right of preference is in no case to be executed to any but actual settlers on said lots.

On the 6th of March, 1826, Mr. Dixon, the Clerk to the County Commissioners' Court, was authorized in behalf of the court to make application, officially, to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Springfield, for a written statement of the obstacles and objections, (if any exist,) which prevented the entry of the quarter section of land upon which the Legislature designated the county seat should be located, as it was anticipated that some objections might arise on account of the exact quantity of land not being known. After securing this information from the land office and the objections, if there were any, Mr. Dixon was directed to proceed to St. Louis and apply to the surveyor general for a plat of the survey of this particular quarter section, and if no such plat could be furnished without a resurvey, to contract with the surveyor general for that purpose, at the expense of the county, for a speedy completion of such resurvey, and to request that a plat be made immediately, properly authenticated and forwarded to the

register and receiver. If there were no objections, Dixon was authorized to enter the lands on behalf of the county.

There seems to have been some objections or obstacles in the way of the entry, although no report of such objections or obstacles appear of record, for, at the July session (1826) the treasurer was "ordered to pay John Dixon thirty-four dollars and eighty-five cents for going to St. Louis, by order of the Court, and for postage, clerk hire," etc.

Whatever difficulties and objections may have at first existed as to the purchase of this quarter section, they seem to have been fully overcome, for at a special term of the court, on the 2d of May, 1826, it was

Ordered. That John Dixon be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the county of Peoria, one hundred and eighty-four dollars, sixty-two and one-half cents, by him to be paid to the receiver of the land office at Springfield, in payment for the northeast fractional quarter of section number nine, town eight north, range eight east of the fourth principal meridian, and that he be authorized to issue orders on the treasury to such person as shall loan the said county the above money, at any interest not exceeding twenty-five per cent. per annum until paid.

Arrangements were made with William Holland, one of the Commissioners, under which that gentleman agreed to advance the money necessary to pay for the county seat quarter, but if it was paid over to the County Clerk it was never used for that purpose, as before the obstacles in the way of purchase were removed, there were funds enough in the treasury to pay for the land without borrowing.

At the same time a resurvey of the town site was ordered, it was also ordered that the streets should run parallel with the river, that Front (or Water) street should remain the same width as previously established, and that all the other streets should be one hundred feet in width, and the lots and blocks as before quoted. It was also "ordered that the Clerk advertise a sale of lots on the tenth day of July, 1826, on the following terms: Ten per cent. of the purchase money cash in hand, and the balance in three equal payments at six, twelve and eighteen months, by purchasers giving their notes. In case of failure on the part of the purchasers to meet the deferred payments, then the ten per cent. cash payment was forfeited to the county."

July 8, two days before the day advertised for the sale of town lots, the Court being in session, it was ordered that "Joseph Smith—one of the Commissioners—be authorized to employ an auctioneer and furnish whisky for the sale of lots in Peoria."

The sale came off as advertised, and under the terms and conditions of ten per cent. cash, etc., the cash receipts were one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents. In settling up the expenses incident to the sale, the following orders appear of record:

Ordered. That the treasurer pay William Clark three dollars for crying the sale of lots in the town of Peoria.

Ordered. That the treasurer pay John Hamlin three dollars and fifty cents for whisky and paper furnished for the sale of lots in Peoria.

W. S. Hamilton was allowed fifty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents for making the survey. A. C. Ballard was a chain carrier, and was allowed two dollars. Henry Neely assisted in the survey and was allowed four dollars. William Clark for cash and services was allowed ten dollars and fifty cents.

December 4, 1826, an order was entered retaining W. S. Hamilton, as counsel in behalf of the County Commissioners for obtaining the title to the county seat quarter. What is known as the Military Tract, within which Peoria county is included, was appropriated by Congress for the benefit of the soldiers of the war of 1812. This tract commenced at the mouth of the Illinois river, extended north one hundred and sixty-two miles to a line running east from the Mississippi to the Illinois river, and included all the land between that line and the two rivers. Its area was 8,640 square miles, or 5,529,600 acres. The full sections were granted to the soldiers, for whose benefit the land was intended, while the fractional sections along the Mississippi and Illinois were subject to the same laws as other public lands. The law under which Peoria was organized designated a part of one

of these fractional sections as a site for the county seat. The commissioners, as already shown, took steps to secure the right of pre-emption thereto, with a view to an early purchase of the same; and, although they made repeated efforts in that direction, they failed of their object until December, 1834.

Under an act of Congress approved May 15, 1820, entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of the village of Peoria, in the State of Illinois," and a subsequent act approved March 3, 1823, entitled "An act to confirm certain claims to lots in the village of Peoria, in the State of Illinois," certain French claims came to pester the authorities and hinder the purchase of the land.

Between the last session of the Court in 1826, which was held in the month of December, and the beginning of the year 1830, numerous orders were entered of record in regard to securing the title, and different agents were appointed to visit the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, to urge the claim of the Commissioners, but without avail. In the early Spring of 1830, the Commissioners had some encouragement, and on Wednesday, the 3d day of March, of that year, they declared that "whereas it was understood there was a probability that the county of Peoria would shortly obtain the title to the land whereon to fix their county seat; and that as certain persons were desirous of making improvements at said county seat, etc., that any such person making improvements to the amount of twenty-five dollars on any of the lots, not exceeding two, should be entitled to the refusal of them at such price as might be fixed upon them by appraisers to be appointed by the Court."

At the same session Stephen Stillman was appointed a "special agent on the part of the county of Peoria for the purpose of obtaining for the use of the county the right of soil to the north-east fractional quarter of section number nine, town eight north, range eight east, with full power to act for the county," etc. The commissioners, on the part of the county, bound themselves to accept any part of said quarter section, be it more or less, that might remain after deducting that which was appropriated by a law of Congress for "Peoria Claims," in lieu of a full quarter allowed by Congress to each new county seat. They also recommended that a special act of Congress be passed granting to the county of Peoria the remaining part of the fractional quarter section after deducting the "Peoria Claims," as aforesaid.

There is no record to show what Stillman accomplished, but from the fact that his appointment as agent was revoked at the March session, 1831, it is fair to presume his acts were not satisfactory. Abner Eads was appointed to succeed Stillman, and was authorized to make a tender of money to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Springfield for the county seat quarter, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, and to obtain a certificate of entry therefor. He was also directed to assure the Register and Receiver that they—the Commissioners—were willing to accept what was left of the quarter section after the "Peoria Claims" were satisfied. On April 6, 1832, the Court ordered a sale of lots to take place, on the 10th day of May following, and during the sitting of the Spring term of the Circuit Court. The sale was ordered to be advertised in the *Vandalia Whig*, *Illinois Intelligencer*, *Sangamon Journal* and *Missouri Republican*. Terms of sale: One-fourth cash in hand and the balance in three equal payments. At the same time a value was fixed upon certain lots which were numbered and registered.

July 3, 1832, John Coyle and Aquila Wren were authorized to draw two hundred dollars from the County treasury to pay for the land, and twenty-five dollars for expenses, and proceed to Springfield and make tender of payment. Their mission, if they went, was fruitless of results, for on the 5th of October following, John Coyle, one of the Commissioners, was authorized to take two hundred dollars from the County treasury and proceed to Springfield and pay for the county-seat quarter, if the necessary papers had been furnished from the Surveyor General's office at St. Louis; if not, then to pro-

ceed there and procure the papers necessary to enable the matter to be settled. But even yet the question remained to vex the Court and retard building improvements. Difficulties remained in the way until removed by a special act of Congress approved March 2, 1833. At a special session of the Court, July 13, 1833, it was

Ordered, That under the provisions of an act of Congress passed on the 21 day of March last, entitled "An act to authorize the County Commissioners of the County of Peoria, State of Illinois, to enter a fractional quarter section of land for a seat of justice and for other purposes," we, the undersigned, County Commissioners of the county aforesaid, do hereby authorize John Coyle to enter the northeast fractional quarter of section nine, in town eight north of the base line, or range eight east of the fourth principal meridian, for the purposes aforesaid under the provisions of the above-mentioned act of Congress, and instruct him to make payment therefor, and at the same time to deposit with the land officers at Springfield, Illinois, a copy of this order to be transmitted to the General Land office. And we do hereby, in behalf of said county, in the name of ourselves and successors in office, state and declare that, in making the said entry under the provisions of the said act of Congress, we do exclude from said entry any lands or lots lawfully belonging to any person or persons whatever.

Signed

A. WREN,
JOHN COYLE, { Commissioners.
E. S. JONES.

ISAAC WATERS, Clerk.

This was the last commission appointed to visit the land office, and on the 16th day of December, 1834, a patent issued to the County Commissioners for one hundred and forty-seven acres and fifteen hundredths of an acre of land whereon the Legislature had declared the county-seat should be located.

PERSONAL.

The original town site was surveyed by William S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, who was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr in 1804. He was afterwards engaged as one of the government surveyors, probably as a contractor, in the Rock river country, and in 1832 had a smelting furnace in the edge of Wisconsin, a few miles northeast from Galena. In the Black Hawk war a fort was erected at his "diggings" and called Fort Hamilton, which was under command of Captain George W. Harrison. Captain Harrison, after trying in vain to get a cannon at Galena, had some leaden pieces cast at Hamilton's furnace to resemble cannon, and mounted them at the fort as a terror to the Indians, who always had a dread of "big guns." At the beginning of the war Colonel Hamilton mustered two hundred and thirty Indians, mostly Sioux, with some Menominees and Winnebagoes, and reported at Galena with them on the 8th of June, 1832. There was bad blood between the Sioux and Menominees and the Sacs and Foxes. The Sioux especially were eager for the affray and anxious for Sac and Fox scalps. Colonel Hamilton was a brave and fearless man as well as officer, and did valuable service during the Black Hawk war.

NOTE—Alexander Hamilton was born at Nevis, West Indies, in 1757. While a student at Columbia College, at the age of seventeen years, he published several essays concerning the rights of the colonies which were marked by vigor and maturity of style, as well as by soundness of argument. He entered the American army before he was nineteen, with the rank of captain of artillery, and by the time he was twenty, the commander-in-chief made him his aide-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, was his almost inseparable companion, and was consulted by General Washington on all important army matters. After the war he studied law. In 1782 he was elected a member of Congress from New York, and soon acquired great influence in that body. He contributed largely to the favorable reception of the constitution by the essays he wrote in connection with Madison, and which were published in the *Federalist*. On the organization of the Federal government in 1789, he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and in the five years he held that position, he raised the public credit from the lowest depression to a height altogether unprecedented in the history of the country. In 1798, when the French invasion was threatened, and a provisional called into the field his public services, he again responded, and on the death of Washington, December 14, 1799, he succeeded to the chief command. When the army was disbanded he returned to the practice of law. In the Summer of 1804, a quarrel arose between him and Aaron Burr, which resulted in a duel at Hoboken, on the 11th of July. Hamilton fell mortally wounded at the first fire. His eldest son was killed in a duel on the same ground some years previous.—ZELL.

It is said of Colonel Hamilton that some years after the duel between his father and Burr, he followed the latter to St. Louis and challenged him to mortal combat, but that

Burr declined to accept the challenge, because, as he expressed it, of the difference in their ages.

When the California gold excitement began to agitate the country, Colonel Hamilton left the Galena section and went to that country, where he died. Some years after his death and burial, the question as to the location of his grave was raised, but could not be settled by the people there. At last it was learned that Barney Norris, a mulatto man, who had been in Hamilton's employ in California, and who was with him in his last sickness, and present at his burial, had returned to the States and was living at Galena. He was appealed to, and in a letter to the interested parties, he so accurately described the last resting place of Colonel Hamilton there was no difficulty in finding his grave.

LAST OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Under influences previously recited, the constitutional provisions of 1848 and subsequent law of 1849 were enacted, enabling the people of the several counties of the State to vote "for" or "against" township organization. This question was submitted to the voters of the State at the election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1849, and was adopted by most of the counties north of the Illinois river.

Under the provisions of an act of the legislature passed February 12, 1849, a County Court was created. Section one of this law provided "that there should be established in each of the counties of this State, now created and organized, or which may hereafter be created or organized, a court of record, to be styled the 'County Court,' to be held and consist of one judge, to be styled the 'County Judge.'" Section seventeen of the same act [see pp. 307-10, Statutes of 1848] provided for the election of two additional justices of the peace, whose jurisdiction should be co-extensive with the counties, etc., and who should sit with the county judge as members of the court, for the transaction of all county business, and none other.

The last session of the County Commissioner's Court was a special session, and commenced on Tuesday the 20th and closed on Friday the 23rd day of November, 1849. William Mitchell, who had served as Clerk of the Court for several years died, on the 13th of November and at a previous session Ralph Hamlin was appointed to the vacancy. The following is the last order of the old style County Commissioner's Court.

Ordered, That the Treasurer pay the following persons the amounts set opposite their respective names :

Thomas Mooney, five days attendance.....	\$12.50
James L. Riggs, " " "	12.50
Joseph Ladd, " " "	12.50
Ralph Hamlin, " " " as Clerk.....	12.50
William Compher " " " as Sheriff.....	5.00
Thomas Turbott, for brick.....	72.00

THOMAS MOONEY,
JAMES L. RIGGS,
JOSEPH LADD, } Commissioners.

RALPH HAMLIN,
Clerk, *Pro tem.*

COUNTY COURT.

At the November election, 1849, Thomas Bryant was elected County Judge. The first term of this Court—Joseph Ladd and John McFarland, Associate Judges—was held on Monday, the 3d day of December, 1849, and from that time until a Board of Supervisors was elected and fully organized in the Spring of 1850, had full management of the business affairs of the county. On the 6th of December, the Clerk certified to the Court an abstract of the votes cast "for" and "against" township organization, which was as follows:

For township organization.....	2,147
Against township organization.....	19
Majority in favor of township organization.....	2,166
	2,128

The Court then appointed David Sanborn, George Holmes, and Mark Aikin, commissioners to divide the county into townships. There seems to be no report of their action on record, and hence it is assumed that the commissioners did not report in favor of any change from the lines established by the government surveyors.

The last term of the County Court, while managing the county affairs, was held on the 4th of June, 1850, when the Supervisors succeeded fully to the public duties they are now discharging.

FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first election of Supervisors in the several townships occurred at the regular April election, 1850, and the first meeting of the Board was held on the 8th of the same month. At that meeting the following twelve townships were represented as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	SUPERVISORS.	TOWNSHIPS.	SUPERVISORS.
Hollis.....	Stephen C. Wheeler.	Akron.....	Benjamin Siane.
Rosefield.....	John Combs.	Limestone.....	Isaac Brown.
Orange.....	Samuel Dimon.	Princetonville.....	L. B. Cornwell.
Richwood.....	Josiah Fulton.	Jubilee.....	William W. Church.
Chillicothe.....	Charles S. Strother.	Millbrook.....	Clark W. Stanton.
Benton.....	Jonathan Brassfield.	Trivoli.....	David R. Gregory.

Charles Kelette, Clerk. Samuel Dimon was elected Chairman of the Board.

At a meeting of the Board on the 9th of June, 1850, a communication was read by the Clerk from the Auditor of State advising the Board that there was a township known as Orange, in another part of the State, of older date, and directing that another name be selected for the Peoria county township so designated. Kickapoo, after the Kickapoo Indians, was substituted, by which name it has ever since been known.

Benton was changed to Fremont at the same time and for the same reason, and on the 20th of June, in response to a letter from the Auditor of State, advising the Board that there was already a Fremont township, the name was changed to Radnor, in honor of one of the first settlers in that part of the county. Since then there have been no changes of note in any of the townships.

CHAPTER XL.

OLD TIME BRIDGES. MODERN STRUCTURES.

First Bridge Across the Kickapoo—Award of the Contract—Trouble with the Contractor—Completion of the Structure—First Bridge Across the Mississippi—Iron Wagon and Railway Bridges—Triumphs of Engineering Skill.

With the increase of immigration and spread of settlements, there came a demand and necessity for wagon bridges across the Kickapoo and other creeks that were often so swollen by melting snows and heavy rains as to be impassable. Floods were of more frequent occurrence before the wild sod was broken, and the earth loosened by the plow of the husbandman than since. This is explained on the hypothesis that the sod presented greater resistance to absorption than cultivated ground, and, consequently, a greater quantity of the rain-fall found its way into the beds of the creeks.

In the early part of 1827, a site was selected for a bridge across the Kickapoo, and at a special session of the Commissioners' Court, March 16, 1827, an order was issued to erect a public bridge across Kickapoo creek, a short distance above the present fording on the public road from Peoria to Lewistown.

The Court was in session on the 7th of April, but there is nothing to be found on record to show to whom, or at what price, the contract was let. The following order, however, under date of March 4, 1828, indicates that the contract was let to John L. Bogardus:

Ordered, That a suit be commenced in the Circuit Court against John L. Bogardus, as principal, and John Dixon and Augustus Langworthy, as sureties, on a bond for five hundred dollars, conditioned for building a bridge across Kickapoo creek in Peoria county, conformable to an order of the County Commissioners' Court, and that the clerk forward the necessary documents to the Attorney-General, with a request that he commence suit immediately on behalf of the county.

At a special session of the Court, June 13, 1829, the clerk was directed to advertise another letting of the bridge, July 11, 1829. This is the last order respecting the bridge until a special session of the Court, July 28, 1830, when it was "Ordered, That the bridge across Kickapoo creek, engaged to be built by John Cameron, be accepted as finished according to contract," and he was allowed fifty dollars as balance of contract price. No entry of the price for which the bridge was "engaged to be built," is to be found upon the old journal.

GUARDING AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

The preservation of bridges and precautions against accidents were carefully guarded by the early public authorities. At a March term—1836—of the County Court, it was "Ordered, That no person be allowed to go on or cross over any frame bridge in the county of Peoria with more than four yoke of oxen and the load drawn by them, or six horses and their load, under penalty of paying whatever damages might occur." A copy of this order was attached to the appointment or "commission" of each road supervisor, and they were expected to see that it was respected and obeyed.

MODERN BRIDGES.

That old bridge, the first wagon bridge to span the Kickapoo, was also the first one built in any part of the county at the expense of the county. In those days, and for a good many years later, it was thought impossible to build a wagon bridge without heavy timbers morticed together with two-inch tenons and fastened in place with inch or inch and-a-half pins, and otherwise strongly supported and braced. Time and art-science, however, have demonstrated that stronger bridges can be built with much smaller timbers, and without mortices and tenons. In 1830 the idea of bridging such water courses as the Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, was not conceived. The first settlers of the country west of those great water courses crossed them in Indian canoes as Abner crossed the Illinois river at the old trading house, Wesley City, in the early Summer of 1819. After canoe-ferries came ferry boats that were worked by hand with sweeps or great big oars. Starting in on either side of the larger streams these boats hugged up the shore as closely as possible for some distance, then pulled out diagonally across the river in the direction of the opposite shore. When the center of the current was reached, the prow of the boat was headed obliquely down the stream towards the landing point. After that kind of ferry came horse ferries and then steam ferries. Until St. Paul, Minnesota, built a great wagon bridge across the Mississippi at that place, the first bridge of any kind to span the "Father of Waters," the great majority of people thought, if they thought at all, that ferries would be used for all time to come, in crossing that mighty river. Profiting by the successful accomplishment of the St. Paul undertaking, active mechanical and engineering minds set to work, and as a result, the Mississippi and Missouri rivers are bridged in a dozen places with iron railway bridges, many of them with wagon-ways combined. The smaller rivers were less difficult to overcome, and now these great watercourses offer but little obstacle to travel or commerce between the cities of the Atlantic and those of the golden-sloped Pacific. Engineering skill has annihilated distance and time, so that passengers and freight are transferred from ocean to ocean in

a brief period without sacrificing the comfort of the former or changing cars or breaking bulk of the latter.

The old first bridge at the Lewistown road crossing of the serpentine Kickapoo, was several times replaced with wooden structures. Other bridges were built at other crossings, but nearly all of them have given place to iron bridges that rest on solid stone piers and abutments. These structures bid defiance to winds and floods and ice-gorges, and will last for generations to come.

The first of these iron bridges in Peoria county was built in 1871, at a cost of \$10,400. At the August session, 1873, of the Committee on Roads and Bridges of the Board of Supervisors contracted with the King Iron Bridge Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, for a bridge on the Farmington road at Kickapoo creek, of 120 foot span at \$25.30 per lineal foot. And with the Canton, Ohio, Company for 125 foot span over Spoon river at \$26.50 per lineal foot, the total cost being \$18,861. Besides these bridges, there is one large iron bridge over the Kickapoo creek at the plank road crossing; and one at the middle road crossing spanning the same creek; and over Spoon river at Elmore, besides numerous smaller structures in the county, in which iron has taken the place of wood in almost every instance.

CHAPTER XII.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The early Court House — The County Jail — New Court House — Laying the Corner Stone — House Warming — County Infirmary — Poor Farm — Circuit Court — Judges — The Criminal Calendar — Official Record.

When Peoria county was organized in the Spring of 1825, there were but few houses at Fort Clark. All of them were small structures, built of logs, and, with one or two exceptions, were occupied as private residences. There was not a building in the county seat of the new county that could be secured for the exclusive use of any of the county officers, and as a consequence they were forced to keep their offices at their residences, as already shown in the case of County Clerk Waters. This was the most important office at that time. The sheriff and treasurer had but little need for an office, and while the sheriff could carry the papers belonging to his office in his hat, the treasurer could carry those belonging to his department in his pockets. The requirements of the other officers were equally limited, and when business was wanted with any of them, if they could not accommodate the demand on the street, or wherever they were at work—county officers *had* to work in those days—they adjourned to their cabins.

The first term of the Circuit Court was held in a small log cabin that stood at or near the place occupied by the Fort Clark mill. Subsequent terms of the court were held under similar conditions. In March, 1829, John Hamlin, for the sum of seventy-five dollars, assigned to the County Commissioners, for the use of the county, all his right, title and interest in a log house that stood between Water Street and the river, a little below where the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad bridge spans the river, and known as the Crozier house, which was used for several years for the purposes of county offices, courts, etc. This building had been erected and occupied as a store house by Simon Crozier, and was the one in the upper story of which the Circuit Court was held when the cabin court room became too small to accommodate the attendance.

In June, 1833, the County Court in session, it was "ordered that the Clerk advertise in the *Sangamon Journal* that sealed proposals would be received at the Clerk's office in the town of Peoria, until the 9th day of July next, for furnishing 150,000 brick

on the public square in said town of Peoria, at which time and place contracts will be entered into for the said brick: also, that at the same time contracts would be given for furnishing the stone and lumber that might be wanted to construct a court house."

A special session of the Court was held on July 9, at which the proposals thus invited were examined. Samuel Hackelton was awarded the contract for furnishing the brick, at five dollars per thousand, and required to enter into bonds, "with good and sufficient security," for a faithful performance of his part of the contract. The contract for furnishing the lumber was awarded to Moffatt and Hamlin.

In September, 1833, a contract was awarded to Daniel Fash, senior, for furnishing the material for the foundation walls, but at a special session of the court in January, 1834, this contract was cancelled by request of J. N. Chrisman, the surviving obligor. At the same session — September, 1833 — John Hamlin was employed as agent to furnish rock for the court-house foundations, and the hewn timber necessary, on as good terms as he could secure. The clerk was also directed to advertise in the *Sangamon Journal*, *Beardstown Chronicle* and *St. Louis Republican*, that sealed proposals would be received at the clerk's office in Peoria, until the third day of the next term of the Commissioners' Court, for doing the mason work in laying the foundation walls, and also the brick work, the county furnishing all the materials. Proposals were also invited for the carpenter work, exclusive of the doors and windows; plans and specifications to be seen at the clerk's office. Aquila Wren, John Coyle and E. S. Jones were the Commissioners at this time, and under their administration measures for building the court-house had been inaugurated.

At the March term (1834) of the court, the contract for the mason work was awarded to Charles W. McClelan, and the carpenter work to George B. Macy.

At a special session in April, Francis Voris was appointed agent to superintend the building, and served until July 10, next following, when he was succeeded by Isaac Waters. At the same time Waters was appointed building superintendent, he was given a contract to furnish the stone, rough and dressed, for the foundation walls of the court-house, to be delivered, ready for use, whenever and wherever the masons should direct.

In October, 1834, John Hamlin was appointed agent for the county to superintend the building of the court-house, and furnish material on the best terms to be secured. From this order it appears that Mr. Waters had failed to meet the obligations of his contract to furnish stone, as previously noted, and as building superintendent. He was County Clerk at the time, and by reason of the infirmities of age, etc., the County Commissioners found it expedient to remove him from office. William Mitchell was appointed to the succession.

McClelan failed to complete the foundation walls as per agreement, and in October, 1834, the County Commissioners resolved to take the work under their own management. This resolution, on the part of the Commissioners, provoked a controversy between the court and Mr. McClelan, which became a subject of arbitration. Five citizens — Francis Voris, George B. Macy, William Compher, Jacob N. Chrisman and A. S. Buxton, were chosen arbitrators, it being agreed that their decision should be accepted and considered a rule of court. While there is no record of that decision on the journal, it is fair to presume the differences between the Commissioners and Mr. McClelan were settled to the satisfaction of both parties, as McClelan's name subsequently appears as one of the mechanics engaged on the court-house work.

April 28, 1834, special session. Joshua Bowman was awarded the contract for furnishing the base stones for the columns in front of the old temple of justice. These stones were four feet square and ten inches in thickness. They were delivered, ready to be put in place, for thirty-five dollars.

On the next day, April 29, some additions and alterations having been decided, the following agreement was entered on record:

Ordered, And it is hereby agreed that Hamlin and Macy forthwith proceed with the work on the court-house, agreeable to contract, and that all extra work, additions, alterations and damages which have arisen, or may arise, in consequence of delay by the mason work not being completed in such manner as to allow them to proceed agreeable to contract, shall be allowed for hereafter, and the amount thereof shall be computed by two or more disinterested mechanics; *provided*, that the original contract shall be in no wise invalidated by the passage of this order.

REUBEN B. HAMLIN.

GEORGE B. MACY.

Under this agreement the work was pushed rapidly forward, and at the June term, 1835, instructions were given to invite proposals for painting, etc. In July Joshua Bowman was awarded the contract for furnishing the dressed stone for the steps to the front of the court-house at sixty-two and-a-half cents per foot, and at the December term of the court he was awarded a contract for four plain round columns at ten dollars per foot, running measure.

At this — December — session Henry Gilbert, on the part of the county and W. A. Blair, on the part of Reuben B. Hamlin, were chosen to arbitrate the cost of the additions, alterations, damages, etc., as provided in the order or agreement of April 29, the arbitration resulting as follows:

To additional size of building.....	\$300 00
" one extra window.....	11 50
" extra work done on windows.....	75 00
" balustrades around bell deck.....	50 00
" damages for failure on part of contract.....	570 00
" hindrance for lumber this Summer.....	50 00
" glue, 20 and 31 1/4 cents.....	6 25
" extra work on capitals.....	150 00
" cash paid for labor.....	1 50
" " " drayage.....	50
Total.....	\$1,214 75

Which amount was ordered to be passed to the credit of Hamlin.

The court-house was fully completed in the Winter of 1835-6. The lower story was originally divided into six rooms or offices, three of which were assigned to county officers, and the other three leased to lawyers. Some years after its completion, not being fire-proof, the safety of the county records began to interest the people. Some of them favored pulling down the building and erecting a finer and better one, one that would be fire-proof. The proposition was thoroughly discussed. The heaviest tax-payers in the county, as a rule, were opposed to the measure, while those who paid no taxes were in favor of a new building. The citizens of Peoria, tax-payers and non-tax-payers combined in favor of a building that would cost one hundred thousand dollars, but they were overpowered by the farmer interests, and a compromise was made which resulted in the erection of fire-proof wings for the protection of the records, which were used as clerk's offices until the entire structure was sold to David Burns for \$250, and torn down and removed, in May, 1876, to make room for the present magnificent temple of justice. The wings cost about \$19,000.

The old court-house was several times remodeled to suit the notions of those who were entrusted with the management of the county offices. Bench, bar, jury-box, seats, etc., were all several times changed from the original plan; the stairs were removed from the inside to the outside of the building, and in fact when the old building was torn down, except the walls, columns, etc., there was but little of the original structure left.

COUNTY JAIL.

For nine years after the county was organized there was no jail. In some cases,

where offenses were not bailable, or where bail could not be secured, prisoners were guarded by persons employed for that purpose, and in other cases they were taken to jails in other counties for safe keeping. No-ma-que, the Indian murderer of a Frenchman, and the first criminal in the county, was kept under guard a part of the time, and a part of the time he was imprisoned at Edwardsville. In consequence of the absence of a jail and the cost of guarding prisoners or keeping them in jails so far away as Edwardsville, many evil-doers escaped arrest and punishment that otherwise would have been made to "languish in durance vile."

The first county jail was built in 1834. It was built of square logs and stood on the alley between Main, and Hamilton, and Monroe and Perry streets. It was sixteen feet square and fourteen feet high. It is thus described by Mr. Charles Ballance: "The lower story was constructed of three thicknesses of logs—two lying horizontally and one between them standing perpendicularly, so that should an attempt be made to bore the logs out, the perpendicular ones would come down and stop the hole. The upper story was of only one thickness of logs. The corners were dove-tailed to give strength to the structure. The floor of the lower part was made of square timbers fitted closely together, and covered with heavy oak plank, well spiked. Above the strong room there was a strong floor, with a trap door. There was no door in the lower story or prison part. The upper story was reached by a pair of outside stairs. Prisoners were taken up these stairs, and, with the help of a ladder, passed down through the trap door to the lower room. After their descent, the ladder was drawn up, and the trap door closed and bolted." The cost of this structure was one thousand dollars.

As small and inconvenient as this jail may have been, it was made to answer the purpose until 1849, when another one, part stone and part brick, was built at the intersection of Washington and North Fayette streets. That building cost \$11,000, and continued to be used as a jail until the present structure was completed in 1869. Its great distance from the court house rendered it inconvenient. This inconvenience was acknowledged when the location was first selected, but there were difficulties in the way of avoiding it. The greatest of these difficulties was in the fact that the county had sold all the lots around the court-house square, and they were all occupied, or if not occupied, were held at such prices that it was considered bad economy to buy them back at from ten to twenty times as much as they had been sold for. But at last it was found to be a matter of economy to repurchase ground enough near the court-house for a jail, and in 1867 the Board of Supervisors bought the lots on which the present jail is erected for \$6,000, and which the County Commissioners had sold for seventy-five dollars. The new jail was completed and turned over to the Sheriff, under order of the County Board of Supervisors, Feb'y 24, 1869, at a cost of \$75,000, and is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the West.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

The first court-house worthy the name in Peoria county, was commenced in 1835 and completed and occupied in September, 1835. In the day of its completion it was recognized as a handsome structure and a credit to the enterprise and liberality of the people by whom it was built. But as time passed on and the elements of nature beat against its walls, its beauty faded and it began to look dingy and dilapidated. A few years previous to the beginning of the rebellion, steps were taken toward erecting a new building in the rear of the old structure, fronting on Jefferson street. Work was begun, and one wing—that used for the office of the circuit clerk previous to the commencement of the present magnificent building—completed. Then the war came on, and the court-house fever was lost in the new excitement. The proposition to build a new court-house was abandoned, and the efforts of the people were turned to saving the country. From that time until 1874 the project to build a new temple of justice remained in abeyance.

On Thursday, December 19, 1874, the County Board being in session, Supervisor Anderson, from the Committee on Public Buildings, offered the following:

GENTLEMEN —The undersigned would respectfully report that from careful observation he has been able to note the following facts:

The present court-house is getting old and dilapidated, unsightly and uncomfortable, unwholesome and unsavory, leaky in the roof, floors and windows and doors that are neither ornamental nor hardly useful; that its foundations are showing decay, and finally, that the present court-house of Peoria county is entirely inadequate in accommodations for the business of the county, and in looks and appearance a disgrace to the county and city of Peoria. In view of these facts, the undersigned would respectfully offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the county of Peoria needs a new court-house, and that in order to build the same it is necessary to issue county bonds.

2. That the question of issuing county bonds to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to run not exceeding ten years, and to draw not exceeding eight per cent. interest, be submitted to the legal voters of Peoria county at the next April election.

3. That the county clerk be instructed to give the proper notice that the question will be submitted to be voted upon at that election, and that he also cause to be printed on the ballots to be used at that election the words "For County Bonds," and "Against County Bonds," as provided by law.

H. G. ANDERSON,
Chairman of Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Bennet moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Rowcliff moved to amend the resolution so far as to submit the question to a vote of the people at the next November election, instead of at the April election.

Mr. Anderson accepted the amendment, and the yeas and nays were called on the adoption of the resolution as amended. Those voting in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Anderson, Burdett, Bennet, Collier, Giles, Gorman, Herger, Hart, Homes, Humphrey, Kingman, Kneer, Keiger, Rowcliff, and Waugh—16.

Those voting in the negative were:

Messrs. Armstrong, Baty, Burley, Clinch, Hakes, Nesselhouse, Parks and Yates—9.

The vote on issuing bonds was taken on the 2d day of November, 1875, and resulted: For the bonds, 4,213; against the bonds, 2,697.

Plans were invited, and after a pretty severe struggle, the plans and specifications offered by Messrs. Wilcox and Miller, architects, of Chicago, were adopted on the 31st day of March, 1876.

Style, Venetian Italian, plan, cruciform, with grand colonnade entrances or porticos, forty-two feet wide, at the Adams and Jefferson street fronts. At the Main and Hamilton street fronts, two-story colonnades and arcades. Size, one hundred and seventy-seven feet front on Adams and Jefferson streets, by ninety feet on Main and Hamilton streets. Height to cornices, ninety feet, and to the top of the lantern supporting the dome, one hundred and sixty feet from the base line.

Proposals for the erection of the court-house were invited, and ten bids, accompanied with samples of stone were offered. The bids were opened on the 3d day of May, 1876. The samples of stone offered were Kickapoo, Amherst, Aux Sable and Buena Vista. After several ballotings on Thursday, the 4th, the Amherst sand stone, from Clough's quarry, near Cleveland, Ohio, was approved, the last ballot resulting as follows: For Amherst stone, fifteen votes; Aux Sable, seven votes; Kickapoo, four votes.

The bid of Philip H. Decker, of Cook county, was considered the best, and the contract was awarded to him, at the sum of \$206,071.31, and a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Anderson, McClean and Collier, with the architect, was chosen to prepare a contract with Mr. Decker. The contract was dated May 12, 1876, and bears the signatures of Philip H. Decker, the contractor and builder, and John A. McCoy, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, at that time, and John D. McClure, County Clerk.

The old court-house was sold to David Burns, for the sum of \$250.00, to be removed within ten days.* On Saturday, the 13th day of May, the members of the Peoria Bar, many of whom had grown old in the practice of their profession beneath its shadows,

* In tearing down the old building, George R. Parish, who was associated with Mr. Burns, in attempting to jump from the top of the building to the wooden ceiling of the portico of the front entrance, fell through, and received injuries, from which he died in a few hours.



PEORIA COUNTY COURT HOUSE

assembled in the court-room of the condemned structure for a formal leave-taking before the work of demolition was commenced. Jonathan K. Cooper presided. Speeches were made by Judge Gale, E. G. Johnson, E. P. Sloan, D. McCulloch, Judge Louck, John Holmes and others. The speeches were full of reminiscences incident to the courts, court-houses, lawyers and judges in early times. Some of them were historical, some humorous, but all appropriate to the occasion.

THE CORNER-STONE.

The corner-stone of the new temple was laid on Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1876. The ceremonies attending were simple and quiet. Brief speeches were made by Hon. J. K. Cooper and Judge Cochran. After the speeches, Thomas Crotty, Esq., presented the following contributions to the *crypt*:

List of county officers, members of the Board of Supervisors and special court-house building committee for 1876; Names of architect, contractor and builder, and superintendent of court-house building; Photographs of R. G. Ingersoll and the old court-house, by H. H. Cole; Copies of the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Times*, and *Inter-Ocean*, Campbell county (Kentucky) *Leader*, and the weekly Peoria papers; Packet from Crotty Brothers; Packet miscellaneous business and visiting cards; Published reports of the county treasurer for the year ending September 1, 1876; Annual report of the Workmen's Loan and Homestead Association of Peoria; Abstract of valuation of real and personal property in the county of Peoria, for the years 1875 and 1876; Photograph bust of Abraham Lincoln, by J. N. Ward; List of practicing attorneys, furnished by Crotty Brothers; Illustrated weeklies from 1834 to 1876, furnished by Crotty Brothers; Thirty-five dollars in Confederate scrip, by Louis Furst; Copy of the *Brimfield Gazette*; Laws of Illinois, 1873-4; Twenty-five cents postal scrip, original issue, by Charles H. Sult; Fifth annual report of the trade and commerce of Peoria; Notes of Texas; An act on roads and bridges in Illinois in 1875; One volume of the proceedings of the State Board of Equalization, 1875; One volume of the report of the State Board of Charities, 1875; Fire insurance register and index, 1875; Fire insurance calendar, by R. Bliss & Co.; Packet from George L. Bestor; Photograph of C. C. Miller, architect, from Wilcox & Miller; City directories, 1858-1871; Life of C. Bestor; A Mexican silver dollar, by Samuel Crouse.

By Mark M. Akin, the following:

Centennial Idyl, Franks & Sons; Frank Incense, do; Historical Centennial Poem, by R. W. Burt; Centennial New Year's Address, by the *Transcript* carriers; Graduating exercises of Peoria High School, class of 1875; Centennial Guide Over the Erie Railway; The type-writer; Twentieth annual report of Peoria Board of School Inspectors; Future of Peoria, by Rev. A. A. Stevens; Specimen of fine wood-engraving, by F. S. Hallock, Peoria; *Transcript* Almanac, 1875-6; Centennial oration and speeches of R. G. Ingersoll, 1876; Premium list of Central Illinois Fair, 1876.

These chronicles were placed in a tin box which was hermetically sealed. The large triangular block of Amherst sandstone, finished smooth on the Adams street side, with the year—1876—deeply engraved in handsome figures, was raised by the powerful arm of the derrick, and held in readiness. The box containing the offerings above enumerated, was deposited in the cavity cut in the solid limestone water tablet. Spencer's Band struck up an appropriate air, the chief corner stone was swung slowly around and lowered to its place, and the ceremonies were concluded.

HOUSE WARMING.

The contract specified that the building should be completed on or before the 1st day May, 1878. It was not completed, however, until the beginning of November of that year. The event was celebrated by a grand banquet and house-warming on the 18th of that month, when all the people of the county were invited to come and inspect the new court-house. The exercises, as laid down in the programme, were opened with prayer by Rev. J. D. Wilson, of Christ church. Speeches were made by Messrs. James, Crotty, Cockle, Fuller, McCoy, Tipton, Cremer, and Judges McCulloch, Cochran, Puterbaugh, and others. About two hundred and fifty persons sat down to the banquet, prepared by Mr. Deane. All day long there was a throng of visitors to the new building, and all seemed proud of the local dwelling place of the Goddess of Justice in Peoria county.

The contract price of this imposing law temple, as already mentioned, was

\$206,071.31. Modifications from the original plan were made in some particulars. In such cases, a corresponding deduction was made in the contract price. In some other cases changes were made that involved additional expense to the contractor, and a corresponding addition to the contract price followed. When the final reckoning came, and the sum total was footed up, the cost was found to be \$248,968.70. It is virtually a fire-proof building. The girders, beams, inside columns, door and window shutters, etc., are of best New Jersey iron. The entire structure is warmed by steam. The steam is generated at a boiler house in the rear of the jail across Hamilton street, and conducted through an underground passage. The tunnel through which the main pipe is laid is large enough for a foot-passage way, and besides serving this purpose, affords means for safe transfer of prisoners between the jail and court-house.

The clock in the tower was manufactured by the Seth Thomas Clock Company, of New York, and is of the Hotchkiss pattern. The bell, weighing four thousand pounds, is from the Menecey and Kimberley bell works, at Troy, New York. The clock and bell were furnished by the American Clock Company of the city of New York, and cost \$2,495.

The stone coping around the square was erected by Messrs. Triebel and Son, of Peoria. The junior partner of this firm also designed the plan for the grade, walks, etc., of the square, all of which reflect credit upon Peoria genius, enterprise and workmanship.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

An examination of the records of the county clerk's office reveals the fact, and a most commendable one, that from a very early period in the county's history, generous and humane provisions were made for the care of the poor, the sick, and the disabled, to whom torture had denied her favors. In the earlier days their care and maintenance was secured under contract, with suitable persons.

As an instance of the manner in which contracts were made for the maintenance of the unfortunate, the following order of the County Commissioners under date of March 8, 1845, is presented:

Ordered, That John Keller be allowed to take charge of the paupers now upon the county, and that he be allowed two dollars per week for Benedict, one dollar and fifty cents for Isaac Dewey, one dollar and fifty cents each for Nichols and his wife, and one dollar per week for each of the children.

Physicians to the poor and indigent were appointed by the County Commissioners, and their bills, when presented, were audited and ordered to be paid as were any other bills against the county.

This system of management continued in force until the beginning of the year 1848. On the 11th day of December, 1847, the County Commissioners, Thomas P. Smith, Thomas Mooney and James L. Riggs, contracted with William Mitchell for the south half of the northeast quarter of section ten in Limestone township (eighty acres) for the purpose of a poor farm, the contract price being one thousand dollars, to be paid when the deed was delivered. The deed bears date June 9, 1848.

On the 15th day of January, 1848, the county clerk was directed to advertise for bids for taking charge of the farm and the poor who might be sent there; the proposals to be opened on the first day of the next month. When that day came, one of the County Commissioners, Mr. Riggs, was sick and unable to be present, and at his request the proposals were not opened till the next day. The bid of Hiram Patridge was considered to be the lowest and best, and he was elected to the management of the poor house and poor farm for one year. The buildings on the farm at the time of purchase were made to answer for the time being, and thus commenced a system of management that has resulted in the present large, comfortable and convenient county alms house.

Mr. Patridge was again chosen to the superintendency of the poor farm at the be-

ginning of 1849, and for the services of himself, wife and three boys, and one yoke of oxen and one horse, he was allowed at the rate of three hundred and sixty-five dollars per year. The same management was continued under Thomas Bryant, as County Judge, and for some years after the management of county affairs passed under the control of a County Board of Supervisors.

At the first session of the Board of Supervisors, on the 8th of April, 1850, L. B. Cornwell, Stephen C. Wheeler and Isaac Brown were appointed a committee to visit and examine the poor house and poor farm, and to report thereon. This committee reported June 19th, of that year. At the same session fifty dollars were appropriated by the Board for cellar repairs and one hundred and fifty dollars for repairs to the house—making a total of two hundred dollars, which was, the first appropriation for improvements on the county infirmary. On the 13th of September, in the same year the Board ordered the erection and enclosure of an addition to the building then used, for which purpose an appropriation of four hundred dollars was made. At the March meeting, 1851, Mr. Patridge was chosen to continue in the management of the farm, and Dr. John H. Murphy was elected by the board to be county physician. In the Summer of 1851, the Board of Supervisors purchased what was known as the Herron farm, adjoining the poor farm, and as an addition thereto, for which they agreed to pay \$9,000. This tract consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, and increased the poor farm to two hundred and forty acres. The deed from Herron and wife to the county bears date September 14, 1851.

In April, 1867, the Board ordered the Herron tract to be sold, stipulating, however, that it should not be sold at a less price than the original cost. Henry Harker became the purchaser, and the sale, as made by a committee appointed for that purpose, was ratified in full board on the 10th of September, 1867.

In April, 1868, a committee was appointed from the Board of Supervisors to select a new site, to consist of forty acres. Several sites were offered and examined, but the committee finally reported in favor of a re-purchase of the Herron tract at a slight advance over the price for which it had been sold. They assigned as a reason that it acquired the original poor farm purchase, eligibility of situation, purity of water, healthfulness of location, and that with the two places united, there was ample room to raise enough farm and stock products to support the inmates of the alms-house, with something for sale besides. The report of the Committee was accepted and adopted, the County Board voted to re-purchase the Herron-Harker place, and appointed Messrs. Anderson, Matson, Jenkins, Wilder and Pinkerton a committee to advertise for and receive bids for the erection of an alms-house according to plans previously adopted. On the 22d of February, 1869, this committee reported that they had received several propositions for the erection of an alms-house, and that the bid of G. L. Ryers, for \$59,000, made on the basis of the plans shown, was considered to be the lowest and best; also, that the committee had prepared a bill to be presented to the Legislature authorizing the board to issue and sell bonds to the amount of sixty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting the building under consideration.

After some discussion on the adoption of this report and the bid of Mr. Ryers, the following resolution was adopted:

That there be a committee appointed by the Chairman of this Board to get up plans for a poor house that shall not cost to exceed thirty thousand dollars. The plans to furnish accommodations for one hundred paupers, to be a good, substantial, plain building, and to be so arranged that it can be added to at any time the necessities of the county requires, without destroying the appearance or convenience of the building.

Messrs. Anderson, Burdett, Monroe and Dunlap were appointed a committee to adopt the plans and proceed with the building. In April, 1869, plans were presented by Charles Ulrichson, which were adopted, and the contract awarded to him.

Under a special act of the Legislature entitled "An act to authorize the Board of

Supervisors of Peoria county to build an alms-house, and to issue bonds to pay for the same." approved March 25, 1869, bonds to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars were issued and the building was commenced.

In February, 1870, the committee in charge of the work reported that Mr. Ulrichson had completed the contract, and that the building was ready to be delivered to the county.

Contract price for building	\$31,874.00
Extra allowance for smoke-house, out-houses, etc.	3,131.61
Heating apparatus, furnished by Kyser & Co., St. Louis.	2,948.00
Total cost of the building.	\$37,950.61

In closing the account, it was voted by the board to present Mr. Ulrichson with an order on the county treasury for five hundred dollars, as a token of respect and honor for the faithful manner in which he had filled his part of the contract. This sum added to the above total makes the cost of the Peoria county alms-house \$38,450.61.

ALMS-HOUSE AND POOR FARM MANAGEMENT.

The poor farm is under the oversight of a committee of three persons appointed by the Board of Supervisors, and known as inspectors. This committee is appointed from the Board. A working manager for the farm is elected by the board, who has immediate charge, subject to the Inspectors, of the alms-house and the farm. A strict account is kept by the Superintendent or working manager of every thing produced on the farm, of the articles and amount consumed, and of whatever sold. Regular reports are made to the board, which are as carefully examined as are the accounts rendered against the county by private individuals. Since the re-purchase of the Herron-Harker place, the farm has been well improved and all of it made available for some purpose or other. Some of it is devoted to tillage, some to meadow, some to pasturage and stock-growing. Every interest connected with the farm is carefully guarded and made as productive as possible. The last report of the Superintendent is here submitted :

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE POOR FARM AND ALMS-HOUSE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1878, TO DECEMBER 1, 1879.

RECEIPTS.

Amount paid into the County Treasury during the past year from various sources...\$1,345 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount audited from December 1, 1878, to March 11, 1879.....	\$1,168 73
" " March 11 to Sept. 1, 1879.....	1,572 44
" " to be audited from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, 1879.....	1,445 53
Superintendent's salary for past year.....	1,500 00
Physician's	300 00
Poor Farm Inspectors' expenses for past year.....	100 00
Cash expenses for Alms-house hired help.....	950 42-\$7,037 12

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount disbursed.....	\$7,037 12
" " received	1,345 96
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts	\$5,691 16
From which deduct expenses for permanent improvements.....	419 53
Balance	\$5,271 63
There remains on hand at this date fat hogs, the market value of which is.....	175 00
And rye, the market value of which is.....	225 00-\$ 400 00
Cash expenses for hired help.....	781 00
" " " threshing	26 07 \$ 950 42
Expenses of house for repairs.....	419 53

EXPENSES FOR PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING FOR PAUPERS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1878, TO DECEMBER 1, 1879.

From December 1, 1878, to March 11, 1879.....	\$1,168 73
" March 11 to September 1, 1879.....	1,572 44
" September 1 to December 1, 1879.....	1,445 53
Total.....	\$4,186 70

There have been two births at the institution during the past year, and fifteen inmates have died during the year.

There have been eighty-seven persons admitted during the year, and one hundred and nine persons discharged during the same time. Total number of inmates December 1, 1879, 108; average monthly number of inmates, 125. The average cost of keeping paupers, per week, during the past year has been eighty-one cents per head, but when the value of products on hand is taken into consideration, to wit: the sum of four hundred dollars, the average cost of keeping each inmate would only be seventy-four cents per week during the year.

STOCK, GRAIN, ETC., ON HAND.

Milk cows.....	15
Steers, two years old.....	7
Yearlings.....	1
Calves.....	13
Fattening cattle.....	8
Fat hogs.....	48
Stock hogs.....	57
Horses.....	14
Mules.....	2
Total head of stock.....	—165
Rye, 385 bushels; on hand.....	350
Oats, 535 bushels; on hand.....	570
Corn, 4,500 bushels; on hand.....	3,000
Potatoes, 400 bushels; on hand.....	150
Beans, 20 bushels; on hand.....	12
Onions, 20 bushels; on hand.....	20
Total bushels on hand.....	—4,102
Hay, 18 tons; on hand.....	38 tons

CIRCUIT COURT.

THE FIRST TERM.

The first term of the Circuit Court commenced on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1825. John York Sawyer, judge; John Dixon, clerk, and Samuel Fulton, sheriff. The court was held in a log building fourteen feet square, that stood on the bank of the river, just below the bridge of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railway. It had only one window, and its loft was low — in fact, it was a genuine log cabin. This court-house also served for religious meetings on the Sabbath. The basement, which was reached from an opening or door on the river side, was sometimes used as a jail and sometimes as a stable.

The first case called was entitled Crocker & Funk *vs.* Latham, appeal. The judgment of the court below was reversed and ordered to stand for naught, and that the defendant have judgment for twelve dollars and fifty cents and costs.

The next case, as shown by the old docket, was a slander suit brought against Edmund Weed by Abner Cooper and his wife Sarah. A. W. Cavarly appeared as attorney for the defendant and filed a demurrer. The demurrer was sustained, and the defendant "permitted to go hence and to recover from the plaintiffs the costs in the case." Cavarly came from Carrollton, in Greene county.

The following other cases made up the docket: The People *vs.* Joseph Ogee, and Jacob Funk, affray; The People *vs.* No-ma-que, murder; The People *vs.* Levi Ellis and Lyman Leonard, affray; The People *vs.* Abner Cooper, assault and battery; The People *vs.* John Griffin, assault and battery; Abner Cooper and his wife Sarah *vs.* Sally Weed, motion to reconsider; same *vs.* Edmund Weed, motion to reconsider; William Blanchard *vs.* John Taylor, trespass.

John L. Bogardus, attorney, was fined five dollars for contempt of court, and William S. Hamlin, a constable of the court, was also fined five dollars for contempt, but the next day after the fine was imposed, it was ordered to be remitted.

No-ma-que was an Indian of the Pottawatomie tribe, and had been arrested and held on the charge of killing a Frenchman named Pierre Landre. An indictment was found against him by the grand jury at this term of court, and he was arraigned for trial. Joseph Ogee and Jacques Metti were sworn as interpreters. Defendant's counsel, William S. Hamilton, moved to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction. The motion was overruled, a jury ordered, and nine men called from the bystanders. The panel was not full and Judge Sawyer directed the sheriff to summon twelve talesmen to appear the next morning. The second day after arraignment a jury was obtained and the trial proceeded. Plea, not guilty. Some of the witnesses, the three Bullbonaits, who had been summoned, did not appear, and were subsequently punished for contempt in neglecting to obey the mandates of the law. There were witnesses enough, however, to sustain the charge in the indictment, and on the fourth day of the trial the case was given to the jury, and the following verdict returned:

"State of Illinois, Peoria Circuit Court, November Term, Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-five. We, the traverse jury of and for the county aforesaid, do find No-ma-que, an Indian of the Pottawatomie tribe, guilty of the murder of Pierre Landre. Austin Crocker, Allen S. Daugherty, Alexander McNaughton, Nathan Dillon, Henry Neely, Whitem Woodhouse, Peter DuMont, Aaron Reed, Abram Galentine, Josiah Fulton, Cornelius Doty, David Mathews, November 17, 1825."

A motion for a new trial was made and overruled. Counsel for defendant also moved for arrest of judgment, which motion was also overruled, and No-ma-que was called for sentence. The sentence of the court was that No-ma-que should be held by the sheriff until the third Saturday in January, 1826, and that on that day he should be taken by the sheriff to some convenient place and there hung by the neck until he was dead.

Hamilton carried the case to the Supreme Court, secured a hearing, and on the 25th day of December, 1825, that court reversed the decision of the court below, but ordered No-ma-que to be held for thirty days, to enable the local authorities to take measures to again bring him to trial. He was held as a prisoner, part of the time under guard, a part of the time confined in jail at Edwardsville, and a part of the time he was permitted to go at large on his own recognizance, until the October term, 1826, when he was again indicted and called for trial. His counsel moved that the indictment be quashed on the ground that he had been once convicted of the offense charged. The defendant then raised the question of jurisdiction, to which the attorney for the people demurred. The demurrer was sustained by the court, to which defendant's counsel excepted, and the case was again certified to the Supreme Court. From that time forward until the May term of the court, 1828, No-ma-que roamed at will, without hindrance.

A chapter in Drown's Peoria Directory, 1844, written by "J. H., Esq." (John Hamlin), gives the following sketch of the court in 1826:

"In the year 1826 I lived three miles from Mackinaw, on the Peoria and Springfield road, in what is now Tazewell county, but then attached to Peoria, and being twenty-one years of age that year, I was summoned on the grand jury. There were not enough adults then in Peoria county proper to form the grand and petit juries, and hence they were summoned from the attached portion. All the grand jury but two were from the east side of the Illinois river, and were chiefly my neighbors. We took our provisions and bedding, the latter being a blanket or quilt for each. It was also the practice in those days to take along a flagon of liquor, and the custom was not omitted on this occasion. In truth, so faithfully was the flagon put under requisition, that but two of our number were sober when we appeared in court to receive the judge's charge. Judge Sawyer was the pre-

siding judge, James Turney the prosecuting attorney, and Messrs. Cavarly, Pugh, Bogardus and Turney the entire bar.

"There were only about eight bills of indictment found by the grand jury — one of these was against an Indian named No-ma-que, for murder. He had been tried the Fall before, but obtaining a new trial he was indicted again at this term. There being no secure jail, the sheriff (Samuel Fulton) kept him under guard at the house of a Mr. Allen. One night about a dozen drunken Indians met to rescue him, and attempted to enter the door for that purpose. Allen sprang out of a back window, and, seizing a clapboard, rushed around to the front of the house and laid about him with great fury. He felled four of the Indians to the ground before they could recover from their consternation, when the others retreated. Allen followed close on the heels of the hindmost and belabored him without mercy until he begged for quarters, crying, 'Stop, white man! Stop, white man! Stop!' Felling him, also, the five laid until morning, when they were able to crawl off. * * *

"The court-house was a log building on the bank of the river, in which the jurors slept on their blankets on the floor. There was a tavern kept by Mr. Bogardus, but it was not large enough to furnish sleeping accommodations for them. The grand jury room was a lumber cabin, in which Bogardus kept saddles and other cattle fixings."

THE LAST OF NO-MA-QUE.

At the May term, 1828, on motion of the attorney for the people, the No-ma-que murder case was struck from the docket, and the red murderer left the country. When Black Hawk invaded Illinois in 1832, No-ma-que was present with him at Stillman's Run, and was badly wounded. He was found in that condition lying in the way of some of the Peoria men, who *humanely* shot him to death to end his misery.

THE COURT-HOUSE AND COURT IN 1833-4 — RESIDENT LAWYERS.

Droun's Peoria Directory (1844) has another article, written by "I. U., Esq." (Isaac Underhill), from which the following extracts are selected:

"I first landed on the shore of Peoria Lake on Christmas day, 1833, and took lodgings with our worthy townsman, A. O. Garrett, who then kept the 'Peoria Hotel,' in a small two-story wooden building at the corner of Main and Washington streets.

"The only building west of the hotel at that time was a barn a short distance up Main street. The entire town consisted of but seven frame houses and a few log tenements. Being favorably impressed with its future prospects, its beautiful site, and the magnificent lake, I determined to make it my future residence. Mr. Aquilla Wren was at that time one of the County Commissioners for Peoria county, of whom I purchased several lots on Washington street, at forty dollars each. The day following I left in the steamboat Peoria for the South.

"In a few months I returned again to Peoria. During my absence expensive preparations had been made for building, and before the first of September about forty houses and stores were erected.

"Judge Young was the presiding judge at that time, and held the Circuit Court in a small building, fourteen feet square, on the river bank. * * * The grand jury sat under the shade of a crab-apple tree, and the petit jury deliberated in an old French cellar (sometimes humorously called a potato hole — Ed.), partially filled up and surrounded with a growth of rank high weeds and grass. * * * The venerable Isaac Waters was clerk of the court. His office and dwelling were in a small log cabin, where now (1844) stands the plow works of Tobey & Anderson. The old

gentleman used to carry the seal of the Court in his pocket, and on one occasion, by mistake, offered it to the post-master in payment of postage.

"The only practicing members of the bar that resided here at that time were the Hon. Lewis Bigelow and Charles Ballance. The former was an eminent jurist and profound scholar. I was informed that he wrote a digest of the laws of Massachusetts, a valuable work of upwards of eight hundred pages, with one quill. He died here in 1838. William Frisby, a member of the bar of much promise, arrived here in 1834. By his indefatigable studies he was fast reaching the topmost round of the ladder of his profession, when he died in 1842, lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

THE OLD CIRCUIT — JUDGES YOUNG AND FORD.

In 1832 and 1833, the judicial district of which Peoria formed a part was composed of what are now the counties of Pike, Adams, Brown, Schnyler, Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Henderson, Warren, Knox, Marshall, Stark, Henry, Mercer, Rock Island, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Ogle, Boone, McHenry, Lake, Cook, DuPage, Kane, Grundy, Will and Peoria.* In those days there were but few white men in all the region of country, and but few roads or bridges, and no public conveyances of any kind. Judges and lawyers traveled on horse-back from county seat to county seat. In some instances they traveled in squads and camped or lodged wherever night overtook them. And jolly squads they were! Places of entertainment along the *trails* of travel from court to court were few, as well as poor in accommodations. Sometimes judges, lawyers and families where they stopped to remain over night, all slept in one room, which served as well for kitchen, dining room, parlor, sitting room, etc. Songs, jokes, stories, and tricks played on each other, were the amusements of the night. And the old-time lawyers and judges made a humorous combination, about which many amusing anecdotes might be written. Their like the country will never know again.

Judge Samuel D. Lockwood succeeded Judge Sawyer, and presided at the May term, 1827, and in June, 1829, Richard M. Young came to succeed Judge Lockwood. "The most essential requisites for a good judge in those days," wrote Mr. Ballance, "was to own a good horse and to know how to ride him. These two requisites Judge Young possessed in a high degree. He was a fine looking, complaisant Kentuckian, who did not possess much legal learning, but did own a fine, high-blooded Kentucky horse, and knew well how to ride him.

"In May, 1833, Judge Young made his appearance in the village of Peoria, and announced that he was on his way to Chicago to hold court. He had traveled one hundred and thirty miles from Quincy, where he lived, and to reach Chicago, as the trail then ran, had not less than one hundred and seventy miles more to travel to reach the county seat of Cook, making in all three hundred miles he had to travel to hold a three days court."

Mr. Ballance desired to accompany Judge Young to Chicago, partly to seek practice and partly to see the country. So scarce were horses in Peoria at that time that he could neither hire nor borrow one in the village on which to make the trip, and went to the country and presented his case to an old farmer, who had a small drove of horses. The only broken ones the farmer had, he wished to use, and as a matter of necessity, Mr. Ballance took one that was unused to bridle or saddle, and "on which no man had ever sat." He asked the old farmer why he had not broken his horses, and he replied that he was too old and that his boys were too young. He made Mr. Ballance welcome to the colt, however, but filed a demurrer to his attempting to ride him, "for," said he, "I am afraid he will break your neck." Mr. Ballance cited as authority in objection to the demurrer, that he had been raised where they *made* horses as a business, and that he

*Ballance's Peoria.

would risk the chances of a trial, if he could get into the saddle. The colt was caught, bridled and saddled, and the farmer and his oldest son held him in chancery till Mr. Ballance was well mounted, and then let him go. And he did go — sometimes with one end toward Chicago, and sometimes with the other, and sometimes sideways, but Ballance stuck to the saddle like a mortgage to real estate, and reached Chicago after a little more than three days.

To return to Judge Young. It is said of him that he had sufficient ability to fill any office with honor and respectability, and that he became very popular with the masses. He was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1836, and served a full term of six years from the 4th of March, 1837, to the 4th of March, 1843. After that he served on the supreme bench, and acquitted himself with creditable distinction. But at last his sun sank in clouds. For several years before his death he resided in Washington and practiced as a claim agent. There he became insane and died in an insane asylum. Of his last days and of his sufferings but little was ever known to his old associates and acquaintances in Peoria.

After Judge Young was elected to the United States Senate, Thomas Ford succeeded to the judgeship. He served as a judge six years, and in 1842 was elected to be Governor of the State on the Democratic ticket. When he retired from the gubernatorial chair in 1846, he removed from his home at Oregon, in Ogle county, to Peoria, and resumed the practice of law. Here his fortune began to wane. His health failed and he became a hopeless invalid. His devoted wife wore herself out in watching and caring for her honored husband, and died suddenly. Her husband died soon after (in 1850), leaving his family in poverty and destitution. It is said that while Governor Ford lay sick and helpless, his family was furnished with food by a party of Peorians, all but two of whom had been his political opponents. The same good Samaritans bore his funeral expenses and carried his remains to the silent city of the dead, and there consigned to mother earth all that was mortal of one of the purest and most incorruptible judges and governors known in the history of Illinois. He died ignorant whence the aid came, so quietly and unostentatiously was the truly Christian work carried on. And after the mother and father had been laid away in their "windowless palaces of rest," their children, all but the oldest one, who was then nearly grown, were cared for and educated by the same kindly hands that smoothed their parents' pathway to the tomb. Such deeds of true Christian charity may not be justly recognized and appreciated here, but a reward far richer than ever conceived in the hearts of men, awaits them in the eternal Aisles of Light.

Between the time of his removal to Peoria and his death, Governor Ford completed his manuscript history of Illinois. After his death, the late General Shields revised the manuscript, where revision was necessary, and perfected arrangements to secure its publication, for the benefit of the author's children. This was the only legacy left them, and is, in fact, the only reliable early history of the State ever published. But for Governor Ford's indomitable industry and familiar knowledge of the men and times with which he was closely identified for so many years, and the generosity of his friend and compatriot, there is but little doubt that much of the early history of the State would have been forever lost.

JUDGES FROM 1825 TO JANUARY 1, 1880.

The following is a complete register of the Judges who have presided in the Peoria circuit from the first term of the court in November, 1825, to the present — January 1, 1880:

Samuel D. Lockwood came to succeed Judge Sawyer, and presided at the May term, 1827. In June, 1829, Judge Lockwood was succeeded by Richard M. Young. Judge Young remained on the bench until the close of 1834. Sydney Breese presided at the

Spring term, 1835, and Stephen T. Logan presided at the September term, 1835. Thomas Ford presided at the May term, 1836. Dan Stone presided from the May term, 1837, to the May term, 1838. In August, 1838, Thomas Ford was elected to be Judge of the district, and when the September term of court came on, he exchanged with Jesse B. Thomas of the first district, and the latter gentleman presided here. Ford presided at the April term, 1839, and regularly at every term thereafter until 1842, closing his judgeship with the April term. John D. Caton presided at the October term, 1842, and Judge Young, who had been elected to the Supreme bench, presided in May, 1843. J. D. Caton, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, presided at the October term, 1843, and regularly thereafter until including the October term, 1848. T. Lyle Dickey presided at the May and October terms, 1849. William Kellogg, of Fulton, was elected to be Judge of the Tenth district in 1849, and presided at the March term, 1850, and until March, 1852. Onslow Peters, of the Sixteenth district, presided at the May term, 1853, and until he was succeeded by Judge Gale, at the May term, 1856. Judge Elihu N. Powell presided at the November term, 1856, and was succeeded at the August term, 1861, by Amos L. Merriman. Merriman resigned in September, 1863, and was succeeded by Marion Williamson, who was succeeded in turn by Sabin D. Puterbaugh in August, 1867. Puterbaugh remained on the bench until January, 1873, and then resigned. Between the time of his resignation and the election of Joseph W. Cochran, in June, 1873, Henry B. Hopkins was appointed to be Judge *ad interim*. Cochran served until June, 1879, and was succeeded by Ninian M. Laws, of Lacon.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Nearly all of the old-time Judges have passed away. The last days of Young and Ford have been noticed, and our pen is now directed to those who succeeded them:

E. T. Lockwood, subsequently removed to Belvidere, Boone county, and for some years prior to his death lived at Batavia, Kane county, Ill., where, having acquired a competency by the rise of some lands in the suburbs of Chicago, he purchased a beautiful country place, and peacefully closed a life of rare usefulness and singular purity and honesty.

Sydney Breese died on his extensive and well cultivated farm near Carlisle, in Clinton county, June 27, 1878. His portrait, a correct likeness, has a place in the Peoria Law Library.

Dan Stone died at Galena.

Jesse B. Thomas subsequently removed to Chicago, where he died in ——— 18—. His son, Jesse B., is an eminent Baptist clergyman, and was pastor of a Baptist church in that city.

J. D. Caton served on the Supreme bench for a number of years, and won distinction as an able and impartial jurist. He became immensely wealthy, and his home at Deer Park, Ottawa, La Salle county, is the pride of that part of the State. He is now largely interested in telegraphy and the manufacture of telegraphic instruments.

T. Lyle Dickey has been twice elected to the Supreme bench, where he is still serving.

Kellogg was elected to Congress in 1856, and re-elected in 1858 and 1860, serving six years. He died December 20, 1872.

Onslow Peters was a native of Massachusetts. His father was a blacksmith, and owned the farm on which the Massachusetts State Reform School is located, at Westboro, and sold it to the State for that purpose. Onslow came to Illinois in 1836. After President Pierce succeeded to the Presidency in 1853, Judge Peters went to Washington to look after an appointment, and died there suddenly the 28th of February, 1856.

Gale is secretary of the Peoria Gas Company.

E. N. Powell died in Peoria July 15, 1871.

A. L. Merriman removed to Washington City, where he is practicing his profession as a claim agent.

John York Sawyer was born at Reading, Windsor county, Vermont, March 15, 1787. At the commencement of the war with Great Britain in 1812 he enlisted in the army and was appointed ensign, and afterwards promoted to adjutant of Colonel Aikens' regiment, and served until the close of the war. He came to Illinois in 1816, and settled at Edwardsville on the 16th of December of that year. He was Probate Judge and Recorder of Madison county for several years. On the 29th of December, 1825, Messrs. Sawyer, Samuel McRoberts, Richard M. Young, James Hall and James O. Wattles were commissioned to be Judges of the Circuit Court. In the arrangement of circuits, Judge Sawyer was assigned to the First circuit, which included Peoria county. The appointment of clerks to the clerk was vested in the judges in those days, and Judge Sawyer appointed Isaac Waters to be clerk of the Peoria Circuit Court. After serving as judge two years, the Legislature repealed the act establishing the system of courts as being too expensive, the salaries of the judges being fixed at five hundred dollars each per year.

In 1827 Sawyer embarked in the newspaper business, establishing the *Plow-Boy*, an agricultural paper, which he published for two years. He afterward owned the *Illinois Advocate*, published at Edwardsville, and was the author of the first "Illinois Farmers' Almanac." In 1832, he was elected State printer, and moved to Vandalia, where he died in 1836, from an attack of pneumonia. Judge Sawyer was twice married. His second wife survived him, and died in Upper Alton in 1872. He left no issue.

Marion Williamson died in Peoria, on the 22d day of April, 1868. He was born in Adams county, Ohio, where he received a common school education, and then climbed to the honorable distinction of lawyer and judge by his own unaided exertions. He read law in the office of William Buck, of Adams county, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, and went to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he spent the Winter of 1852-3, and removed to Oquawka, in this State, in the Spring of the year last named, and came from there to Peoria in the Fall of 1856, and associated himself with Judge Mead. In 1859 the partnership was dissolved, and Judge Williamson opened an office by himself, and continued the practice of his profession until Judge Merriman resigned, as elsewhere noticed, when he was elected to fill the vacancy. On the occasion of his death a city paper, referring to his judgeship, said: "He filled the office with honor to himself and benefit to the community. His peculiar adaptability to the position made him one of the best officers that ever sat on the bench."

Sabin D. Puterbaugh resigned in January, 1873, and returned to law practice. He has written and published a treatise on common law practice, and also a treatise on chancery pleadings, several editions of which have been published, which is evidence of their value to the profession.

Joseph W. Cochran also returned to the practice.

An act of the Legislature, approved June 2, and in force July 1, 1877, divided the State of Illinois, exclusive of the County of Cook, into thirteen judicial circuits, of which the Counties of Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Tazewell, Peoria and Stark were designated as the Eighth. Under the provisions of this law, one additional judge was elected in each district on the first Monday in August, 1877. David McCollough was elected as the additional judge in this (the 8th) circuit. The same act provided that three judges should be elected by general ticket in each circuit on the first Monday in June, 1879, and that their tenure of office should continue for six years. At that election McCollough was elected from Peoria county, Laws from Marshall county, and Burns from Marshall county.

APPELLATE COURT.

At the same time, June 2, 1877, an act was passed creating four appellate courts, Peoria being in the second appellate district.

The law further provided that the Supreme Court should select twelve circuit Judges to hold such Appellate courts, three to each district. Judge McCulloch was selected as one of the Appellate Judges for the third district, and is now serving.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Considering that Peoria county is a river county, and that since the building of railroads, the city of Peoria has become a railroad center of no mean importance, the county has always been remarkably free from capital crimes, as compared with other communities. There have been fewer murders, in proportion to the population, than in any other county in the State. From the time of the first settlement in the shadows of Fort Clark in the Spring of 1819, the presence of evil doers and criminally disposed characters, has not been tolerated. Every attempted violation of the law, every infringement upon the rights of persons and property, has been promptly met and as promptly punished.

In mixed communities and growing, prosperous centers, there is always a certain per cent. of reckless, graceless characters and dishonest persons who seek by any means but honest industry to obtain a livelihood. These characters, as a rule, are never rightly entitled to be called permanent residents, but more appropriately come under the head of what are now called tramps. And it is safe to assume that seven out of every ten criminal cases, especially of the higher grades, that stain the court records of Peoria county, have been committed by transient characters. Capital offenses have been committed here, as they have been committed in every community since the world began to be peopled. But they have been punished. Only a very few of those convicted for murder, have escaped the full punishment of the law. Some, as in the case of McAlister, who murdered Joseph Eads in the beginning of 1875, paid the penalty of life sentences in the penitentiary. Others have been sentenced for longer or shorter periods of time, according to the nature of the circumstances under which the offenses were committed.

The death penalty has only been pronounced in four cases in the fifty-five years that have passed since the organization of the county under an act of the Legislature approved January 13, 1825. The first instance was in the case of No-ma-que, the Indian, already cited. In the other three cases the sentences were fully executed.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY — A DOUBLE EXECUTION.

The first execution of the death penalty in Peoria county was a double one, in which two young men, named respectively Thomas Brown and George Williams, were executed for the murder of a man named Hewitt, in the latter part of 1859.

Hewitt was a farmer and cattle dealer who lived at Berwick, in Warren county, and on the Saturday he was assaulted he had drawn some \$1,500 or \$2,500 (the exact amount is not remembered) in Cherokee (Georgia) "wild cat" money from Curtis' bank, at the corner of Main and Water streets. This fact was known to Thomas Jordan, a notorious river thief of the times, whose alias was "Tom Tit," who imparted his knowledge to Brown and Williams, and planned to have them rob Hewitt of the money. They watched Hewitt's movements, saw him enter his buggy and start for home, and followed close in his rear. At the foot of the bluff, on Spring street, Hewitt got out of his buggy and started to walk up the bluff behind his carriage to lighten the load for his horse. Brown and Williams quickened their pace, came up with him and demanded his money. On his refusal to "stand and deliver," they assaulted him with a brick-bat, striking him on

the head, fracturing his skull, and rendering him unconscious. They barely had time to rifle his pockets when they were frightened away by some teamsters coming down the bluff, and ran over the bluff and reached and crossed the river between the site now occupied by the pottery and the "Narrows." By some means, probably by the help of the teamsters, who may have imagined him intoxicated, Hewitt got up in his buggy, his horse started on and went out about ten miles, to Holmes's wayside tavern, where he was in the habit of stopping. There his condition was noticed and he was carried into the house. Medical aid was summoned, but the wounds were of such a nature that he died on the ninth day.

Brown and Williams had been seen running across the bluff and when it was known that Hewitt had been assaulted and robbed, suspicion pointed to them as the guilty parties, and they were traced across the river. Early on Sunday morning, Sheriff Riggs, George C. Bestor, Zenas Hotchkiss and others, crossed the river as a pursuing party, and in making inquiries among the farmers they learned that two young men answering the description of Brown and Williams had come into the neighborhood the evening previous and hired a man to take them to Springfield. Bestor and Hotchkiss insisted on following the trail, and urged as an argument that unless they did so the robbers would escape, for as soon as they reached Springfield, then the nearest railroad point, they would take the cars and thus elude capture. Riggs could not be persuaded to follow them, and all of the *posse*, except Bestor and Hotchkiss, came back to Peoria, while the two last named pushed on to Springfield. The wagon which Brown and Williams hired had a green box with white stripes, and was easily followed. They reached Springfield on Sunday night, only a few hours behind the robbers, and found and captured them in bed. After their arrest their persons were examined and all of the stolen money but twenty-three dollars was found secreted in their neck-handkerchiefs—the old fashioned black silk kind. Brown and Williams were brought back in irons, and taken out to Holmes' tavern, where Hewitt still remained, for identification. Hewitt had recovered consciousness, and immediately identified them as his assailants. The money was also identified by Curtis, as the money he had paid to Hewitt the Saturday previous.

Brown and Williams were lodged in the old jail at the corner of North Fayette and Washington streets, now occupied in part as a dwelling by Eberhardt Godel. When Court came on in November (1850), they were indicted for murder, put upon trial, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and on the 27th day of that month were sentenced by Judge Kellogg to be hanged on Friday, the 20th day of December. In the meantime "Tom Tit's" agency in the attempted robbery and murder, and his whereabouts had been discovered and a respite of thirty days was obtained to give the officers time to bring him back, that he might be identified by the condemned men as accessory to the murder.

A MOB.

The populace were greatly excited over the murder, and as the day first fixed for the execution drew near, the excitement increased. On the morning of that day men came to Peoria from all parts of the country, until there was a large crowd in the streets round and about the jail. When it became known that a respite had been granted, the excitement overleaped all bounds of respect for law and good order, and the frenzied mob demanded that the men should be hanged, and declared that if the sheriff did not hang them, the mob would. The leading men of Peoria tried to allay their excitement, appealed to their better judgment, and urged them by every possible argument to disperse and go home, assuring them that the law should be enforced. Arguments and appeals to reason and obedience to law and good order were useless. The sheriff, James L. Riggs, naturally a timid man, had become frightened and kept concealed. His deputy, David D. Irons, was a man of more nerve, and with others that he called to his assistance,

sought to bar the approach of the mob to the jail, but without effect. A part of the mob forced their way past Irons and his assistants and secured possession of Williams, who gave up without a struggle. Another part of the mob seized the scaffold, which had been erected in the jail yard, and bore it out to the center of the street. When it was seen that the mob was determined to take the men from the officers, Brown was told to defend himself as best he could, and right bravely did he respond. He secured one leg of a pair of trousers, into one end of which he fastened a brick-bat. The cell in which he was confined was small, and he so stationed himself as to be able to strike a head as soon as it appeared within the door, which had been forced. His aim was so unerring, and his weapon of defense so strong, that after two or three trials the attempt to drag him out was abandoned. One man from Fulton county received such a terrible blow that he died from the effects of it soon after.

Williams was carried out to the scaffold and placed under the beam. Then the courage of the mob oozed out, and not a man among them was brave enough to place the rope around his neck. After some parleying he was carried back to the jail to await a legal execution.

THE EXECUTION.

On the 19th day of January the sentence of the Court was legally carried into execution, and Thomas Brown and George Williams, in the prime of their young manhood, paid the penalty of death for the murder of a fellow man. The gallows from which they were hanged was erected on the open prairie at a spot now overlooked by the stately residence and handsome grounds of John Griswold. The execution was public and was witnessed by no less than ten thousand people. There were terraces of men and women all along the bluff in the vicinity of the scaffold, many of whom had come from long distances to witness a double death-leap from the scaffold to eternity. When the demand of the law was satisfied, their bodies were cut down and given to Dr. Cooper, physician and surgeon, for the benefit of science.

The executed men were poor and friendless, and when they were first called for trial, the Court appointed Halsey O. Merriman, Elihu N. Powell, and subsequently, Norman H. Purple, to defend them.

"TOM TIT."

HIS ARREST, TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

As soon as the news of the assault upon Hewitt reached town, patrol and guards were thrown out in every direction and covering all the roads, with a view of preventing the escape of any one not well known to the citizens, but not soon enough to prevent the flight of Thomas Jordan, *alias* "Tom Tit," who had planned and instigated the robbery and murder for which Brown and Williams were executed. He was missing from the streets and his usual haunts, and it was learned that a man answering his description had been seen going down the river. A search was instituted in that direction, but he covered his tracks so well, that he was not overhauled. It was learned soon after, however, that he had gone to St. Louis, and from St. Louis he was traced to New Orleans.

At New Orleans, Jordan told his associates of the robbery and murder of Hewitt, and of the part he had taken in the affair, and in time the story reached the ears of the police. Anticipating that a reward would be offered for his apprehension, the Chief of the New Orleans police wrote to the Governor of Illinois, advising him of Jordan's presence in that city, and of his statement in relation to his complicity in the Hewitt murder. The Governor communicated with the authorities at Peoria, and the respite was obtained as already mentioned.

William M. Dodge was appointed an agent to go to New Orleans for Jordan. The

first evening he arrived there, he met the Chief of Police at the St. Charles Hotel, not by appointment, but by accident, and his business was soon made known. Jordan was hunted up by the police, and arrested and put in the parish prison on a charge of vagrancy, and held there till the departure of an up river boat. While at New Orleans, Mr. Dodge learned that "Tom Tit" was a notorious wharf-rat or river thief, and he bore the name of a desperado, although he proved to be an arrant coward. He was held in prison until a boat was ready to cut loose, when he was ironed and hustled on board, with the assurance that he would be killed if he attempted to escape. The removal of "Tom Tit" from the prison to the boat was quietly conducted, so as to avoid an attempted rescue by the gang of which he was a member. As quietly as the movements were conducted however, two of his associates got on the boat and followed Mr. Dodge and his prisoner to St. Louis, and at one time, in the night hours, a movement was made by one of the villains looking to a rescue, but Dodge "scented the game" and nipped it in the bud. From St. Louis the way was clear, but as they neared Peoria, and heard of the attempted mobbing of Williams and Brown, "Tom Tit" became terribly frightened, and had to be braced up with brandy. They arrived home the morning of the 19th day of January, the day Williams and Brown were executed, and reached jail by a back street. The streets were filled with people who had come to see the execution, and when the conveyance neared the jail, Dodge told "Tom Tit," who was trembling like a leaf, to be ready and jump as soon as the wagon stopped at the front of the jail, and get within as quick as he could. The instructions were obeyed and Jordan stood in the presence of the young men he had brought to the scaffold. The identification was positive. "That's the man," exclaimed Brown, as soon as Jordan appeared in his presence.

Tom Tit was held in jail to await the action of the grand jury. On Friday, the 7th day of March, 1851, he was indicted for murder. He was arraigned for plea on the 8th, plead not guilty, and was remanded to jail to await trial. On the 12th of May, Court being again in session, the grand jury returned another indictment against him, charging him with robbery. On the 14th of May, 1851, the indictment for murder was dismissed. On the 22d he was called to the bar of the Court to answer to the charge of robbery, to which he plead guilty, and was sentenced to the penitentiary at Alton for fourteen years, the first five to solitary confinement.

After his term of imprisonment but little was heard from "Tom Tit" for some years. At last he commenced to write to Mr. Dodge to interest him in securing his pardon. For some time Mr. Dodge gave no heed to the letters. At last, in 1863, "Tom Tit" wrote again, and assured Mr. Dodge that if his pardon was secured, he would enlist in the army. Dodge then wrote that, as he had done so much to bring him back for trial, he would do what he could to secure his enlargement, but that he could do as he pleased about joining the army. The pardon was secured, and "Tom Tit," after twelve years behind prison bars, was set at liberty. He kept his promise to enlist, and in 1863 Mr. Dodge received another (and the last) letter from him, saying he was in the army of the Potomac, and telling where a letter would reach him. Mr. Dodge answered that letter, but never received any reply, and it is inferred that he was killed in battle, or died from other causes, and that "Tom Tit" is no more.

THE McNULTY EXECUTION — THE MURDER.

Henry McNulty and his wife lived at Chillicothe. He was a man of intemperate habits, and, when under the influence of liquor, was of a quarrelsome disposition, and frequently abused and maltreated his wife, who was an industrious, prudent woman. His conduct toward her was so intolerable, that she was often forced to secure his incarceration in jail that he might sober up, but would as often visit the authorities and secure his discharge. Sheriff Hitchcock and George Puterbaugh, State's Attorney, often cautioned her that her life was in danger from McNulty, but with the faith of a woman who

loves her husband, she gave but little heed to their warnings. In October, 1872, McNulty had been on a spree, and had been confined in jail on complaint of his wife. About the 18th of that month his wife came down to Peoria, secured his enlargement, and gave him money to carry him up home. When he was released from jail, Attorney George Puterbaugh warned him of the ultimate consequences of his reckless course, and tried to prevail upon him to lead a sober life in the future. The kind words were lost, however, for instead of going home with his wife, he remained in Peoria, and commenced drinking. Sometime on the evening of the 19th he found his way home, and that night his wife was killed. Suspicion pointed directly to McNulty, and on the 20th he was arrested and brought to Peoria and lodged in jail to await the action of the grand jury. On the 12th day of November that body returned an indictment against him charging him with the murder. On the 13th he was called to the bar of the court, and the indictment read, to which he plead not guilty. The case came on for trial on the 19th day of December, and on the 11th the case was given to the jury, who returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Henry McNulty, guilty, in the manner and form as charged in the indictment and we further find and determine that the punishment of the defendant shall be death by hanging."

The following named twelve men composed the jury that signed McNulty's death warrant: Charles A. Taylor, Thomas Lindsay, Asa Hicks, Henry Warden, Samuel Comegys, George T. Wasson, M. S. Beecher, John Minor, B. Randall, B. K. Herrington, Jacob F. Shafer and John P. Crup.

Up to this time McNulty was represented by A. M. Gibbons. After the verdict of the jury, O'Brien & Harmon appeared for the condemned man and presented several motions looking to a stay of sentence, etc., but the motions were all overruled, and the law allowed to take its course.

On the 13th day of December, 1872, McNulty was called the bar for sentence. When the usual forms had been observed, Judge Puterbaugh said:

"It is ordered and adjudged by the court, that the said Henry McNulty be taken from the bar of this court to the county jail of this county, there to be securely kept until Friday, the 3d day of January, 1873, and that on that day, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning and two o'clock in the afternoon, within the walls of the said jail, or within a yard or enclosure adjoining, the same be hanged by the neck until he is dead."

The execution of the sentence was quietly enforced. The gallows was erected in the corridor of the jail. Only a few persons, those recognized by law, were allowed to witness the terrible and awful spectacle of death by hanging. The instrument of death was carefully arranged. When the last moment of his time had come, the catch was sprung, and Henry McNulty, who, when sober, was a respectable appearing man, was launched into eternity to meet his Maker and the spirit of his murdered wife.

[Pending the proceedings of the trial that brought Henry McNulty to a felon's death, Sabin D. Puterbaugh was judge; George Puterbaugh, State's attorney; George A. Wilson, clerk; and Frank Hitchcock, sheriff.]

In 1874 and the beginning of 1875, Dan. McCallister kept a low saloon and den of infamy on Water street, near the corner of Main. He came to Peoria almost, if not quite directly, from a term in the Joliet penitentiary, and at once entered upon a most disreputable career. He surrounded himself with a degraded class of men and women, and his den was the hiding place and rendezvous of every thief and outlaw that came this way. The "Tontine," by which name his saloon was known, soon fell under the surveillance of the local authorities, and although there were many hints of dark and damnable deeds of crime committed there, with his knowledge and connivance and with the knowledge and connivance of those he harbored, no tangible clue was obtained to any of them, and his place was permitted to remain a vice-breeding, festering sink of iniquity until the early part of 1875.

On the evening of the 15th of April, 1875, the "Tontine" was visited by a man named Joseph Eads, his brother, and several other men, all of them, except the first named, being pretty well under the influence of liquor at the time of the visit. Joseph Eads, as was afterwards shown, was perfectly sober when he went there, and remained so during the entire evening. It was also shown that he had gone there more to persuade his brother away from the company by which he was surrounded, than for any other purpose.

During the fore part of the evening the party joined in a dance in one of the upper rooms with the fallen women who were gathered there, and the orgies ran high. Along towards midnight the drunken debauch broke up in a row, and McCallister blew out the lights and forced the besotted crowd out of the house and closed the door. In the melee McCallister received a slight cut with a knife or some other sharp instrument on the back of his shoulder or side. The wound was slight, but sufficient to arouse the fury of his demon nature, already heated with whisky, and he followed out into the street. Joseph Eads was standing a little way up Main street, separate from every one, and giving no heed to any thing around him. As soon as McCallister saw him he rushed towards him exclaiming in bitter language, "you are the man that cut me," and at the same time drew his revolver and shot Eads to death.

McCallister was arrested by the police the same night and taken to the police station. The form of a preliminary examination was gone through with before Justice Cunningham, and McCallister was committed to jail on the 16th to await the action of the grand jury. Court came on in May, Judge Cochran presiding, and on the 18th day of that month an indictment was returned against McCallister, charging him with the murder of Joseph Eads. He was called to the bar of the court and the indictment read to him, to which he entered the plea of not guilty, and was remanded for trial.

The character of McCallister and his place was so disreputable as to be a bar against any degree of public sympathy in his favor, a fact well known to him and his counsel, and he refused to go to trial in Peoria county, and asked for and obtained a change of venue.

The case was sent to Mason county, Havana, the seat of justice, and the trial came on there at the February term of the Circuit Court, 1876. The State's attorney was assisted in the prosecution by N. E. Worthington, of Peoria, and S. P. Shope, of Lewistown, who were employed and paid by an appropriation made for that purpose, by the Board of Supervisors. The defense was conducted by Messrs. Thomas Cratty and L. W. James, of Peoria, and W. W. O'Brien, of Chicago. The counsel for the people and for the defendant were pretty evenly matched, and the contest was measured almost word by word. McCallister's life was at stake, but with a liberal use of his ill-gotten money and the ingenuity of the best legal talent in the State, he hoped to baffle the ends of justice and gain a new lease of life. The people of Peoria were equally determined that he should be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law, and were not sparing of money or the employment of counsel to ensure a thorough prosecution. The trial, because of the notoriously bad character of McCallister, and the eminent and well-known ability of the attorneys engaged, attracted general attention, and lasted several days. At last, however, the evidence was concluded, arguments ended, and the case given to the jury, who found McCallister guilty of murder and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for the remainder of his natural life.

Thus was removed from the city of Peoria and from society elsewhere, one of the most dangerous characters known in the history of the county — not alone because he was a murderer, but because of his naturally depraved disposition, and his ability to plan and execute, through those by whom he was surrounded, the darkest and most infamous crimes known to men. He revelled in dissipation, debauchery, corruption, dishonesty and prostitution. Inside of his house the life of no one was safe. Outside, no one would

take him for the desperado that he was. His presence among young men, whose habits were maturing, was like the poison of a upas tree. Even among older and better matured minds, his presence was not without evil influences. And it is to be hoped no community will ever sanction and that no Governor will ever prostitute the pardoning power to his enlargement. He is a fit companion to Rande. Together let them be forever immured within prison walls where they will be powerless for evil to the moral and physical well-being of their fellow-men.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS — CONVICTIONS.

The following bulletin of criminal statistics is compiled from the Sheriff's record, and shows the number of convictions for the crimes enumerated, from March 17, 1869, to December 31, 1879.

To the Penitentiary—Larceny, 120; burglary, 39; rape, 4; false pretenses, 2; murder, 1; robbery, 15; confidence games,* 1; forgery, 5; bigamy, 4; incest 1; assault with intent to kill, 14; perjury, 1; horse stealing, 5; libel, 1—total in ten years, 213.

In the same period of time, 378 persons have been confined in the county jail. These imprisonments represent all grades of petty crimes and misdemeanors—vagrancy, petit larceny, drunks, riot, etc. The terms of imprisonment ranged from a few hours to twelve months. Five of the number were sentenced to the jail by the U. S. Court. Thirty-five of the remainder were mere boys, and were sent from the jail to the Reform School for from two to five years. A goodly per cent. of the number incarcerated in the jail in the last few years were tramps—graceless scamps that never find work to suit them—who want to cut ice in dog-days, and harvest wheat and make hay in mid-winter.

OFFICIAL RECORD — 1825 TO 1880.

FIRST ELECTION.

The first election for county officers was held on the 7th day of March, 1825. After that, until 1848, general elections were held in August. Under the amendments to the constitution in 1848, the time of holding elections was changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

March 7, 1825 — Nathan Dillon, Joseph Smith, William Holland.

August, 1826 — Nathan Dillon, William Holland, John Hamlin. At the June term 1827, the names of George Sharp and Henry Thomas appear in place of Nathan Dillon and William Holland.

August 4, 1828 — Isaac Egman and Francis Thomas were elected, and with George Sharp made a full board.

September term 1830, George Sharp, John Hamlin and Stephen French qualified as commissioners. At a special election, August 4, 1831, Resolved Cleveland was elected to fill a vacancy in the board caused by the death of George Sharp. At another special election on the 5th of December, John Coyle was elected to fill the place of John Hamlin, resigned. Stephen French also resigned at the beginning of the year, 1832, and at a special election on the 5th of March, Aquila Wren was elected to the vacancy.

August, 1832 — Edwin S. Jones was elected, who, with Wren and Coyle, made a full board.

August 4, 1834 — John Coyle, Orin Hamlin and Andrew Tharp.

August 1, 1836 — William J. Phelps, Aquila Wren, Samuel T. McKeane.

*So booked on the jail record, but trial and conviction followed on some other charge.



John D. McClure

PEORIA

August, 1838 — Clark D. Powell, Smith Frye, Moses Harlon. After this date the Commissioners served one, two and three years each, drawing for terms at the first meeting after election, so that only one Commissioner was elected annually thereafter, unless to fill vacancies. Under this rule there was always two members of the Board, unless in case of death or resignation, who were familiar with the routine of county business, the oldest member presiding.

August, 1839 — Clark D. Powell.

January 10, 1840 — William Hale, elected to fill the place of Moses Harlon elected to the Legislature.

August, 1840 — Nathaniel Chapin.

August 1, 1841 — Smith Frye.

August, 1842 — Thomaas P. Smith and Clementius Ewalt, one to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Smith Frye, elected Sheriff.

August, 1843 — William Dawson.

August, 1844 — Clementius Ewalt.

August 4, 1845 — Thomas P. Smith.

August 3, 1846 — Thomas Mooney.

August 2, 1847 — James L. Riggs.

August 7, 1848 — Joseph Ladd.

COUNTY JUDGES.

February 12, 1849, the Legislature passed a law creating a County Court. Section one of this law provided "that there should be established in each of the counties of this State, now created and organized, or which may hereafter be created or organized, a court of Record, to be styled the 'County Court,' to be held and consist of one judge, to be styled the 'County Judge.'" Section seventeen of the same act [sec. p. 307-10, Statutes of 1858] provided for the election of two additional justices of the peace, whose jurisdiction should be co-extensive with the counties, etc., and who should sit with the county judge as members of the Court, for the transaction of all county business and none other. Elections under this law were as follows:

November, 1849 — Thomas Bryant, Judge; Joseph Ladd and John McFarland associate judges.

The Court was succeeded in the management of County business by the Board of Supervisors in April 1850. Its last meeting, however, was on the 4th of June of that year when their "docket" was closed up and turned over to the Supervisors.

COUNTY CLERKS.

For some years after the county was organized, the position of County Clerk was filled by appointment by the Board of County Commissioners. At the first meeting of the Commissioners, March 8, 1825, Norman Hyde was appointed to be clerk to the Board. Hyde resigned between the time of that and the June meeting, when John Dixon was appointed, his appointment bearing date June 8. Dixon served until May, 1830, when he resigned, and Stephen Stillman was appointed to the vacancy, June 6, 1831. Isaac Waters was appointed, *vice* Stillman resigned. At the May meeting of the Board, William Mitchell was appointed clerk *pro tem*, and June 1, he was duly appointed to the place *vice* Isaac Waters removed because of age and infirmity. Mitchell served until succeeded at the November election by Charles Kettelle. Kettelle continued to hold the office until succeeded by the present incumbent, Colonel John D. McClure, who was elected in November, 1865; re-elected November 1869, November 1873, and November, 1877. His term of office will expire November, 1881. Colonel McClure's repeated election to this important office is good evidence of his worth as a citizen and fidelity as a public official.

Robert Kennedy, the chief deputy has been in the office since January, 1869, and by his experience and industry, is as familiar with the duties of the office as his superior.

Samuel A. Livingston, the recording clerk, has filled that position since January, 1877.

These gentlemen are well known and highly appreciated by all who have had business in the office, for their promptness, efficiency and universal courtesy. To them, as well as to their chief, the writer is under obligations for repeated favors and kindnesses while overhauling the records of the office for information for this volume.

SHERIFFS.

First election March 7, 1825 — Samuel Fulton; re-elected August, 1826.

August, 1828 — Orin Hamlin.

August, 1830 — Henry B. Stillman.

August, 1832 — John W. Caldwell.

August, 1834 — William Compher, resigned, and at a special election October 6, 1835, Thomas Bryant was elected to fill out the unexpired term.

August, 1836 — Thomas Bryant; re-elected August, 1838.

August, 1840 — Christopher Orr.

August, 1842 — Smith Frye; re-elected August, 1844.

August, 1846 — William Compher; re-elected August, 1848; defaulted and fled the country, leaving Clark Cleveland, his deputy, in charge. It was claimed that Compher would return, but when it became known that he would not, suits were brought and the Court appointed John A. McCoy as elisor. Time of holding elections changed.

November, 1850 — James L. Riggs.

November, 1852 — Leonard B. Cornwell.

November, 1854 — David D. Irons.

November, 1856 — Francis W. Smith.

November, 1858 — John Bryner.

November, 1860 — James Stewart; re-elected November election, 1862.

November, 1864 — George C. McFadden.

November, 1866 — Frank Hitchcock.

November, 1868 — Samuel L. Gill.

November, 1870 — Frank Hitchcock; re-elected in November, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878; term expires in November, 1880.

CORONERS.

August, 1830 — Resolved Cleveland.

August, 1832 — William A. Stewart.

August, 1834 — Jacob Egman.

August, 1836 — R. B. Hamlin. At a special election, March 16, 1837, E. F. Nowland was chosen, *vice* Hamlin, resigned.

August, 1838 — E. F. Nowland. Nowland refused to serve, and at a special election, October 1, 1838, Jesse Miles was elected to the vacancy. May 15, 1840, James Mossman, *vice* Miles.

August, 1840 — James Mossman.

August, 1842 — Chester Hamlin.

August, 1844 — Jeremiah Williams. Re-elected in August, 1846.

August, 1848 — John C. Heyl. Time of holding election changed.

November, 1850 — Charles Kemble.

November, 1852 — Ephraim Hinman. Re-elected November, 1854.

November, 1856 — Milton McCormick.

November, 1858 — John M. Niglas, M.D. Re-elected November, 1860.

- November, 1862—Charles Feinse.
 November, 1864—Thomas Antcliff. Died in office, and April 4, 1865, was succeeded by Willis B. Goodwin.
 November, 1866—Willis B. Goodwin.
 November, 1868—Philip Eichorn.
 November, 1870—Willis B. Goodwin; re-elected in November, 1872 and 1874.
 November, 1876—M. M. Powell; re-elected in 1878; term of office expires, 1880.

TREASURERS.

At the first meeting of the first Board of County Commissioners, Aaron Hawley was appointed treasurer. The first *election* of treasurer, of which we have easy accessible knowledge, was—

- August, 1837—Rudolphus Rouse. He was succeeded by Ralph Hamlin, by appointment, May 15, 1838.
 August, 1839—Joseph Fuller.
 August, 1841—Charles Kettle; served six years.
 August, 1847—Ralph Hamlin; re-elected November, 1849.
 November, 1851—John A. McCoy; re-elected November, 1853.
 November, 1855—Joseph Ladd; re-elected November, 1857.
 November, 1859—Isaac Brown; re-elected November, 1861.
 November, 1863—
 November, 1865—Allan L. Fahnestock.
 November, 1867—Thomas A. Shaver.
 November, 1869—Edwin C. Sillimon.
 November, 1871—Isaac Taylor; still serving.

SURVEYORS—COMMENCING WITH 1835.

- August, 1835—Thomas Phillips.
 August, 1839—George C. McFadden; re-elected in August, 1843 and 1847.
 November, 1849—Henry W. McFadden; re-elected in November, 1851.
 November, 1853—Daniel B. Allen; re-elected in November, 1855.
 November, 1857—Samuel Farmer.
 November, 1859—Richard Russell; re-elected in November, 1861.
 November, 1863—
 November, 1865—Luther Nash.
 November, 1867—Charles Spaulding.
 November, 1869—Arthur T. Burket; re-elected in November, 1871 and 1873.
 November, 1875—Robert Will; succeeded April 4, 1876, by David B. Allen, who is still serving at this date, January, 1880.

RECORDERS.

— Charles was chosen recorder August 12, 1835, and held the office until a change in the law, by which that office was united with the office of circuit clerk, under the constitution of 1848.

CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS.

The early county clerks served as clerks to the Circuit Court. The first clerk under the constitution of 1848 was Jacob Gale, whose term of office commenced in September, 1848. He was re-elected in 1852.

- November, 1856—Enoch P. Sloan; re-elected in November, 1860.
 November, 1864—Thomas Mooney.
 November, 1868—George A. Wilson; re-elected in November, 1872.

November, 1876 — John A. West. His deputies are Charles Ulrich, Harry C. Bestor, John Q. Bone, and Rudolph Pfeiffer.

COUNTY JUDGES.

The title of this office was first designated as Probate Justice of the Peace, and had jurisdiction of all matters pertaining to estates of decedents, guardianship, etc.

Norman Hyde, the first Judge of Probate in Peoria county, was elected to the position by the joint vote of the Legislature in January, 1825. He was commissioned by Governor Edward Coles, and qualified before John Dixon, Clerk to the County Commissioners, June 4, 1825. His first official entry was made June 6, 1825, the day fixed by law for the regular transaction of probate business. His last official entry appears under date of February 6, 1832. He died in the latter part of 1832. His will was probated November 21st, 1832. He was unmarried, and bequeathed his property to his father, mother, brothers and nephews.

Mr. Hyde was succeeded by A. M. Hunt, by appointment of Governor John Reynolds, A. P. Field, Secretary of State. The commission was dated November 19, 1832. Between the close of Judge Hyde's official career and this date, the Black Hawk war was the all absorbing topic, and but little business of any kind was transacted. Judge Hunt's official service commenced with a special term, November 15, 1832. He served five years, and died August 12, 1853.

George B. Parker was elected to succeed Judge Hunt, August 7, 1837, and was the first election of probate judge by the voters of the county. His first official records were made under date of October 2, 1837, and his last under date of May 20, 1839.

Edward Dickinson was elected August 7, 1839, and held his first term of court September 2, 1839. His last official act appears under date of July 24, 1843. He died July 6, 1866.

Judge Dickinson was succeeded by William H. Fessenden, who was elected August 7, 1843, and held his first term September 30, 1843. His judgeship closed July 29, 1847. Fessenden died December 23, 1848.

Thomas Bryant came next, and was elected August 2, 1847. In 1849 the jurisdiction of this court was extended (see p. 307-10, statutes of 1858). There is no report of an election of probate judge in November, 1851, but the election returns for November, 1853, show Judge Bryant to have been re-elected that year, and the subsequent records that he served until November, 1857, when he was succeeded by Wellington Loucks. At this time the county judge had jurisdiction of all common law matters, but in 1860-61, the jurisdiction was diminished by act of the Legislature, and confined exclusively to probate matters, assignments, insanity, insolvencies and matters of eminent domain. After the change, Judge Loucks resigned, and at a special election, June 3, 1861, John C. Follitt was chosen to the vacancy and filled out the unexpired term, until November, 1861, and was then elected for a full term of four years, till November, 1865. Judge Bryant died May 17, 1872.

The present incumbent, John C. Yates, succeeded Judge Follitt, and was first elected at the November election, 1865, and re-elected in November, 1869, November, 1873, and November, 1877. His term of office will expire in November, 1881. Term of office four years.

Of the ex-probate judges, only two are living. Judge Loucks, on his farm in Richwoods, and Judge Follitt, at his residence on North Adams street, Peoria.



John C. Yates

PEORIA

CHAIRMEN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

[Elected Annually at the first meeting after the April Election.]

1850—SAMUEL DIMON, Kickapoo.	1860—BENJAMIN SLANE, Akron.	1871—H. G. ANDERSON, Peoria.
1851—BENJAMIN SLANE, Akron.	1861—LEVI BOOTH, Chillicothe.	1872—JOHN A. MCCOY, Millbrook.
1852—BENJAMIN SLANE, "	1862—LEVI BOOTH, "	1873—JOHN A. MCCOY, "
1853—BENJAMIN SLANE, "	1863—LEVI BOOTH, "	1874—JOHN A. MCCOY, "
1854—JOSEPH LADD, Timber.	1864—THOMAS A. SHAVER, Trivoli.	1875—JOHN A. MCCOY, "
1855—T. C. MOORE, Peoria.	1865—WILLIAM M. DODGE, Peoria.	1876—JOHN A. MCCOY, "
1856—T. C. MOORE, "	1866—HUGH ARMSTRONG, Elmwood.	1877—JOHN A. MCCOY, "
1857—ALVA DUNLAP, Radnor.	1867—SAMUEL TART, Peoria.	1878—JOHN A. MCCOY, "
1858—GEORGE JENKINS, Hollis.	1868—SAMUEL TART, "	1879—JOHN A. MCCOY,† "
1859—BENJAMIN SLANE, Akron.	1870—M. VAN PETER, * Trivoli.	

Col. JOHN D. MCCLURE has been clerk of the Board since the December meeting, 1865.

COUNTY SCHOOL OFFICERS.

Under the first school laws of Illinois, the schools of the county were under the supervision of a School Commissioner, who was elected biennially. This régime prevailed until 1865, when the law creating the office of County School Superintendent took effect, to be elected once in four years. The following is the list of school officers, with the term of service of each, from 1851:

Commissioners. Ephraim Hinman, Nov., 1851, to Nov., 1855; David McColloch, Nov., 1855, to Nov., 1859; Charles Taggart, Nov., 1859, to Nov., 1863. William G. Randall was elected in Nov., 1863, but from some irregularity he resigned before his term of office expired, and N. E. Worthington was appointed to fill the vacancy. In November, 1865, Mr. Worthington was elected the first of the

County School Superintendents, and served until Nov., 1873, two terms. Miss Mary W. Whiteside was next elected, and filled the office very acceptably till Nov., 1877, when James E. Pillsbury, the present gentlemanly and efficient officer, was elected, and serves till Nov., 1881.

CHAPTER XIII.

WAR RECORD.

Three Wars—Black Hawk War—Mexican War—War of the Rebellion—War Record of Peoria County.

Since Americans began to occupy the land of the Peorias in the Spring of 1819, three wars have disturbed the peaceful pursuits of the country—the Black Hawk war of 1832, the Mexican war in 1846-7, and the war of the rebellion, 1861-5. In each of these conflicts the sons of Peoria sustained a gallant and conspicuous part.

When, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his followers invaded Illinois from Iowa, there were only seventy-five men in Peoria county, subject to military duty. When this work was commenced it was hoped that the names of these men could be obtained from the old muster rolls, but the hope was a vain one. There are no papers among the county records on which their names were preserved, and a letter of inquiry

* Mr. Van Patter was killed by the cars while crossing the railroad track at Farmington, Fulton county, with a wagon loaded with lumber, on the 6th day of January, 1871, and John Waugh, of Peoria, was chosen to the vacant chairmanship for the balance of the year.

† Mr. McCoy was badly gored by a vicious bull on his farm in Millbrook about the 10th of September, 1879, and died from the effects of the wounds received, on the 13th of that month. His ability and popularity as a presiding officer is evidenced in the fact of his being elected to the chairmanship of the Board so often in succession. Joseph Armstrong, of Princeville, was elected to fill the chair made vacant by his death.

was addressed to the Adjutant-General of the State, at Springfield, and another to the Adjutant-General's office at Washington, and their names were not to be found on any records at either place.

Having thus exhausted all official sources of information, recourse was had to the memory of Mr. John Stringer, of Kickapoo township, who was a corporal in the Peoria company that served for two months or sixty days in the second campaign against Black Hawk and his forces, who furnishes the following names from among the seventy-five subject to military duty at that time:

Akin, Thomas.
Blanchard, William.
Caldwell, Alexander.
Caldwell, John W.
Carroll, Steve.
Clifton, John.
Cleveland, Hiram.
Cleveland, John.
Curry, Hiram.
Coyle, John.
Doty, Elisha.
Doty, James.
DuMont, Peter.
Eads, Abner.
Ewalt, John.
Essex, Thomas.

Feston, Joseph.
Fulton, Josiah.
Hinkle, John.
Hines, Jack.
Harkness, Ed.
Harkness, James.
Johnson, John, Sr.
Love, John.
Langworthy, Dr.
Moffatt, Aquilla.
Moffatt, Alva.
McCormack, Levi.
Meredith, Joseph.
Nicholson, John.
Parr, Thomas.
Ridgeway, David.

Ridgeway, John.
Reed, Simon.
Root, Lucas.
Read, Thomas.
Stringer, John.
Sharp, Frank.
Stillman, Henry B.
Smith, W. M.
Stewart, William.
Thomas, Frank.
Trial, William.
Van Tassel, Alonzo.
Wright, William.
Wren, Aquilla.

Out of the number of men liable to military duty, a company of fifty men was raised under the call of Governor Reynolds for troops to defend the State. As far as remembered, this company was officered as follows:

Abner Eads, captain; William Stewart, first lieutenant; John W. Caldwell, second lieutenant; John Hinkle, orderly sergeant; John Stringer, corporal; Stephen Carroll, flag bearer; Asahel Langworthy, surgeon.

This company, a part of the time, was assigned to guard the country between Peoria and the Mississippi and Rock rivers. It was present at the Stillman's Run affair, and among the last to leave that field of disaster.

The men with horses and guns were allowed one dollar per day. They were mustered out in the early part of June, 1832, and were paid off in January or February, 1833.

IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

In 1846 the United States became involved in a war with Mexico. There had been nothing to disturb the tranquillity of the country since the Black Hawk troubles of 1832. Another generation of young men had come to the front, and the prospect of a brush with Mexico offered a little excitement and a change from the quiet routine of farm and shop life—an excitement peculiarly relishable to the average American.

The army of the West was organized under the administration of President Polk in 1846, with the object of conquering New Mexico and California. In organizing this army, a call was made on Illinois for — regiments. As in the call for six regiments under President Lincoln's proclamation for seventy-five thousand men for three months at the beginning of the great American rebellion, more men were offered than could be accepted. Colonel May, of this county, raised a company and mustered in Peoria preparatory to starting for the place of rendezvous, but just before the hour fixed for leaving, he received notice that his company could not be accepted, so his men marched home again.

The women at that time, as before and since, were full of patriotic ardor, and gave

their influence to the encouragement of enlistments. And about the time Colonel May's company was advertised to muster at Peoria to start for Mexico, a number of them assembled at the residence of Mrs. — Gray, now living at 105 North Monroe street, and made a handsome silk flag for presentation to the company. Among the number engaged in that work was Mrs. — Tobes,* and her daughter —, now Mrs. —, and living in Chicago; Mrs. — Morsman,* Mrs. William Dodge, still living in Peoria; Mrs. — Armstrong, librarian Peoria Mercantile Library; Miss — Pickett;* Mrs. Isaac Underhill.

“ BOUND TO BE A SOLDIER.”

D. C. Frazer, one of the present justices of the peace in Peoria, was then a young man, full of impetuosity and military ardor, and couldn't wait the movements of Colonel May's company organization. He hurried away to Pekin to join a company being raised in that county by Captain E. Jones, which was fortunate enough to be accepted. That company was mustered in as Company G, of Colonel E. D. Baker's Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Frazer enlisted in June, 1846; and was mustered out at New Orleans in June, 1847.

MEXICAN VETERANS.

There came with the tide of immigration to Peoria and vicinity, quite a number of men who had taken part in the Mexican war, and as year was added to year, these veterans fell in with each other, and it was only natural that a deep-seated and warm-hearted friendship should spring up between them, notwithstanding they were sons of different States, had been members of different companies and different regiments and that they had never seen each other until their chance meetings at Peoria. In 1874 it was found there was quite a number of these heroes residing in Peoria county—almost enough of them to form a full regulation company—and it was determined to form themselves into a society to be known as the

CENTRAL ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF MEXICAN VETERANS.

The first meeting of the members of this association was held at the Peoria courthouse, September 8, 1874. S. O. White presided, and D. C. Frazer acted as scribe. Messrs. Bush, Frazer and Drury were appointed a committee on resolutions and to secure excursion rates for the delegates chosen by the veterans then in session to represent them in the State Convention of their old comrades at Bloomington on the 23d and 24th. Comrades Heinike, Burt, Drury, White, Frazer, Sheppard and Sullivan were appointed as such delegates.

Resolved, That the surviving soldiers and sailors, of the Mexican War residing in this and adjoining counties organize themselves into a society for further re-unions for social purposes and to consider their claims on the government for a pension.

The second meeting of which there is any record, was held on the 18th of May, 1876, S. O. White presiding. At this meeting, on motion of R. W. Burt, the name of “Central Illinois Association of Veterans of the Mexican War,” was adopted. Messrs. R. W. Burt, J. W. McKenzie and John Daily were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the association. The first permanent officers were:

President, Samuel O. White; recording secretary, D. C. Frazer; corresponding secretary, J. W. McKenzie; treasurer, R. W. Burt.

R. W. Gilliam, of Chillicothe, was chosen to represent the association at the Philadelphia Convention of Mexican War veterans.

*Deceased.

CONSTITUTION.

The report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was submitted to a meeting of the association, June 15, 1876, which was read, amended and adopted.

ARTICLE 1. This organization shall be known as the "Central Illinois Association of Veterans of the Mexican War," and may include any honorably discharged soldier or sailor who served in the Mexican war.

ART. 2. This association shall hold its regular meetings on the first Thursday in January, April, July and October of each year; and special meetings may be called at such times and places as the President may deem necessary.

ART. 3. The object of this association shall be to gather the veterans of the Mexican war, in the central part of Illinois, into a fraternal brotherhood, for the promotion of pleasant intercourse and good fellowship, and to further the interests of its members.

ART. 4. The officers of this association shall be President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary.

ART. 5. The officers shall be chosen by a vote of the members present at the annual meetings in January, and continue in office one year, and until their successors are elected.

ART. 6. Any person may become a member by giving the President and Secretary satisfactory evidence that he was a soldier or sailor in the Mexican war, and was honorably discharged, on the payment of fifty cents admission fee, and twenty-five cents at each regular meeting.

ART. 7. No assessment shall be made on members for ordinary expenses, except by a two-thirds vote of all present.

ART. 8. No amendments shall be made to this constitution except at a regular meeting, and by a two-thirds vote.

BY - LAWS.

ART. 1. The duties of the officers of this association shall be such as usually devolve upon officers of similar associations.

ART. 2. The business of this association shall be conducted in accordance with the usages of legislative bodies in the United States.

ART. 3. A majority of the members present at any regular meeting, may alter or amend these by-laws.

HON. JAMES SHIELDS.

At a meeting of the association held at the office of D. C. Frazer on the 29th of June, 1876, a letter from General Shields was read, requesting recognition as an honorary member of the association. The request was granted, and the name of that hero of many a hotly contested battle-field, was added to the membership.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

The Mexican veterans met at the Chamber of Commerce, July 4, 1876, on which occasion a fine United States flag was presented, with a few appropriate remarks, by Mrs. Hattie Milliken, a sister of Comrade D. C. Frazer. The presentation was responded to by Captain R. W. Burt, who received the flag in behalf of the association, after which the veterans joined the Centennial celebration, in a large wagon drawn by four horses, and beautifully decorated with American and Mexican flags, mottoes, portraits, etc.

Regular meetings of the association have been held at the times named in the constitution, and called or special meetings whenever the interest of the veterans demanded. Communication is maintained with other organizations of the same kind in different parts of the State. Congressmen and Senators are constantly reminded that there was a war with Mexico, and that the surviving soldiers of that war are as deserving of pension recog-

dition as the soldiers of any other war. Most of them are poor—many of them almost needy. As one of them expressed it to the writer, “there is hardly one of them that could buy a horse and buggy if needed.” In some instances this association has had to provide for sick members, and in many other ways see to the wants of their comrades, all of which would be obviated if the government of the United States would deal justly by them and grant them that pension to which they feel they are justly entitled.

GRAND REUNION.

At a meeting of the association, April 18, 1878, it was resolved to have a grand public reunion at Peoria on the 23d of May, the arrangements for which were perfected under the management of a committee composed of Messrs. Henry Shofe, D. C. Frazer, W. F. Gardner, C. McKenzie, William Shroeder, Captain A. Stuber, of Chillicothe, and Major George A. Wilkins, of Dunlap Station.

The reunion was one of the most interesting gatherings ever witnessed in Central Illinois. Captain R. W. Burt, an Ohio soldier in the Mexican war, and President of the association, officiated as President of the day, and Captain Adam Stuber, an old veteran of the Fifteenth U. S. Regulars, acted as Chief Marshal.

An unexpectedly large number of veterans were present, and the citizens and volunteer soldiers of Peoria and vicinity united cordially in doing honor to the surviving soldiers of the struggle with Mexico. It was a source of regret that Gen. Shields failed to arrive, as had been expected, on the previous day. A committee of reception, escorted by a band and Capt. Taylor's company (National Blues), with a large concourse of citizens, were present at the depot on the arrival of the train; but the General, through an unfortunate combination of circumstances, failed to arrive. He did come, however, a few hours later, and was serenaded at his hotel, where he held a reception.

The morning of the 23d was stormy, but before noon, as if in recognition of the deserts of the veterans, the clouds dispersed and the afternoon was all that could be desired.

The exercises were held at Jefferson Park, in the northern part of the city, and were very largely attended.

Hon. M. C. Quinn, on behalf of the Association and citizens of Peoria, delivered the address of welcome, and the honor could not have been delegated to any one more competent.

QUINN'S WORDS OF WELCOME.

Ladies, Soldiers and Citizens:

The committee of arrangements for this occasion has honored me by selecting me to extend a hearty greeting to all the representatives here of the heroes who upheld our flag upon foreign battle fields, and all others present, to do honor to the occasion, especially to one of the most distinguished of that warrior band, General James Shields. To you, one and all, survivors of the noble men who upheld our flag in Mexico, and the good men and true, who fought under its folds to put down domestic violence, and to all the friends and admirers of such, I extend the most earnest and heartfelt welcome. I congratulate you upon this reunion of the survivors of the “Old Guards.” And in expressing this welcome, I express not only the sentiments of the committee of arrangements, but also the sentiments of all the good people of this city and vicinity. This truth is clearly exemplified by the action of the public authorities on yesterday, by the mayor and council of this city, the board of supervisors and county officers, going in their official capacity, accompanied by our local soldiery, the “boys in blue,” and thousands of our citizens to welcome our distinguished guest—a man whose name is a synonym for valor and patriotism—General Shields. If any thing more were wanting to express the feelings of our people in this regard, it has been furnished by the action of our courts, which have adjourned to be with us on this occasion, and to hear Judge Shields.

Survivors of the brave men who bore that flag from the Rio Grande to the City of Mexico, and planted it triumphantly over the halls of the Montezumas, you are worthy of this ovation! Worthy—thrice worthy—are you of this ovation, noble hero and victim of Cerro Gordo! Of all the men whom, to-day, we delight to honor, foremost stands the aged veteran who has laughed at death upon hundreds of battle fields, General Shields. He is not old enough, however, to “Shoulder his crutch and show how fields are won,” but young enough to gird on his sword at his country's call and shout forward, march, to victory! It is true that, like Cincinnatus, he has converted his sword into a plow share, but at this moment, if his country requires it, he is ready to turn that plow share into a sword, and wield it vigorously for the country for which he has so often given his blood.

General Shields is still on the muster rolls! He is ready for duty! He can not be retired as long as his heart is warm and his eye is bright, he can never retire from the service of his country, if that country needs his services.

Politicians may retire — ay, must retire — General Shubis will not, can not retire, for no man living has a larger place in the hearts of the people to-day than he. Despite the politicians the people will honor him, and in death his memory will be held in benediction.

In conclusion, I extend to our distinguished guest, to the veterans and citizens from abroad, to each and all who honor the occasion, a hearty welcome.

THE MEXICAN WAR REVIEWED — ADDRESS OF GEN. LEONARD F. ROSS.

After these generous and eloquent words of welcome, General Leonard F. Ross, of Avon, Fulton county, who had been selected for the occasion, spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Comrades of the Mexican War, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is now near the third of a century since the American soldiers gave their services to their country in the war with Mexico — since they encountered the trials and vicissitudes incident to army life in a foreign country, in an ungenial and malarious climate. Since those services were rendered a full generation has entered upon and passed off the stage of action. And yet it seems but yesterday since we were electrified by the announcement that an armed foe had entered our territory and shed the "blood of American citizens on American soil" — since the brilliant victories of General Taylor on the Rio Grande floated o'er the wires. The details of the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and the gallant defense of Fort Brown were on every tongue. They occupied the minds of our entire people and filled all of the newspapers of the day. No event, probably, since the engagements at Lexington and Concord had so wrought up and agitated the American people.

At a time when at peace with all the world, before a collision was even expected by the mass of the country, we were precipitated into a war. The surprise, the astonishment at such an event, can at this distant day be scarcely imagined. And yet, perhaps, we should not have been taken so by surprise had we fully considered some preceding events in the history of the youngest member of our sisterhood of States — then the youngest and most feeble, but now the strong and vigorous, the rapidly growing young State of Texas. In this connection I deem it not inappropriate to refer cursorily to a few of the leading events that preceded the war between American republics.

As early as 1835, Texas had revolted against the Mexican government and attempted independence. On the 2d of March, 1836, Texas declared her independence, adopted a constitution and organized a State government. For nine years this independence was maintained by force of arms, and was acknowledged by the government and other leading powers. Twice during this time Mexico made attempts to re-conquer Texas, but both times her forces were driven from the State. On the 1st of March, 1845, the United States Congress passed a joint resolution declaring that certain territory therein named "rightfully belonged to the Republic of Texas," and that it might be erected into a State, called the State of Texas. On the 4th of July, 1845, Texas assented to the terms of this resolution, and became a State in the American Union.

During this time Mexico continued to issue her proclamations and pronunciamientos, and threatening to conquer Texas. In order to protect this new State, General Taylor was ordered to move with his forces to the southern frontier of Texas. While thus occupying the country, on the 24th of April, 1846, General Arista crossed over the Rio Grande with a large Mexican force and surrounded a small detachment of sixty-three United States dragoons, killed about one-fourth, and took the balance prisoners.

Large bodies of Mexican troops were soon after crossed over the Rio Grande, both above and below the encampment of General Taylor, threatening his depot supplies at Point Isabel and his communication therewith. In order to protect these and save his little army of 4,000 men from destruction, he met the Mexican army of 6,000 and defeated it in two pitched battles. Having left detached portions of his command for the defense of Fort Brown and Point Isabel, the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought with a force of 2,500, and the enemy in both instances selected the battlefield. These battles, fought on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, were the beginning of the war with Mexico.

On the 13th of May, Congress declared that a state of war existed "by the act of the Republic of Mexico." On the 23d of the same month, Mexico made an open declaration of war against the United States. Then came the call for 50,000 volunteers, which was answered by a tender of the services of over 300,000. Then followed the mustering in of troops, the hurrying forward of men and supplies, the collection of arms, ammunition, provisions, and transportation for a large army, and the excitement that ever attends the organization and equipment of military forces. On the Rio Grande, the Summer of 1846 was mostly spent in preparation, but the fortified city of Monterey was assaulted and taken by General Kearney in September, when defended by troops doubling the number of the assailants. About the same time General Kearney hoisted the American flag in New Mexico, and established a new government.

The year 1846 was further signalized by the operations of Commodores Slout and Stockton and Captain Fremont on the Pacific coast, the brilliant marches of Colonel Doniphan and General Kearney, the capture of Tampico by Commodore Perry, and the occupation by General Shields, and the occupation of Victoria by Generals Taylor and Patterson. General Scott having arrived in Mexico to take command of the armies about the 1st of January, 1847, the first movement of troops were those of Generals Taylor and Patterson from Victoria, the first northward to his old quarters at Monterey, General Patterson south to Tampico, to join General Scott in his operations against Vera Cruz. Taylor to gain fresh laurels at Buena Vista, and Patterson to become second in command in the reduction of Vera Cruz and the south of San Juan d'Ulloa, which, after two weeks' investment, surrendered to the artillery of General Scott and his subordinates with the least possible loss.

Vera Cruz taken, now commenced the march to the interior, the "halls of the Montezumas," from the same starting point, and over the same route taken by Cortez over three hundred years before. But this march was to be

no holiday affair. The capital of the Mexican republic was not to be gained on "flowery beds of ease." Some severe fighting has first to be done. Santa Anna, although defeated at Buena Vista, has had near two months to reorganize his army. Collecting a force of 15,000 men, he intrenches himself on the heights of Cerro Gordo, and prepares to dispute our passage. But notwithstanding his defensive preparations, notwithstanding the numerous proclamations and pronunciamentos fulminated by him against the "Northern Barbarians" and the "ruthless invaders of Mexican homes," three weeks after the surrender of Vera Cruz with its 5,000 prisoners, 400 pieces of ordnance, its numerous forts and the renowned castle of San Juan D'Ulloa, three weeks after this valuable and most bloodless victory, the American army is pushed forward and hurled against the fortifications of Cerro Gordo, assaulting this stronghold in front, flank and rear at the same time. Before twelve o'clock the heights are taken, with 3,000 prisoners, 10,000 fugitives are in rapid retreat towards Jalapa, pursued by about 400 of General Shields' brigade, who, after the fall, and as was supposed the mortal wound of their commander (General Shields), were led by Colonel Baker half way to the gates of Jalapa. Cerro Gordo simply added one more to the list of continuous victories gained by our army since the beginning of hostilities.

Without following our army through its two years of marches and engagements with the enemy, and making mention of all the battles fought and victories gained—in a word, I may say that from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, in every engagement and battle, our army was victorious. It has, I believe, been truthfully said that no other army in the world's history ever fought so great a number of battles against such vastly superior numbers, and in every engagement, without exception, won a decided and brilliant victory.

And why was it so? Why was the American army uniformly successful against such vast odds? The Mexicans used to try to solve this question. Various theories were advanced on the subject. They always contended that their troops were better drilled and disciplined than ours, and why they did not at any time ever meet with success was a mystery they could not solve. Had the Mexicans known something of our system of education, our common schools, our free ballot, our complete self government, our perfect freedom in religious opinions, they might perhaps have solved the question. Men of intelligence, possessed of perfect freedom of thought and action, having the right to elect their own rulers and law makers, and who are taught from childhood to yield obedience to law, have much of the material of which good and efficient soldiers are made.

Of such were the soldiers who bore our victorious flag under the scorching rays of a tropical sun on every battle field from Vera Cruz to the capital of Mexico.

Of that grand army that never knew a defeat, but very few are now among the living—fully one-fourth fell by Mexican bullets, or yielded to the diseases of the country, and now repose in graves in a foreign country, far from home and friends. Others more favored lived to reach their homes, but with health so shattered and constitution so enfeebled by sickness incurred in the service, that they, too, soon passed away. So that now, in this year, 1878, but about ten per cent. of that victorious army that astonished the world by its prowess and valor, remains with us. And time has begun to leave his marks upon them. The raven locks of former years are beginning to show the effect of the frosts of former Winters. They have been permitted by a kind Providence to live to see some of the results of their service and toil. They have seen State after State created from 630,000 square miles of territory acquired by our Government, as the result of the war to which their best years were devoted.

They have lived to see the completion of the Pacific railroad, that great highway of the Nation, located on territory that would have belonged to a foreign country but for the strong arms and brave hearts of that gallant army of which they were a part. They have lived to see their country increase in population and wealth, and her flag respected and honored on sea and land the world over. While it has been their happy privilege to live and see so much that gives joy to the heart of the patriot, it has been their sad lot to see their own country bleeding from civil strife; to have looked upon their beloved Government while engaged in suppressing the terrible rebellion; to have seen their own homes drenched in blood, and the Government they had labored and toiled to sustain—the best Government that ever existed—struggling with terrible desperation of life, for the right simply to exist as a Nation. But it has been their happy lot, thank God, to see that contest ended, and the great question decided, whether we are a Nation or a confederacy of States [Applause], a partnership simply that may be dissolved at the will of one or two of the partners, or a permanent Union.

There was a terrible loss of life and treasure before the decision was reached, but it came, and we are a Union—a grand Nation [Loud applause]. This meeting, to-day, is designed for a re-union of old comrades-in-arms; its object, social enjoyment, for old friends long separated here to meet and join hands, and renew the ties of friendship formed in years long past by perilous service in a common cause; to fight old battles over again, and to enjoy the few hours spent together as best you can. This is right and proper, and these re-unions should be, and, I trust, will be, of more frequent occurrence than in the past.

May a kind heaven grant you, my comrades, the largest allowance of peace and happiness to the close of life; and may you all live to enjoy many such re-unions.

General Ross was followed by General M. S. Barnes, of Galesburg, another Mexican veteran, in an address full of appropriateness to the occasion. He reviewed the action of Congress in refusing or neglecting to grant a pension to the heroes of that war, and characterized it as a meanness unbecoming the boasted philanthropy and justice of the people of the American republic. He reviewed the marches and counter-marches of the little army, and the happy results achieved for the country.

At the conclusion of this address, Captain R. W. Burt, master of ceremonies, rose and said:

Comrades, Citizens and Visitors:

I am about to introduce to you a statesman whom two of the great States of the Union have honored with a seat in the United States Senate, and a soldier who has served his country with illustrious and freedom-fighting wounds in two wars — the first grant to its result, because it largely extended the area of freedom and greatly increased the national wealth, and the last glorious, because it preserved the Union and made every man who fought its battles a freeman. Listen to the burning eloquence of a man who almost gave his life to conquer a foreign foe, and who, when the Union was in danger of being rent asunder, knew what colored coat to wear, and wore it with honor and distinction. I have the honor to introduce to you the honored statesman and heroic soldier,

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS.

The old hero was received with cheer after cheer. When quiet was restored, he said in response to the introductory remarks of Captain Burt and the greeting of the audience, that the crowd had heard so much eloquence that they would not care to listen to him. He was a little tired and had to speak in the evening, and besides, those cheers would have scared any body who could be scared at all. This was a glorious day for him and for them. He had received a rousing ovation from the people, and his heart was too full for him to say much. He and his war-worn comrades before him had eaten, drank and slept together on the hostile plains of Mexico. They had been baptized in blood and fire together. No other occasion would have brought him here, for he was worn out with the labors of the past few weeks. He had wanted to look his old comrades in the face and take them by the hand, and it would be perhaps the last time they would meet until the long roll summoned them all together again in another world. He alluded to the sufferings of the veterans of the Mexican war, and the apathy of Congress in recognizing them. The people were with them, if the politicians were not.

In the evening a large audience assembled at Rouse's Hall to hear the speech of Gen. Shields upon the subject, "Reminiscences of the Mexican War." He entertained them well. His recollections of the war were abundant and well told. The General was an active participant in most of the scenes he described so vividly. Some of the incidents were heroic, others funny. The platform was filled with the veterans and their distinguished visitors from abroad. He was introduced to the audience, in a few appropriate remarks, by John Warner, Esq., mayor of the city.

DEATH OF GENERAL SHIELDS — ACTION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Intelligence of the death of General Shields was received in sorrow by the Association, and at a meeting held on the 6th of June, President Gardner in the chair, the following action was taken. Comrades Frazer and McKenzie were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the Association, at his sudden and unexpected taking off. After a brief absence the committee submitted the preamble and resolutions here appended:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our association General James Shields, therefore be it resolved,

1. That the Society has, by his death, lost one who has always had the best interests of the society at heart, and who was always ready and willing to sacrifice his own comfort and interest in our behalf.

2. That this nation and State, wherein he resided, have lost one of the purest and best patriots and statesmen by his death; one who, in the discharge of every known duty, was incorruptible, prompt and untiring in the discharge of his duties to his adopted country.

3. That the colors of the association be lowered to half mast, and that the members of the association wear the usual badge of mourning, for thirty days from this date as a token of our esteem for his influence of character and sorrow and regret over the demise of our former comrade.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of our deceased comrade, and to each of the city papers, with the request that they publish the same.

LETTER FROM MRS. SHIELDS.

In acknowledgment of the receipt of the resolutions above quoted, Mrs. Shields transmitted the accompanying letter:

CARROLLTON, Carroll Co., Mo., June 10, 1879.

To the Central Illinois Association of Mexican Veterans :

ESTEEMED FRIENDS — Your letter of resolutions were received, and please to accept my heartfelt gratitude for your kindness in forwarding them to me, and rest assured, dear friends I will prize them and preserve them for my poor little fatherless children.

Accept my thanks and warmest wishes, and may God bless you, is the prayer of your sorrowing friend,
M. B. SHIELDS.

THE ROLL.

The following register embraces the names of the members of the association and a list of the names of visiting veterans on the occasion of the Grand Reunion on the 23d of May, 1878, with the companies and regiments to which they respectively belonged :

Capt. R. W. Burt.....	3d Ohio Inf.; Col. S. R. Curtis.	Wm. B. Shaw.....	Co. H., 2d Penn. Vol.
Samuel O. White.....	Co. A., 4th Ill. Vol. Inf.; Col. Baker.	Capt. Adam Stuber.....	Col. I., 15th Ohio Vol.
Thos. Shepherd, Co. G.,	4th Ill. Vol. Inf.; Col. E. D. Baker.	Matthew Langston.....	Co. H., 1st Ill. Vol.
John Drury, Co. G.,	4th Ill. Vol. Inf.; Col. E. D. Baker.	C. H. Washburne.....	Co. G., 5th Ill. Vol.
John Hornbaker, Co. G.,	4th Ill. Vol. Inf.; Col. E. D. Baker.	Henry Heincke.....	Co. B., 1st U. S. Drag.; Col. Sumner.
DeWitt C. Frazer, Co. G.,	4th Ill. Vol. Inf.; Col. E. D. Baker.	George A. Wilkins, Major.....	Co. S., 1st U. S. Inf.
Robert Sullivan, Co. G.,	4th Ill. Vol. Inf.; Col. E. D. Baker.	D. W. Magee.....	Co. F., 1st Ind. Vol. Inf.
John Norris, Co. G.,	4th Ill. Vol. Inf.; Col. E. D. Baker.	W. J. Gardner.....	Co. A., 1st Ohio Vol. Inf.
Kob't Hale.....	Co. G., 4th Ill. Vol. Inf.; Col. E. D. Baker.	George Clark.....	Co. I., 9th Conn. Vol. Inf.
Gen. James Shields.....	Honorary Member, Carrollton, Mo.	Miles Bosworth.....	
Valentine Werner.....	Siege Train; Col. Hooker.	Thos. H. Tamplin.....	Co. K., 1st U. S. Inf.
S. M. Gutches.....	Co. E., 6th Ill. Vol. Inf.	Henry Shofe.....	Co. H., 2d Ohio Vol. Inf.
Henry Rehder.....	United States Navy; Capt. Woods.	Henry Washhausen.....	Co. B., 1st Mo. Mounted Vol.
R. W. Gilliam.....	Chillicothe.	Wm. Petefish.....	1st Ill. Vol. Inf.
John Kobler.....	Co. B., 2d Mo. Cav.	John Dailey.....	Co. E. 3d U. S. Dragoons.
Henry Wiltz.....	Co. A., 4th Ohio Vol. Inf.	C. McKenzie.....	Co. A., 2d Ill. Vol. Inf.
Wm. Schroeder.....	Co. I., 4th Ohio Vol. Inf.	Wm. A. Thornton.....	Co. A., 6th Ill. Vol. Inf.
John M. Guill.....	Co. A., 3d Ken. Vol. Inf.	Wm. Wickmire.....	Co. M., 1st U. S. Artillery.
Granville James.....	Co. C., 5th Ind. Inf.	Henry Geszn.....	Co. E., 2d Penn. Vol. Inf.
Gray.....	Co. C., 5th Ind. Inf.	Albert Ernst.....	Co. G., Mounted Rifles.
John Odenwitt.....	Co. K., Mo. Vol. Inf.	Albion Epley.....	Lawn Ridge.
James Bryant.....	Co. H., Mounted Rifleman.	Darius Wiley.....	Co. D., 3d Ill. Vol. Inf.

VISITING VETERANS.

Major General James Shields.....	Carrollton, Mo.	Madison Hughes.....	Copperas Creek (or Canton), Ill.
General Leonard F. Ross.....	Avon, Fulton Co., Ill.	John B. Buehler.....	Kansas.
General M. S. Barnes.....	Galesburg, Ill.	Thos. Campbell.....	La Harpe, Ill.
General N. Geersel.....	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.	Andrew J. Wells.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Colonel Wm. J. Wyatt.....	Franklin, Morgan Co., Ill.	Thos. Keenan.....	Peru, Ill.
Captain Adam Stuber.....	Chillicothe, Ill.	G. A. Wilkins.....	Dunlap, Ill.
Captain B. Warren.....	Varna, Marshall Co. Ill.	W. B. Shaw.....	Chillicothe, Ill.
Thos. Rhoads.....	Pekin, Ill.	J. Depeu.....	Bloomington, Ill.
Wm. Heldman.....	Eldena, Lee Co. Ill.	W. A. Tinney.....	Pekin, Ill.
Eli Lyon.....	Banner, Fulton Co., Ill.	Chas. Cooper.....	Pekin, Ill.
Francis Putnam.....	Hilton, Tazewell Co., Ill.	Harvey Wilson.....	Lacon, Ill.
J. G. Hammer.....	Pekin Ill.	Frederick Bulson.....	Victoria, Knox Co., Ill.
Henry Heincke.....	Secor, Ill.	John Ropler.....	Eaton, Mo.
Edward Kane.....	Gridley, Ill.	John Brechbeller.....	Bloomington, Ill.
John Drury.....	Fon du Lac, Tazewell Co., Ill.		

IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

If there is any one thing more than another of which the people of the Northern States have reason to be proud, it is of the record they made during the dark and bloody days of the War of the Rebellion. When the war was forced upon the country, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do — working the mines, making farms or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, founding cities and towns, building shops and manufactories — in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depression and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked

bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the Free States were buoyant with hope. Immediately surrounded with peace and tranquillity, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, and blood and flesh of others — aye, even trafficked in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came, with all its attendant horrors.

While the people of the loyal and freedom-loving North were thus engaged, the Southern press, pulpit and rostrum were busy fomenting and disseminating sentiments of treason and disunion. Union sentiment, where it existed, was suppressed by violence. Proclamations of Governors, acts of Legislatures, ordinances of conventions, followed in rapid succession. Military companies were formed and drilled; Southern members of Congress resigned and returned to their constituents, and State after State declared itself out of the Union.

In 1860 there were four candidates for President. Two of these candidates, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, came from Illinois. Mr. Lincoln was the candidate of the Republican party, and Mr. Douglas the candidate of the National Democratic party. The other two candidates, John C. Breckinridge and John Bell, came from the Southern States. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was the candidate of the pro-slavery interests, and Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, was the American or Know-Nothing candidate.

The contest was an exciting one, and resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln, who received one hundred and eighty electoral votes, Mr. Breckinridge seventy-two, Mr. Bell thirty-nine, and Mr. Douglas twelve, giving Mr. Lincoln a majority of fifty-seven. Of the popular vote Mr. Lincoln had 1,857,610; Mr. Douglas, 1,365,976; Mr. Breckinridge, 847,953; Mr. Bell, 590,631. The election of Mr. Lincoln was the direct result of the refusal of the Southern States to support Mr. Douglas and of their factious support of Mr. Breckinridge.

Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in the event Mr. Lincoln was elected, but the people were so accustomed to Southern *bravado* that but little heed was given to the bluster.

On the 20th of December, 1861, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "That the Union now existing between South Carolina and other States of North America is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the earth, as a free, sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do." On the 24th, Governor Pickens issued a proclamation, declaring that "South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a free and independent State, and, as such, has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues and covenants, and to do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State."

On the 26th, Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie, and occupied Fort Sumter. Two days previously he wrote President Buchanan's Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, as follows: "When I inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, and that we are in a very indifferent work, the walls of which are only fourteen feet high, and that we have, within one hundred and sixty yards of our walls, sand hills which command our works, and which afford admirable sites for batteries, and the finest covers for sharpshooters, and that, besides this, there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol shot, you will at once see that, if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor." His appeal for reinforcements was seconded by General Scott, but unheeded by President Buchanan, and entirely ignored by John B. Floyd, the Secretary of War.

On the 28th, South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney and

hoisted the Palmetto flag on the ramparts. On the 29th, John B. Floyd resigned his place in Buchanan's cabinet, charging that the President, by refusing to remove Major Anderson and the troops from Charleston harbor, designed to plunge the country into civil war, and added: "I can not consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina Commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day, were declined. On the 2d day of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and Georgia troops took possession of the United States arsenal in Augusta and Forts Pulaski and Jackson. Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington, and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of the 4th, the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in Congress telegraphed the conventions of their respective States to secede, telling them there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. On the 7th, the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee met in secession conclave. On the 8th, Secretary Thompson resigned his seat in the cabinet on the ground that, contrary to promise, troops had been sent to Major Anderson. On the 9th, the Star of the West, carrying supplies and reinforcements to Major Anderson, was fired into from Morris Island, and turned homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant little band at the mercy of the rebels. On the same day the ordinance of secession passed the Mississippi convention. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession on the 10th, and Alabama on the 11th. The same day (the 11th), Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned, and the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and Fort Pike at the Lake Ponchartrain entrance. Pensacola Navy Yard and Fort Barrancas were surrendered to rebel troops by Colonel Armstrong on the 13th. Lieutenant Slemmer, who had withdrawn his command from Fort McRae to Fort Pickens defied Armstrong's orders, and announced his intention to "hold the fort" at all hazards. The Georgia convention adopted a secession ordinance on the 19th. On the 20th, Lieutenant Slemmer was besieged by a "thousand allied troops" at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on the 25th. On the 1st of February the rebels seized the United States mint and Custom House at New Orleans. The Peace convention assembled at Washington on the 4th, but adjourned without doing any thing to quiet the disturbed elements. On the 9th, a provisional constitution was adopted at Montgomery, Alabama, it being the constitution of the United States "reconstructed" to suit their purpose. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President of the "Confederate States of North America." Jeff. Davis was inaugurated on the 18th, and on the 25th it was learned that General Twiggs, commanding the department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and that he had surrendered all the military posts, munitions, arms, etc., to the authorities of Texas.

Abraham Lincoln, the president elect, left his home at Springfield, in this State, on the 11th of February, 1861, and from that city to Baltimore was one long ovation. Advised and alarmed at the condition of affairs herein quoted, the loyal people of the North were anxious for an outline of the policy the incoming president would pursue toward the disloyal element of the South. At all of the principal cities — at Indianapolis, on the evening of the 11th; at Cincinnati, on the 12th; at New York, at Trenton, at Philadelphia — large crowds of excited people were present to hear from his own lips some declaration that would give them courage to hope that no means delegated to him as President, by the constitution and the laws, would be spared to suppress the rebellion and maintain the Union in its integrity. And they were not disappointed. However cautiously and guardedly he spoke, he said enough to convince his hearers that they were not mistaken in their estimate of the man and his inflexible purpose to exhaust every means within the power of the constitution and the people to suppress the rebellion; that, while he deprecated the shedding of blood and desired peace, he would maintain the unity of the States at any and every cost.

At Baltimore, he eluded the vigilance of scheming conspirators, and reached Washington on Saturday morning, the 2^d — twelve days after he left Springfield — and in advance of all expectation. Threats had been made of a forcible prevention of his inauguration, but the thorough preparations of Lieutenant General Scott prevented any outbreak and secured the utmost quiet.

The inauguration ceremonies took place in front of the Capitol, and were witnessed by a vast concourse of citizens. Before taking the oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced, in a clear, ringing voice, his inaugural address, to hear which there was an almost painful solicitude, to read which the whole American people and the civilized world awaited with irrepressible anxiety. With that address and the administration of the oath of office, the people were assured. All doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the people's president, and himself of the people, the government was safe — peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary.

Traitors were still busy plotting and planning. Troops were mustering in all the seceded States. Friday, April 12, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of sixty effective men, was demanded and bravely refused by the gallant Major Anderson. Saturday morning, the 13th, about four o'clock, fire was opened upon the helpless garrison by the rebel forces, numbered by thousands. Resistance was useless, and at last the National colors were hauled down and trailed in the dust. Sunday morning, the 14th, the news of the surrender was received in all the principal cities of the Union. That was all, but that was enough!

A day later, when the news was confirmed and spread through the country, the patriot people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future — from undertakings half completed — and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or quarter removed from the color that God, in his wisdom, had given them. But they "reckoned without their host." Their dreams of the future — their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy — were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

Everywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line the voice of Providence was heard:—

"Draw forth your million blades as one,
Complete the battle now begun!
God FIGHTS WITH YE, and overhead
Floats the dear banner of your deed.
They and the glories of the Past,
The Future, dawning dim and vast,
And all the holiest hopes of Man,
Are beaming triumph in your van.

"Slow to resolve, be swift to do!
Teach ye the False how fight the True!
How bucklered Perfidy shall feel
In her black heart, the Patriot's steel;
How sure the bolt that Justice wings;
How weak the arm a traitor brings;
How mighty they who steadfast stand
For Freedom's Flag and Freedom's Land!"

On Monday the 15th day of April, President Lincoln issued the following:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Alabama,

Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals: Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and the laws, have thought to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of *seventy-five thousand*, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this subject will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to re-possess the forts, places and property, which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective Chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth.

By the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

The last word of this proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wires before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole government could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled, and vibrated, and pulsed through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school-house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes in defense of the government's honor and unity. Party lines were, for the time, ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!*"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the Free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call, for either men or money, there was a willing and a ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar.

The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the South was accepted—not, however, in the spirit with which insolence meets insolence—but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the constitution and the laws, and above and beyond all, the people from whom all political power is

derived, demanded the suppression of the rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers to the utmost extremity.

In the appointment of troops covered by President Lincoln's proclamation, it was found that the quota of Illinois would be six regiments, of which fact Governor Yates was advised by telegraph under date of

"WASHINGTON, April 15, 1861.

"*His Excellency, Richard Yates:*

"Call made on you by to-night's mail for six regiments for immediate service.

"SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War."

The sentiments and position of Governor Yates were well known. His convictions were well settled, and there was no room to doubt that he would use every means to maintain the unity of the States. Immediately upon receipt of the above dispatch he issued the following proclamation:

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15, 1861.

"I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, hereby convene the Legislature of the State, and the members of the twenty-second session of the General Assembly are hereby required to be and appear in their respective places, at the Capitol, on TUESDAY, the twenty-third day of April, A. D., 1861, for the purpose of enacting such laws and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary, upon the following subjects: The more perfect organization and equipment of the militia of the State, and placing the same upon the best footing to render assistance to the General Government in preserving the Union, enforcing the laws and protecting the property and rights of the people; also, the raising of such money and other means as may be required to carry out the foregoing objects; and also, to provide for the expenses of such session.

"In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed at the city of Springfield, the 15th day of April, A. D., 1861.

RICHARD YATES.

"By order of the Governor:

"O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State."

Judge Allen C. Fuller, of Boone county, was appointed Adjutant General. General Order No. 1 was issued on the 15th, from head-quarters at Springfield, directing all commandants of divisions, brigades, regiments and companies to hold themselves ready for actual service; and on the 16th, Order No. 2 provided for the immediate organization of the six regiments, and within ten days more than ten thousand men had offered their services; and in addition to the force despatched to Cairo, more than the full quota was in camp at Springfield.

The readiness with which the first call was filled, together with the embarrassments that surrounded President Lincoln in the absence of sufficient laws to authorize him to meet the unholy, unlooked for and unexpected emergency—an emergency that had never been anticipated by the wisest and best of America's statesmen—together with an under-estimate of the magnitude of the rebellion and a general belief that the war could not, and would not last more than three months, checked, rather than encouraged, the patriotic ardor of the people. But very few of the men, comparatively speaking, who volunteered in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers for three months, were accepted. But the time soon came when there was a place and a musket for every man. Call followed call in quick succession, until the number reached the grand total of 3,339,748, as follows:

April 16, 1861, for three months.....	75,000
May 1, 1861, for five years.....	64,748
July, 1861, for three years.....	500,000
July 18, 1862, for three years.....	300,000
August 4, 1862, for nine months.....	300,000
June, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
October 17, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
February 18, 1864, for three years.....	500,000
July 10, 1864, for three years.....	200,000
July 16, 1864, for one, two and three years.....	500,000
December 21, 1864 for three years.....	3,000,000—3,339,748

THE WAR SPIRIT AT HOME.

The tocsin of war was sounded. Meetings were held in all the townships, at which

stirring and spirited addresses were made, and resolutions adopted that admitted of but one interpretation. The spirit of the people in the early days of the war is clearly reflected in the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It becomes American citizens to know no political law but their country's welfare; and whereas, the flag of our country has been insulted, and the laws set at defiance by formidably organized bands of lawless men, whose avowed purpose and overt acts are high treason against the government, therefore,

Resolved, That in the present endangered condition of the country, all true patriots will ignore all party differences and distinctions, and will unite in rendering all the aid within their power to the Federal Executive in executing the laws and defending the honor of their national flag,

2. That we recognize the form of government formed by our fathers and baptized in their blood, the best ever offered in sacred cause, the birthright of citizens, and to be given up but with their lives.

3. That we are unalterably for the *Union of the States, one and inseparable, now and forever.*

THE FIRST WAR MEETING.

There is some difficulty in fixing the date of the first war meeting in Peoria. The newspaper offices were consulted, but without result. The *Transcript* was the only daily newspaper published here at that time, and the file of that paper for the first six months of 1861 is not to be found in the office, and thus we are left to the memory of men.

As to the time and place of the first war meeting, accounts differ. Some assert that the first meeting was held at Rouse's Hall; others, that it was held in the court-house. Mr. D. J. Calligan and others maintain that the first meeting was an impromptu one, and that it was held in the public square on Sunday, the 13th day of April. These authorities say that as the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter spread through the city, the people came together by a common impulse. All accounts agree that the meeting was a large one, that the corner of the square and the streets adjacent were packed with men who were wild with excitement. There was no formal organization, no recognized leader. The friends of the administration were confirmed in patriotism, and enthusiastic in their determination to stand by the Union, the constitution, the enforcement of the laws, and the administration in the suppression of the rebellion, cost what it might.

Those who were opposed to coercion, and they were not wanting in numbers in the early days of the rebellion, were equally determined and expressive in action, and personal collisions were momentarily imminent. It was a boisterous meeting, but happily for all, the better sentiments of the disturbed elements prevailed, and there were no serious breaches of the peace. As the war advanced the force of the anti-coercionists weakened in number, and before a year had passed there was scarcely a corporal's guard of them left. Prominent men, whose position was not positively known when the war commenced, wheeled into line, and almost as one man the people of Peoria county, without distinction of party, gave their support and offered their lives and their money in defense of the Union.

PEORIA'S FIRST OFFERING.

The National Blues, an independent military organization dating from the 12th of July, 1856, besides contributing a large number of its members to the private ranks and furnishing some of the ablest officers known in the army, was an invaluable auxiliary in directing enlistments, organizing and equipping companies and hurrying them off to the front. In many other ways the Blues added largely to the success of war movements in the city and county of Peoria. In fact, this company was the nucleus of an army of nearly five thousand heroes that went from Peoria county in defense of the Union.

Backed and encouraged by this influence, it was not many hours after General Order No. 2 was issued from headquarters at Springfield till the formation of a company was commenced. John Wetzel, then fifty-two years of age, as brave a man as ever shouldered a musket, and as good an officer as ever drew a sword or gave a word of command; Charles E. Denison, who was true to the death; Alex. Jackellalussy, a countryman of Kossuth, and whose love of freedom and liberty was inspired by the teaching and example

of that Hungarian patriot; D. D. Snyder, Antony Rhoerig, Henry C. Pierce and Otto Funk, of the Blues, were among the very first to step to the front and pledge their lives in defense of freedom's holy cause. Others followed in quick succession, and almost before the fact was realized ninety-six men had enrolled their names and were ready to march to the fore.

The company took the name of the National Blues, and commenced drilling daily and nightly with Lieutenant Wetzel as drill master. The arms of the parent Blues were turned over to the new organization, and the men made rapid headway in the manual of company maneuvers.

The company left Peoria for Springfield, the place of rendezvous, by way of the S., P. and B. Railroad at 11:15 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, April 24. They were escorted to the depot by Captain Norton's company of volunteers, the Zouave Cadets, and the Emmet Guards, and an immense concourse of citizens, the procession being led by the two Peoria bands. Want of time prevented any formal demonstrations at the depot. The boys were hurried into the cars, and amid loud huzzas, waving of handkerchiefs, etc., the train moved away from the depot and was soon beyond the sight and hearing of their homes and friends. The *Transcript*, of the 25th, said: "The boys behaved excellently well at parting with their friends, who crowded about them, some in tears, but more with words of cheer and encouragement. The Cecilian Brass Band, J. J. Murray, leader, accompanied the volunteers to Springfield. A few miles this side of Washington, a hanger on the center car of the train broke, causing a delay of about an hour. At Washington, Cruger, Eureka and Secor, large crowds were gathered at the stations and lustily cheered the volunteers as they passed. At El Paso the people turned out en masse, with life and drum, and gave the company an enthusiastic reception."

The company took with them the cartridge-boxes and muskets of the National Blues, and a few rifles. The muskets are very good of the kind, being old flint-lock guns altered to percussion. A large number of the company also went provided with Colt's revolvers and bowie knives. Altogether, they were a fine-looking set of boys, and we doubt if Illinois produces a finer company out of her whole quota.

When the company came to be mustered in at Springfield on the 25th of April, Captain Denison and Lieutenant Wetzel were advised by the mustering officer that only sixty-four men would be recognized as a full company. This was a dampener on their order, for they knew the boys all wanted to go. How to avoid the contingency, they scarcely knew. But, putting their heads together, they overhauled the list of ninety-six and set aside those they believed to be least fitted for active military duty. There were just thirty-two — half a company — more men than were wanted for a full company under the rule of the mustering officer, and that number was marked off. The following is a certified register of the company as sworn in: together with the nativity and occupation of each member:

OFFICERS AND MUSICIANS.

Name	Rank	Age	Nativity and Oc'p'n	Name	Rank	Age	Nativity and Oc'p'n
Denison, Chas. E.	Captain	34	Vt., civ. eng'g'r.	King, Fred. A.	4th Sergeant	24	Ill., book keeper.
Wetzel, John	1st Lieut.	32	Pa., carpenter.	Reiss, Charles	1st Corporal	34	Prussia, actor.
Brackmeyer, John	2d do	29	Prussia, merch't	Snyder, D. D.	2d do	28	Pa., blacksmith.
Russell, John	Ser. Maj. Rg.	32	Ireland, do	Rhoerig, Antony	3d do	29	France, grocer.
Denison, Geo. L.	2d Asst. Qr. M.	24	Illinois, lawyer.	Caldwell, Sam'l	4th do	27	Pa., printer.
Wheaton, Loyd	1st Sergeant	24	Mich., civ. eng.	Pierce, Henry C.	Fifer	23	Mass., carpenter.
Wilson, Robert	2d do	32	England, potter.	Walton, Henry	Drummer	20	Pa., clerk.
Jackelalussy, Alex.	3d do	30	Hungary, civ. eng.				

PRIVATES.

Name.	Age.	Nativity and Occupation.	Name.	Age.	Nativity and Occupation.
Anderson, Irwin	27	Ireland, R. R. contractor.	Kellogg, John H	20	Illinois, clerk.
Babb, Timothy	27	N. Hampshire, physician.	Kuehnle, Joseph	32	Wirttemberg, farmer.
Bohm, John	28	France, cooper.	Lawson, Benj. F	21	Pennsylvania, clerk.
Brauns, Otto	27	Prussia, butcher.	Loomis, Andrew	28	Missouri, plasterer.
Carmer, Lawrence	26	New York, dentist.	Lutz, Henry	30	Hesse Darmstadt, brewer.
Christ, Karl M	25	Hesse Darmstadt, clerk.	Miller, Rudolphus	25	Prussia, clerk.
Comminish, David	20	Switzerland, cigar maker.	Martins, Frederick	23	Holstein, fresco painter.
Funke, Otto	28	Prussia, printer.	Moldenhower, Ernest	25	Prussia, sur. and engineer.
Forrester, Asa B.	23	New York, cooper.	Martin, Otis P	32	Pennsylvania, printer.
Frazer, Chas. H	30	Prussia, watch maker.	Mond, August	21	Missouri, miner.
Frye, Chastain S.	21	Illinois, clerk.	Moehl, Emil	27	Prussia, druggist.
Gray, Wm. H	19	Illinois, student.	McCormick, Seth	27	Pennsylvania, agent.
Gorsuch, Noah H.	23	Illinois, carpenter.	Niglas, Ignatz	25	Austria, printer.
Gilliard, John P	24	Penn., cabinet maker,	Nazigen, Jacob	31	Wirttemberg, clerk.
Gruse, Gustavus	22	Prussia, clerk.	Oberhauser, William	25	Austria, clerk.
Guuntele, Francis	22	Bavaria, printer.	Pfeiffer, Chas. H.	26	Bavaria, tailor.
Gingrich, Jacob	19	Illinois, farmer.	Rohlman, Oscar	25	Prussia, clerk.
Gillig, Chas. E	30	Hesse Dam'tdt, hotel pro.	Schulte, Otto	25	Prussia, druggist.
Gauss, William	19	Wirttemberg, painter.	Stutsman, X.	27	France, shoemaker.
Greenleaf, Henry B.	21	Connecticut, dentist.	Schroeder, Louis	30	Prussia, actor.
Hetzel, Fred	27	Baden, shoemaker.	Schuman, Fred	24	Saxony, brewer.
Hahle, Charles	24	Saxony, carpenter.	Thomas, Jacob	32	Hesse Darmstadt, printer.
Harrison, A. Y	35	Tennessee, printer.	Voris, Robert	21	Illinois, farmer.
Hurd, Geo. W	22	New York, clerk.	Van Bramer, J	23	New York, tinner.
Humphries, James	24	England, shoemaker.	Willis, Charles	21	Illinois, clerk.
Irons, C. D	22	New York, student.	Wetzlau, Julius	24	Bohemia, clerk.
Jackel, Amandus	29	Prussia, painter.	Wetzlau, Gustavus	26	Bohemia, barber.
Julg, Basil	29	Baden, cooper.	Wasson, James T	21	New York, farmer.
Keener, Henry N	20	Illinois, clerk.	Wrage, Henry	25	Holstein, carpenter.
Karl, Joseph	26	Bavaria, cooper.	Wilson, Joseph F	24	Illinois, lawyer.
Kluge, Gustavus	21	Prussia, wagon maker.	Zindle, George	28	Hesse Cassel, shoemaker.
Kalmbach, Reynold	28	Poland, clerk.	Zeidler, William	28	Prussia, clerk.

LOYD WHEATON, *Orderly.*

The above is correct.

CHARLES E. DENISON.

Capt. Co. E. 8th Reg. Ill. Vols.

This company was mustered in with the Eighth Illinois, and was designated as "Company E."

Other companies besides the Blues had a surplus of men, and when the organization of the Eighth was fully completed, enough men were left for nearly three other full companies, which were organized. Some of the rejected thirty-two from the Blues, as originally reported, joined these companies, and some others waited for another chance to "fall in" with the company with which they started out. A sketch of the history of the Eighth and of Company E will be found in the regimental history, published in connection herewith. Suffice it to say here, that not one of the men were killed, and that only one of them died while in the ninety day service. All but this one came home happy and jubilant as only brave soldiers can be, and ready to "pick the flint and try it again," which they did by re-enlisting when the Eighth was reorganized.

PEORIA COUNTY WAR RECORD.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adj.	Adjutant	disab.	disabled	pro	promoted
Art.	Artillery	disd.	discharged	pris.	prisoner
Bat.	Battalion	exd.	exchanged	rec.	recruit
Capt.	Captain	exd.	exchanged	regt.	Regiment
capt.	captured	Gen.	General	res.	resigned
cav.	Cavalry	hon. disd.	honorably discharged	res.	resigned
Co.	Company	Inf.	Infantry	sergt.	Sergeant
Col.	Colonel	kid.	kidnapped	sub.	substitute
com.	Commissioned	Lieut.	Lieutenant	trans.	transferred
Comdr.	Commander	Maj.	Major	vet.	Veteran
corp.	Corporal	m.o.	mustered out	wou.	wounded
desert.	deserted				

8th Infantry (3 Months).

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Chas. E. Dennison, c. April 22, '61.

Lieutenants.

First, John Wetzel, c. April 22, '61.

Second, Chas. Froelich, c. April 22, '61.

Sergeants.

Wheaton Leola, 1st, c. April 25, '61, m.o. July 25, '61.

Wheaton Robert,

James, c. Alex., " " "

Leola, 1st, A " " "

Corporals.

Beas Charles, c. April 25, '61, m.o. July 25, '61.

Snyder David D., " " "

Boeing Arthur, " " "

Caldwell Samuel, " " "

Musicians.

Pierce Henry C. c. April 25, '61, m.o. July 25, '61.

Walters Henry,

Privates.

Anderson Edwin, c. April 25, '61, m.o. July 25, '61.

Beas Thomas,

Brown John, " " "

Brown Otto, " " "

Caldwell James,

Caldwell, c. Alex., " " "

Caldwell, c. Alex., " " "

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Caldwell, c. Alex., " " "

Caldwell, c. Alex., " " "

Kolbuck Reynolds, c. April 25, '61, m.o. July 25, '61.

Kolbuck John H., " " "

Kolbuck Joseph, " " "

Kolbuck Benjamin, " " "

Kolbuck Andrew, " " "

Kolbuck Henry, " " "

Kolbuck Redolphus, " " "

Kolbuck Frederick, " " "

Kolbuck Ernest, " " "

Kolbuck Otto, " " "

Kolbuck August, " " "

Kolbuck Emil, " " "

Kolbuck K. Seth, " " "

Kolbuck Lemuel, " " "

Kolbuck Charles H., " " "

Kolbuck William, " " "

Kolbuck Oscar, " " "

Kolbuck Otto, " " "

Kolbuck Vassar, " " "

Kolbuck Louis, " " "

Kolbuck Frederick, " " "

Kolbuck Jacob, " " "

Kolbuck Robert, " " "

Kolbuck John, " " "

Kolbuck Charles, " " "

Kolbuck James, " " "

Kolbuck Gustavus, " " "

Kolbuck James T., " " "

Kolbuck Henry, " " "

Kolbuck Joseph T., " " "

Kolbuck George, " " "

Kolbuck William, " " "

7th Infantry (3 Years).

COMPANY B.

Sergeant.

Drew Richard W. c. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. New York city, May 12, '65.

Corporals.

Probstman Jacob, c. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. Philadelphia, July 8, '65.

Smith William, c. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.

Gunn Arthur, c. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. as private, July 9, '65.

Burn William, c. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. as private, July 9, '65.

Privates.

Burnham August, c. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.

Burnham James, c. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. July 10, '65.

Burnham Cyrus, c. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.

Burnham George, c. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.

Burnham Louis, c. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. July 10, '65.

Burnham Curtis, c. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. July 10, '65.

Burnham John, c. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.

Burnham Thomas, c. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. July 10, '65.

Burnham Jasper, c. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.

Burnham Gray, c. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.

Gandell Charles, e. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Gifford John B. e. Feb. 20, '65, pro. corp. m.o. July 9, '65.
 Haselach Joseph, e. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Hunter Abner M. e. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Harlow Moses, e. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Hinkle William A. e. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Isenbarg Samuel D. e. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. June 30, '65.
 Jordan John, e. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Johnson Edgar, e. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Kampmiller William, e. Feb. 21, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Keller Thomas, e. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Keppel Frederick, e. Feb. 23, '65, pro. corp. m.o. July 9, '65.
 Keyser Dennis E. e. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. July 9, '95.
 Kistner Paul, e. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Lorkin Julius, e. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Lorins Eugene, e. Feb. 23, '65, abs. in hosp. Newbern, N. C.
 Nicholas William, e. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Regan Henry, e. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Shipley Henry F. e. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Scoville John, e. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Sarver Benjamin, e. Feb. 20, '65, m.o. July 17, '65.
 Sessler Emil, e. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Teufel Christian, e. Feb. 23, '65, pro. corp. m.o. July 9, '65.
 Teufel Andreas, e. Feb. 23, '65, died in G. Camp Butler, March 5, '65.
 Wagner August, e. Feb. 21, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Yans Charles, e. Feb. 20, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Yates John C. e. Feb. 20, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.
 Young John B. e. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. July 9, '65.

COMPANY E.**Private.**

Brannen Henry, e. July 25, '61, re-e. as vet.

COMPANY G.**Private.**

Houston Francis, e. March 24, '65, m.o. July 15, '65.

8th Infantry.**Major.**

Lloyd Wheaton, com. July 25, '63, pro. Lieut. Col. Sept. 23, '65, pro. Col., but never mustered, m.o. as Lieut. Col. May 4, '66.

Adjutant.

Fredrick A. King, com. July 25, '64, res. Oct. 9, '64.

Sergeants.

Voris Robert, e. July 25, '61, trans. from co. E, July 25, '61, re-duced and re-trans. Oct. 1, '62.
 Martin Otis P. e. July 25, '61, trans. from co. E, Oct. 1, '62, re-duced and re-trans. Oct. 1, '62.

Jan. 5th Steward.

Keener Henry H. e. Jan. 5, '64, trans. from co. E, March 14, '64, m.o. May 4, '66.

COMPANY H.**Recruit.**

Stead William, e. Feb. 1, '64, trans. from co. I, 17th Ill. Inf. m.o. June 19, '65.

Transferred from 17th Infantry.

Campbell William, e. Feb. 15, '64, desrtd. July 19, '65.
 Cross William, e. Feb. 2, '64, turned over to military authorities as deserter from 73d Ind. Inf.
 Snyder James, e. Dec. 23, '63, m.o. May 4, '66.

Transferred from 11th Infantry.

Fleck Martin, e. Sept. 30, '64 (sub.), m.o. Oct. 6, '65.
 Miller Anton, e. Oct. 7, '64 (sub.), m.o. Oct. 6, '65.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Easton Clark, e. Sept. 26, '64, m.o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Childs, Benjamin, e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. Sept. 26, '65.
 Cliff Richard, e. Oct. 10, '64, m.o. Oct. 10, '65.
 Grant Winslow, e. Sept. 26, '64, m.o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Harriott Ephraim, e. Oct. 11, '64 (sub.), m.o. Oct. 10, '65.
 Wonder John, e. Oct. 11, '64, m.o. Oct. 10, '65.
 Woods Henry, e. Oct. 11, '64, m.o. Oct. 10, '65.

COMPANY E.**Captains.**

John Wetzel, com. July 25, '61, res. March 22, '62.
 Lloyd Wheaton, com. March 25, '62, pro. Maj.

Lieutenants.

First, Lloyd Wheaton, com. July 25, '61, pro.
 First, Fredk. A. King, com. July 25, '63, pro. Adj.
 Second, Fredk. A. King, com. March 25, '62, pro.

Sergeants.

First, King Fred. A. e. July 25, '61, pro. to 2d Lieut.
 Martin Otis P. e. July 25, '61, pro. to Sergt. Maj. Oct. 1, '61, re-duced to ranks Nov. 22, '62, m.o. July 30, '64.

Corporals.

Brown Benjamin W. e. July 25, '61, pro. sergt. trans. V. R. C. Sept. 15, '63.
 Irons Charles D. e. July 25, '61, reduced to ranks April '63, disd. April 24, '63, promotion in 86th Ill.
 Whane John, e. July 25, '61, pro. sergt. disd. July 31, '62, wd. at Shiloh.
 Molineaux Gold D. e. July 25, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Keener Henry N. e. July 25, '61, re-e. as vet.

Musician.

Walton Henry H. e. July 25, '61, m.o. July 30, '64.

Privates.

Barrett John, e. July 26, '61, m.o. July 30, '64.
 Beadie Ira E. e. July 25, '61, disd. Oct. 63, '63, pro. in U. S. C. T.
 Davies John M. e. July 25, '61, m.o. July 30, '64.
 Duherst Thomas, e. July 25, '61, m.o. July 30, '64.
 Easton Charles E. e. July 25, '61, musician mustered June 21, '64, m.o. July 30, '64.
 Greenleaf Henry B. e. July 25, '61, disd. Sept. 12, '62.
 Masters William J. e. July 25, '61, re-e. as vet.
 McBerrett John, e. July 25, '61, m.o. July 30, '64.
 McMurtrie James, e. July 25, '61, m.o. July 30, '64.
 Meeks John, e. July 25, '61, disd. Aug. 26, '62.
 O'Connors Edward, e. July 25, '61, m.o. July 30, '64.
 Pratt Tristram B. e. July 25, '61, m.o. July 30, '64.
 Rieher George H. e. July 25, '61, re-e. as vet. Nov. 18, '63.
 Simpson Isaac H. e. July 25, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Suendorf George, e. July 25, '61, wd. at Shiloh, m.o.
 Sutter Andrew, e. July 25, '61, m.o. July 30, '64.
 Tuley Patrick, e. July 25, '61, kid. Ft. Donelson Feb. 15, '62.
 Vidito Henry, e. July 5, '61, wd. at Donelson sup. died.
 Vorris Robert C. e. July 25, '61, m.o. July 30, '64.
 Walsh Thomas, e. July 25, '61, m.o. July 30, '64.
 Wilson Joseph T. e. July 25, '61, pro. corp. disd. July 31, '62, on account of wounds at Donelson.
 Young Howard, e. July 25, '61, disd. July 31, '62.

Recruits.

Ash Francis W. e. July 28, '61, disd. Sept. 28, '61, on account of minority.
 Brant Jacob, e. Aug. 20, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Beckman William J. e. July 28, '61, disd. July 28, '64.
 Burgess Samuel, e. Aug. 20, '61, died Bird's Point, Mo. Dec. 3, '61.
 Devore William H. e. July 28, '61, kid. Ft. Donelson Feb. 15, '62.
 Emergen Joseph, e. July 28, '61, pro. corp. disd. July 31, '62, wounds.
 Herr Sheaf L. e. July 28, '61, disd. March 12, '62.
 Kelley Edward, e. July 28, '61, died at Vicksburg April 4, '63.
 Kelly Peter, e. July 28, '61, died at Cairo, Ill. Feb. 11, '63.
 Line Ralph E. e. July 28, '61, desrtd. Aug. 31, '62, wd. at Shiloh.
 Mowry William H. e. Dec. 28, '63, died New Orleans April 21, '65.
 Pippin Barnett M. e. Sept. 30, '64, m.o. May 23, '65.
 Parker Robert H. e. July 28, '61, disd. Feb. 2, '62, entered gun-boat service.
 Powers John, e. Sept. 12, '61, kid. at Shiloh April 6, '62.
 Shearer Henry, e. July 28, '61, disd. July 28, '64.
 West James, e. July 28, '61, kid. at Shiloh April 6, '62.
 White Hiram, e. July 28, '61, disch. July 28, '64.
 Wood Virnida, e. July 28, '61, died May 25, '63, wd. Chap Hills.
 Wetmore Henry, e. Aug. 27, '61, pro. corp. kid. Milliken Bend, La. June 7, '63.
 Whane Joseph H. e. Dec. 27, '63, m.o. May 4, '66.

Transferred from 11th Infantry.

Cobb George H. e. Jan. 3, '64, trans. from co. A, m.o. May 4, '66.
 Davis Samuel, e. Jan. 3, '64, trans. from co. A, desrtd. July 21, '65.
 Rakoskie Stanislaus, e. Dec. 15, '63, trans. from co. B, m.o. May 4, '66.
 Stone Joseph, e. Jan. 1, '64, trans. from co. A, left at N. O. Feb. 15, '65, sick.

Veterans.

Brant Jacob, e. Jan. 5, '64, trans. to co. K March 1, '64.
 Keener Henry N. e. Jan. 5, '64, trans. to V. R. C. as hosp. stew.
 Masters Wilburn J. e. Jan. 5, '64, pro. corp. m.o. May 4, '66.
 Molineaux Goldsmith D. e. Jan. 4, '64, pro. sergt. left at Mobile on duty.

COMPANY F.**Recruits.**

Clark David, e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. July 28, '62, disability.
 Ines Frank H. e. Oct. 10, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Nangel Joseph, e. March 11, '64, m.o. May 4, '66.

Veterans.

Bensel John E. e. Jan. 5, '64, m.o. May 4, '66.
 Irons Frank H. e. March 31, '64, pro. corp. m.o. May 4, '66.
 Waters Wilson F. e. Feb. 1, '64, pro. sergt. pro. 1st Lieut.

COMPANY I.**Sergeants.**

First, Kalambach Reynold, e. July 25, '61, disd. Jan. 1, '63, disab.
 Smith Deitrich, e. July 25, '61, pro. to 2d Lieut.
 Schlag William, e. July 25, '61, pro. 2d Lieut.
 Aubin Albert, e. July 25, '61, trans. to 1st Miss. Heavy Art. U. S. Art. T. Oct. 10, '63.
 Brauns Otto, e. July 25, '61, pro. 2d Lieut.

Corporals.

Peffer Charles, e. July 25, '61, re-e. as vet.

Dunn John, e. Feb. 25, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.
 Delay Dennis, e. Feb. 27, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.
 Ellis George R. e. Feb. 27, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.
 Farley John, e. Feb. 27, '65, desrtd. June 26, '65.
 Furrell Robert, e. Feb. 27, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.
 Galaway William, e. Feb. 22, '65, m.o. Aug. 8, '65.
 Gannon Joseph, e. Feb. 27, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.
 Harland George, e. Feb. 24, '65, died March 28, '65.
 King Thomas, e. Feb. 27, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.
 Killefay James, e. Feb. 27, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.
 Lewis Henry J. e. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Litcher Freeman, e. Feb. 22, '65, absent, sick at m.o.
 McBride James, e. Feb. 27, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.
 Murphy James, e. Feb. 28, '65, desrtd. March 28, '65.
 Nacy Thomas, e. Feb. 27, '65, desrtd. July 26, '65.
 Newton Needman, e. Feb. 27, '65, m.o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Ross Alexander, e. Feb. 27, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.
 Smith William, e. Feb. 25, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.
 Sommers George W. e. Feb. 27, '65, m.o. Sept. 8, '65.
 Whalen James, e. Feb. 27, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.
 Walsh John, e. Feb. 27, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Bennett William, e. Feb. 27, '65, desrtd. March 8, '65.
 Jones Edward, e. March 2, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.
 Lartner Daniel, e. March 2, '65, desrtd. March 17, '65.
 Stanley William, e. Feb. 27, '65, desrtd. March 9, '65.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Bruden William, e. Feb. 16, '65, desrtd. June 25, '65.
 Dockstader Jeremiah, e. Feb. 20, '65, pro. to Capt.
 Warner Thomas J. e. Feb. 20, '65, m.o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Zathlow Charles, e. Feb. 28, '65, died March 13, '65.

16th Infantry.

COMPANY K.

Unassigned Recruits.

Cole Francis, e. Feb. 27, '65.
 Ewing Joshua, e. March 22, '65, m.o. May 23, '65.
 Mack John, e. Feb. 27, '65.
 Stewart Enos J. e. Feb. 27, '65.

17th Infantry.

HISTORY.

The Seventeenth Regiment of Illinois Infantry Volunteers was mustered into the United States service at Peoria, Ill., on the 24th day of May, 1861.

Left camp on the 17th June, for Alton, Ill., for the purpose of more fully completing its organization and armimg. Late in July it proceeded from Alton to St. Charles, Mo., remaining but one day, thence went to Warrenton, Mo., where it remained in camp about two weeks. Company A being detailed as body guard to Gen. John Pope, with headquarters at St. Charles.

The regiment left Warrenton for St. Louis and embarked on transports for Bird's Point, Mo. Remained at Bird's Point some weeks, doing garrison duty, then proceeded to Sulphur Springs Landings, disembarking there, it proceeded, via Pilot Knob and Ironton, to Fredericktown, Mo., in pursuit of Gen. Jeff. Thompson, and joined Gen. R. M. French's command at Jackson, Mo.; thence proceeded to Kentucky and aided in the construction of Fort Holt; thence returned to Elliott's Mills; remained there a short time, and returned to Fort Holt; thence to Cape Girardeau, and with other regiments were sent in pursuit of Gen. Jeff. Thompson's forces; participated in the engagement near Greenfield, where one man killed and several wounded; returned to Cape Girardeau, doing provost duty until early in February, 1862, when ordered to Fort Henry; participated in the engagement of Fort Donelson, losing several men killed, wounded and taken prisoner. Thence proceeded to Mett's Landing, Tennessee River, and embarked for Savannah, Tenn.; from thence to Pittsburg Landing, and assigned to the First Division, Army of West Tennessee, under Gen. John A. McClelland; was engaged in the battles of the 6th and 7th of April; suffered great loss in killed and wounded; was with the advance to Corinth.

After the evacuation of Corinth, marched to Purdy, Bethel and Jackson, Tenn., remaining there until the 17th of July, when the regiment was ordered to Bolivar, and was assigned to duty as Provost Guard. Remained at Bolivar until November, 1862, during which time it participated in the expedition to luka, to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans. Afterward at the battle of Hatchie. Returned again to Bolivar; remained there until the middle of November. Then ordered to Lagrange, to report to Gen. John A. Logan; were assigned to duty as Provost Guard, Col. Norton being assigned to the command at the post. Early in December marched to Paducah; thence to Abingville, guarding railroads; thence to Oxford.

After the capture of Holly Springs, was assigned to the Sixth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, under Maj. Gen. McPherson; then proceeded, via Moscow, to Collierville; from there to Memphis, and was assigned to duty at the Navy Yard. Remained there until January 16, then embarked for Vicks-

burg; re-embarked and proceeded to Lake Providence, La., then the headquarters of the Seventeenth Army Corps, doing duty there until the investment of Vicksburg commenced. Arriving at Mulkey's Bend, on or about May 1, commenced to march across the Delta to Perkins Landing, on the Mississippi river, thence to the crossing below Grand Gulf, advanced with McClusson's command, via Raymond, Champion Hills, Jackson, Big Block, and to the final investment of Vicksburg. After the surrender of that city, remained there, doing garrison duty and making incursions into the enemy's country as far east as Meridian, west as far as Monroe, La. Returning to Vicksburg, remained until May, 1864, the term of service of the regiment expiring on that day of that year.

The regiment was ordered to Springfield, Ill., for muster out, and finally discharged, when and where those of the original organization were and not re-enlist as veterans were mustered out and discharged. A sufficient number not having re-enlisted to entitle them to retain their regimental organization, the veterans and recruits whose term of service had not expired were consolidated with the Eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and were finally mustered out with that regiment and discharged in the Spring of 1866.

Colonel.

Addison S. Norton, com. April 25, '62, res. July 9, '63.

Adjutant.

Abraham H. Ryan, com. May 25, '61, pro. Capt. co. A.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

Addison S. Norton, com. April 19, '61, pro. Lieut. Col.
 Abraham H. Ryan, com. April 25, '62, term ex. June, '64.

Lieutenants.

First, Abraham H. Ryan, com. April 19, '61, pro. Adjt.
 First, Geo. W. Robson, com. May 20, '61, pro. Capt. co. B.
 First, Edmund E. Ryan, com. April 25, '63, m.o. Oct. 24, '64.
 Second, Geo. W. Robson, com. April 19, '61, pro.
 Second, Gawn Wilkins, com. April 25, '62, term ex. June, '64.

Sergeants.

First, Crane Gerard S. e. May 25, '61.
 Wilkins Gawn, e. May 25, '61.
 Bishop Frank S. e. May 25, '61.
 Reynolds Wm. e. May 25, '61.

Corporals.

Ryan E. E. e. May 25, '61, pro. 1st Lieut.
 Compor John H. e. May 25, '61, disd. Dec. 5, '61.
 Gilbert Aaron F. e. May 25, '61.

Drummer.

Wonder John W. e. May 25, '61.

Privates.

Autliff Thomas H. e. May 25, '61, disd. Aug. 14, '62 as sergt. wd.
 Balcock George C. Jr. e. May 25, '61, disd. April 28, '62.
 Barrill Nicholas, e. May 25, '61.
 Barnes James, e. May 25, '61.
 Batterley Robert, e. May 25, '61, disd. Nov. 12, '61.
 Barry Richard, e. May 25, '61, disd. Sept. 27, '62.
 Bennett Elliott G. e. May 25, '61, kid. at Shiloh April 5, '62.
 Bohn Julius, e. May 25, '61.
 Brown Edward T. e. May 25, '61, disd. Sept. 9, '63, as corpl.
 Brown Vincent, e. May 25, '61.
 Brown John, e. May 25, '61.
 Buckholder John, e. May 25, '61.
 Battle Gordon, e. May 25, '61, disd. June 15, '62.
 Barton Chancy E. e. May 25, '61.
 Butt William H. e. May 25, '61, disd. Dec. 5, '63.
 Clemmens James W. e. May 25, '61.
 Coffy Richard, e. May 25, '61.
 Cobb George H. e. May 25, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Dailey Martin, e. May 25, '61.
 Davis Samuel, e. May 25, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Dyer Horace E. e. May 25, '61, disd. April 24, '62, as corpl.
 Evans William, e. May 25, '61, trans. to V.R.C. Oct. 22, '63.
 Fisher Albert C. e. May 25, '61.
 Flagler Daniel H. e. May 25, '61.
 Hays John, e. May 25, '61, disd. July, '62, wounds.
 Gunderlack Charles R. e. May 25, '61, disd. Aug. 22, '62, disab.
 Grooms Alfred S. e. May 25, '61.
 Harbrett Ephraim, e. May 25, '61.
 Hack Alexander W. e. May 25, '61.
 Hamilton Theodore F. e. May 25, '61, disd. Nov. 12, '61.
 Hues Alfred, e. May 25, '61, disd. Sept. 9, '63.
 Hough John, e. May 25, '61.
 Huys Edward C. e. May 25, '61, disd. Oct. 2, '63, as sergt.
 Hues H. C. e. May 25, '61, disd. Sept. 9, '63.
 Johnson John, e. May 25, '61.
 Johnson Richard, e. May 25, '61, kid. at Shiloh, April 6, '62.
 Johnson Frederick, e. May 25, '61.
 Johnson Henry, e. May 25, '61.
 Kellogg Dennis, e. May 25, '61.
 Kison, e. May 25, '61, disd. May 1, '62, wound.
 Kerspaugh John, e. May 25, '61, disd. May 11, '63.
 Lamb Frederick, e. May 25, '61, drowned July 2, '61.
 Lamb William H. e. May 25, '61.
 Landon Fred. A. e. May 25, '61, disd. April 22, '62, as corpl.
 Lazell Joshua E. e. May 25, '61, disd. June 15, '62.
 Lemuel Peter, e. May 25, '61.

Minor Justin L. e. May 25, '61, disd. April 24, '62.
 Mowell David, e. May 25, '61.
 Myers Harrison, e. May 25, '61, disd. April 29, '62.
 Nye, Joseph, e. May 25, '61.
 O'Connell William, e. May 25, '61.
 O'Neil Patrick, e. May 25, '61, disd. Aug. 18, '61.
 Patton John H. e. May 25, '61.
 Peppert John, e. May 25, '61.
 Pinnick George S. e. May 25, '61.
 Plomack Charles H. e. May 25, '61, disd. April 6, '62, sentence
 1000 ft. m. d. l. 1000 ft. m. d. l.
 Ransom Eugene K. e. May 25, '61, disd. Sept. 4, '61, sentence
 1000 ft. m. d. l. 1000 ft. m. d. l.
 Ritter Philip, e. May 25, '61, disd. Nov. 24, '62.
 Ringle Anton, e. May 25, '61.
 Ross Edward, e. May 25, '61.
 Ross John, e. May 25, '61.
 Ruby Stanley, e. May 25, '61.
 Sander James L. e. May 25, '61.
 Smith Wesley, e. May 25, '61, disd. Feb. 2, '62.
 Speed Charles, e. May 25, '61.
 Stockley William, e. May 25, '61.
 St. John John H. e. May 25, '61.
 Steltman James G. e. May 25, '61, disd. Nov. 1, '61.
 Stone Joseph, e. May 25, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Sykes James B. e. May 25, '61, disd. April 2, '62.
 Tappin Benjamin H. e. May 25, '61.
 Thomas William R. e. May 25, '61, disd. Aug. 27, '62.
 Thompson James, e. May 25, '61.
 Twigg James, e. May 25, '61, disd. Feb. 2, '62.
 Ulrich William, e. May 25, '61, disd. Sept. 14, '61.
 VanTine James H. e. May 25, '61, died Aug. 7, '62.
 Watson Samuel, e. May 25, '61.
 Wheeler Horatio, e. May 25, '61, disd. Jan. 1, '64.
 Whetzel William, e. May 25, '61, drowned July 19, '62.
 Woodruff Patrick A. e. May 25, '61, disd. Sept. 14, '61.
 Young Henry, e. May 25, '61.
 Woolstein Henry, e. May 25, '61.

Recruits.

Adlbright Fred, e. May 25, '61.
 Autell Arthur T. e. Sept. 17, '61, disd. Jan. 1, '64.
 Bush George M. e. June 24, '61, disd. Nov. 11, '62, wounds.
 Broadman John, e. May 25, '61.
 Dodge James, e. May 25, '61.
 Dupont Arthur, e. May 25, '61.
 Howell Alfred, e. Oct. 25, '61, disd. Nov. 1, '62.
 Jones George H. e. May 25, '61, disd. July 22, '62, wounds.
 Kelley Lewis, e. July 5, '61, m. o. June 4, '61.
 Pifer August, e. May 25, '61, kid. at Vicksburg May 22, '63.
 Pipet James W. e. May 11, '62, trans. to co. B 8th Ill. Inf.
 Reuter Philip, e. Jan. 25, '61, trans. to co. E 8th Ill. Inf.
 Schmitt George, e. May 25, '61.
 Spittling William H. e. May 25, '61, sent to hosp. Sept. '61.
 Woods George E. e. Oct. 25, '62, kid. at Vicksburg May 27, '63.

Veterans.

Cole George C. e. Jan. 3, '64, trans. to co. F 8th Ill. Inf.
 Davis Samuel, e. Jan. 3, '64, trans. to co. E 8th Ill. Inf.
 Stone Joseph, e. Jan. 1, '61, trans. to co. E 8th Ill. Inf.

COMPANY B.

Lieutenants.

First, John Hough, com. Aug. 25, '61, res. April 16, '62.
 First, Albert W. Jones, com. April 16, '62, res. Sept. 13, '62.
 Second, Albert W. Jones, com. May 15, '61, pro.

Sergeant.

Pollock George W. e. May 25, '61.

Corporal.

Thurston William, e. May 25, '61.

Privates.

Brick John, e. May 25, '61.
 Brackett Alois, e. May 25, '61.
 Denton Isaac, e. May 25, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Durenper John, e. May 25, '61.
 Dally Daniel, e. May 25, '61, disd. Aug. 15, '62.
 Eason George, e. May 25, '61, disd. Oct. 17, '62, as corpl.
 Elliott John, e. May 25, '61, died Feb. 24, '62.
 Ellis John H. e. May 25, '61.
 Falkenberg Thomas J. e. May 25, '61, disd. May 16, '62.
 Francis Thomas J. e. May 25, '61.
 Galano J. W. e. May 25, '61, died Feb. 28, '62.
 Glass William E. e. May 25, '61.
 Hartman Augustus, e. May 25, '61.
 Jones Job, e. May 25, '61.
 Lathrow William, e. May 25, '61.
 Mateland John, e. May 25, '61, trans. to naval service.
 Morris David, e. May 25, '61.
 Hart J. James R. e. May 25, '61, disd. May 3, '62, wounds.
 Hiley James, e. May 25, '61, trans.
 Wessett John R. e. May 25, '61.
 Willoughby M. E. e. May 25, '61, disd. Feb. '62.
 Wagner I. e. May 25, '61.

Recruits.

Ackerman William R. e. Jan. 14, '64, trans. to co. K 8th Ill. Inf.
 Beal William H. e. Feb. 15, '64, trans. to co. K 8th Ill. Inf.
 Brizzenhart John, e. May 25, '61.

Cross William, e. Feb. 2, '64, trans. to co. B 8th Ill. Inf.
 Clemmens William E. e. Dec. 1, '61, trans. to co. K 8th Ill. Inf.
 Evans Oscar R. e. May 25, '61, disd. Dec. '61.
 Fogarty Jeremiah, e. Feb. 24, '64, trans. to co. K 8th Ill. Inf.
 Miller Samuel C. e. Dec. 8, '63, trans. to co. K 8th Ill. Inf.
 McHenry James, e. Jan. 20, '64, trans. to co. K 8th Ill. Inf.
 McGrath James, e. Feb. 25, '64, trans. to co. K 8th Ill. Inf.

Veteran.

Rakoskie Stanelaus, e. Dec. 15, '63, trans. to co. K 8th Ill. Inf.

COMPANY C.

Recruits.

Bayne James, e. May 25, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Wisner Jacob S. e. private, May 25, '61, dishon. disd. July 2, '61.

COMPANY D.

Private.

Price Samuel, e. May 25, '61.

Recruits.

Moore James, e. June 22, '61, trans. Feb. 1, '62.
 McKinney Michael, e. July 9, '61, m. o. Aug. 10, '64.

COMPANY E.

Recruits.

Brophy James, e. June 15, '61.
 Bryan Moore, e. June 15, '61, disd. Oct. 17, '62.
 Berry Terry, e. June 24, '61.
 Hasteen James A. e. June 24, '61, disd. June 10, '62.
 Carroll Edwin, e. June 24, '61, trans. to co. D 8th Ill. Inf.
 Howell Israel, e. June 15, '61, disd. July 10, '61.
 McGee William, e. June 15, '61.
 Smith Oliver, e. July 24, '61.
 Wilson Walter, e. June 24, '61.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Schell William, e. May 25, '61, trans. to non-com. staff.
 Horne James, e. May 25, '61, trans. to co. C 8th Ill. Inf.
 Towers E. J. e. June 24, '61.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Yates William E. e. May 25, '61, trans. to gun-boat service Feb. 4, '62.
 Law Thomas J. e. May 28, '61, disd. Nov. 11, '62.
 Lowers Calvin G. e. Aug. 12, '61, disd. March 23, '63.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Workman James M. e. May 25, '61, disd. March 24, '63.

Recruits.

Kelley Lewis, e. June 24, '61.
 Phelps James M. e. June 24, '61, corpl. died Feb. 17, '62.
 Shufeldt Nelson M. e. June 24, '61, disd. Nov. 1, '61.
 Stead William H. e. Feb. 1, '64, trans. to co. A 8th Ill. Inf.
 Wright William M. e. July 1, '61, m. o. July 1, '64.

COMPANY K.

Lieutenants.

First, John Q. A. Jones, com. April 23, '61, died in service.
 Second, Andrew J. Bruner, com. April 24, '61, died in service.

Privates.

Pfiesher Raymond, e. May 25, '61.
 Warren Aaron, e. May 25, '61, disd. Nov. 15, '61, disab.

Recruit.

Vandoren Jacob, e. May 28, '61, disd. May 13, '62.

Unassigned Recruit.

Campbell, William, e. Feb. 15, '64, trans. to co. B 8th Ill. Inf.

18th Infantry.

COMPANY E.

Private.

Hanlan Thomas, e. Dec. 16, '61. See co. B as consolidated.

18th Infantry (Reorganized).

COMPANY E.

Musicians.

Murphy John, e. Feb. 27, '63, deatd. March, '65.

Privates.

Mockhart George, e. Feb. 27, '65, m.o. Dec. 16, '65.
Mooney Peter, e. Feb. 25, '65, desrtd. 18, '65.

COMPANY F.**Lieutenant.**

First, Geo. Foster, com. March 16, '65, dishonorably dismissed June 29, '65.

Sergeant.

McCoy Michael, e. March 5, '65, desrtd. March 23, '65.

Corporal.

Campan William H. e. March 8, '65, desrtd. March 26, '65.

Privates.

Buckley Charles A. e. March 10, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.
Clunier Thomas, e. March 9, '65, m.o. Dec. 16, '65.
Collins Murray, e. March 8, '65, desrtd. March 26, '65.
Curtis George, e. March 6, '65, desrtd. March 26, '65.
Dainise George W. e. March 6, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.
Fairley William, e. March 8, '65, desrtd. March 26, '65.
Frank Nicholas, e. March 10, '65, desrtd. March 26, '65.
Morgan Thomas, e. March 8, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.
Miles Michael, e. Feb. 27, '65, desrtd. March 26, '65.
Owen John, e. March 8, '65, desrtd. March 26, '65.
Ryan John, e. March 6, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.
Riley John, e. March 11, '65, desrtd. March 18, '65.

COMPANY G.**Private.**

Ryan William, e. Feb. 27, '65. In military prison at m.o.

COMPANY I.**Corporal.**

Dawson Cornelius, e. Feb. 28, '65, m.o. May 11, '65.

Privates.

Harper Thomas, e. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. Dec. 16, '65.
King Lewis M. e. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. Dec. 16, '65.
Miller James D. e. March 1, '65, pro. sergt. desrtd. Sept. 27, '65.

20th Infantry.**COMPANY G.****Drafted and Substitute Recruit.**

Turnbull Esquire, e. Oct. 13, '64, sub. m.o. July 25, '65.

23d Infantry.**COMPANY G.****Recruit.**

Cronen Timothy, e. June 21, '62, disd. May 4, '62.

24th Infantry.**COMPANY A.****Captain.**

Alexander J. Kelfalusy, com. July 3, '62, term expired Aug. 6, '64.

COMPANY F.**Lieutenant.**

First, Alexander J. Kelfalusy, com. June 29, '61, pro. to Capt. co. A.

Private.

Wernick William, e. July 8, '61, trans. to Invalid Corps Oct. 29, '63.

27th Infantry.**COMPANY D.****Recruit.**

Anderson Geo. W. e. Sept. 29, '61, desrtd. Oct. 6, '61.

28th Infantry (Consolidated).**COMPANY G.****Lieutenants.**

Second, Henry Lewis, com. March 21, '65, dishonorably dismissed May 2, '65.
Second, Thos. Henderson, com. Aug. 23, '65, pro.

Sergeant.

First, Thomas Henderson, e. March 15, '65, pro. to Second Lieut.

Corporal.

Canady Wm. R. e. March 8, '65, as corpl. m.o. March 8, '66.

Musician.

Gaylor John L. e. March 8, '65, as musician, died at Cairo, April 2, '65.

Privates.

Howe George W. e. March 8, '65, m.o. June 24, '65.
Corber Con. e. March 14, '65, desrtd. March 26, '65.
Kelley Samuel, e. March 16, '65, desrtd. March 27, '65.
Curley James, e. March 11, '65, desrtd. March 26, '65.
Lewis Henry, e. March 14, '65, pro. Second Lieut.
Lewis Robert, e. March 14, '65, desrtd. March 26, '65.
Mulligan Thomas S. e. March 14, '65, desrtd. March 26, '65.
Morrisey Michael, e. March 14, '65, desrtd. March 26, '65.
Norton Charles, e. March 14, '65, desrtd. March 26, '65.
Price David A. e. March 8, '65, m.o. June 15, '65.
Sherer Hurdy Hill, e. March 11, '65, m.o. March 11, '66.
Thompson Abram E. e. March 14, '65, absent sick at m.o. of Regt.
Wise David B. e. March 8, '65, m.o. March 8, '66.

29th Infantry.**COMPANY E.****Recruit.**

Jones Martin L. e. Aug. 31, '64, m.o. Nov. 6, '65.

COMPANY K.**Sergeant.**

Brown William R. e. Aug. 24, '61, m.o. Aug. 28, '64, term expired.

Private.

Garner Geo. W. e. Aug. 24, '61, m.o. Aug. 28, '64, term expired.

Veterans.

Davis Thomas W. e. Jan. 1, '64, desrtd. twice.
Farris Christopher, e. Jan. 1, '64, absent sick at m.o. of Regt.
Grover Isaiah, e. Jan. 1, '64, desrtd. Aug. 24, '64.
Huston Gilbra, e. Jan. 1, '64, m.o. Nov. 6, '65.
Hedgar Job, e. Jan. 1, '64, m.o. June 1, '64.
Markwell Abner S. e. Jan. 1, '64, m.o. Nov. 6, '65, as sergt.
Wilkins William T. e. Jan. 1, '64, pro. 2d Lieut. from 1st sergt.

Recruits.

Davis William, e. Aug. 15, '64, m.o. Aug. 4, '65.
Kurst Thomas R. e. Aug. 15, '64, m.o. Nov. 6, '65.
Igo Daniel, e. Aug. 15, '64, m.o. Nov. 6, '65.
Jones Samuel S. e. Aug. 15, '64, m.o. Aug. 25, '65.
Markwell Geo. W. e. Aug. 15, '64, m.o. Aug. 4, '65.

COMPANY I.

Hamer Henry, e. Aug. 11, '61, re-e. as vet.

31st Infantry.**COMPANY A.****Drafted and Substitute Recruits.**

Andrews William, e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. May 3, '65.
Andrews W. H. e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. May 3, '65.
McCurdy John, e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. May 31, '65.
Lair George H. e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. May 31, '65.
McKinnon J. e. Dec. 15, '64, (sub.), m.o. July 19, '65.
Savage William C. e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. May 31, '65.
Slygh Chas. C. e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. May 31, '65.
Snoper John, e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. May 31, '65.
Wheeler John, e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. May 31, '65.
Ward Roswell, e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. May 31, '65.

COMPANY B.**Drafted and Substitute Recruit.**

Mills Robert R. e. Oct. 13, '64, m.o. July 19, '65.

COMPANY D.**Drafted and Substitute Recruits.**

Taylor Isaac D. e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. May 31, '65.
Watson William, e. Sept. 13, '64, m.o. May 30, '65.

COMPANY G.**Drafted and Substitute Recruit.**

Kreft Frederick, e. Oct. 19, '64, m.o. July 19, '65.

COMPANY H.**Drafted and Substitute Recruit.**

Noble Enoch, e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. May 31, '65.

COMPANY I.**Privates.**

Martin Isaac, e. Aug. 15, '61, re-e. as a vet.

Shoen Patrick, e. Aug. 15, '61, m.o. Nov. 10, '64, termos.
Winkey John S. e. Aug. 15, '61, re-se. as a vet.

32d Infantry.

COMPANY A.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Wilson Finley T. e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. July 19, '65.

COMPANY G.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Patterson William, e. Sept. 26, '61, m.o. June 3, '65.

COMPANY I.

Lieutenant.

Second, Hiram R. Walgamot, com. April 25, '65, m.o. Sept. 16, '65.

Sergeant.

Walgamot Hiram R. e. Nov. 7, '61, as sergt. re-se. as vet.

Corporals.

Cawser David M. e. Nov. 5, '61, as corpl. re-se. as vet.
Gawdwin Miles R. e. Nov. 7, '61, disd. April 28, '62, disab.
Whitlow William, e. Dec. 17, '61, as corpl. re-e. as vet.

Privates.

Buck Abram, e. Nov. 5, '61, disd. Aug. 18, '62, disab.
Crackel James, e. Oct. 2, '61, disd. April 28, '62, disab.
Counihan Thomas, e. Nov. 1, '61, ktd. at Shipon Apr. 16, '62
Disela Washington, e. Nov. 5, '61, died Bolivar, Tenn. Oct. 14, '62, wound.
Fuller William, e. Nov. 5, '61, disd. July 14, '62, wounds.
Fuller Samuel, e. Nov. 5, '61, re-e. as vet.
Fuller John, e. Nov. 5, '61, re-e. as vet.
Fuller Nathan, e. Nov. 28, '61, re-e. as vet.
Gold Thomas, e. Oct. 16, '61, trans. to I.C. Sept. 15, '63.
Jones George, e. Nov. 30, '61, re-e. as vet.

Veterans.

Krisler John, e. Jan. 2, '64, m.o. Aug. 8, '65.
Peters Samuel L. e. Jan. 2, '64, m.o. Aug. 8, '65.
Whitlow William, e. June 2, '64, m.o. Sept. 16, '65 as sergt.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Buck Miller H. e. Oct. 26, '64, (sub.), m.o. Sept. 16, '65.
Blue James W. e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. June 3, '65.
Boher Joseph, e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. June 3, '65.
Juller Isaac, e. Sept. 26, '64, m.o. June 3, '65.
James Jesse, e. Sept. 26, '64, m.o. June 3, '65.
Fyle George, e. Sept. 26, '64, m.o. June 3, '65.
Preston Samuel, e. Sept. 26, '64, m.o. June 3, '65.
Walter James, e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. June 3, '65.

COMPANY K.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Vinson Ira, e. Sept. 27, '64, died March 23, '65.
Haker Joseph, e. Sept. 27, '64, trans. to co. I.
Craig John, e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. June 3, '65.
Hamilton Wade H. e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. June 3, '65.

Unassigned and Substitute Recruit.

Scholler Jacob, e. Nov. 15, '64, sub.

33d Infantry.

Musician.

Winter Minor C. A. e. Aug. 15, '61, m.o. Aug. 15, '62.

COMPANY B.

Musician.

Packer William K. e. Aug. 20, '61, died Ironton, Mo. Nov. 27, '61.

Privates.

Ingraham Edward A. e. Aug. 20, '61, re-e. as a vet.
Mayo William J. B. e. Aug. 20, '61, re-e. as a vet.
Robinson Martin B. e. Aug. 20, '61, died Ironton, Mo. Oct. 27, '61.

Veteran.

Morgan Sid. O. e. March 29, '64, disd. for promotion July 25, '65.

Recruit.

Chase Edward D. e. Aug. 13, '62, m.o. Aug. 10, '65 as sergt.

COMPANY D.

Recruit.

Leary Richard, e. Jan. 28, '65, m.o. Nov. 24, '65.

Unassigned Recruits.

Corley James, e. March 3, '65, desrd.
Davis Charles F. e. Feb. 25, '65.

Johnson David, e. March 3, '65.
Keenan William, e. March 3, '65.
McLeod William, e. Feb. 25, '65.
McCarthy Timothy, e. March 2, '65, m.o. May 23, '65.
McCarthy Lawrence, e. March 3, '65.
McKnight Henry, e. March 3, '65.
Stewart Alexander, e. Feb. 23, '65.
Simms Michael, e. March 3, '65.
White John, e. March 3, '65.
Dolan John, e. March 3, '65.
Dalton James, e. March 3, '65.

34th Infantry.

COMPANY C.

Recruits Transferred from 86th Infantry.

Hindbaugh Philip, e. Jan. 4, '64, m.o. July 12, '65.
Sauderen Charles, e. Jan. 2, '64, m.o. July 12, '65.

COMPANY E.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

LeGrass George, e. March 25, '64, (sub.), m.o. July 13, '65.

COMPANY F.

Recruits Transferred from 86th Infantry.

Glaffetter Albert, e. Feb. 1, '64, vet. recruit m.o. July 12, '65.
Hughes William, e. Feb. 1, '64, vet. recruit m.o. July 12, '65.
Harris Joseph D. e. Jan. 23, '65, m.o. July 12, '65.
Lynch James A. e. Jan. 23, '65, m.o. July 12, '65.
Nail William, e. Jan. 31, '64, vet. recruit m.o. July 12, '65.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Bane Matthew, e. March 4, '65 (sub.), m.o. Aug. 3, '65.

COMPANY G.

Recruits Transferred from 86th Infantry.

Frank Henry, e. Dec. 29, '63, vet. recruit m.o. July 12, '65.
Holtmeyer Joseph W. e. Dec. 17, '63, vet. recruit m.o. July 12, '65.
Preston John R. e. Dec. 29, '63, vet. recruit m.o. July 12, '65.
Preston David, e. Dec. 23, '63, vet. recruit m.o. July 12, '65.

COMPANY I.

Recruits Transferred from 86th Infantry.

Green Andrew S. e. Dec. 21, '64, m.o. July 12, '65.
Glasford John, e. Dec. 28, '64, m.o. July 12, '65.
Glasford George, e. Dec. 28, '64, m.o. July 12, '65.
Kelley Nelson, e. Feb. 21, '65, m.o. July 12, '65.
Petty Ezekiel, e. Dec. 28, '64, m.o. July 12, '65.
Petty John R. e. Dec. 28, '64, m.o. July 12, '65.
Saylor William C. e. Jan. 25, '64, m.o. July 12, '65.

COMPANY K.

Transferred from 86th Infantry.

Reardon Charles, e. March 25, '65 (sub.), desrd. June 24, '65.
Anderson Joseph, e. Jan. 30, '65.

Unassigned Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Farrell John, e. March 21, '65 (sub.)
Flynn Thomas, e. March 21, '65 (sub.)

35th Infantry.

COMPANY B.

Corporal.

Bradley Seymour W. e. July 3, '61, as corpl. m.o. Sept. 27, '64 as private.

36th Infantry.

COMPANY A.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Wilder George F. e. Sept. 26, '64, m.o. June 15, '65.

COMPANY B.

Veteran.

McItee Joseph, e. Jan. 1, '61, m.o. Oct. 8, '65 as corpl.

COMPANY C.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Kepasab Michael, e. Oct. 11, '64 (sub.), died Nashville March 2, '65.
Botcum Julius, e. Oct. 17, '64 (sub.), absent sick m.o. Regt.

COMPANY D.**Drafted and Substitute Recruits.**

Nolan Thomas, e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. June 14, '65.
Laison William, e. Oct. 12, '64, absent sick at m.o. Regt.

COMPANY I.**Drafted and Substitute Recruits.**

Miller Joseph, e. Oct. 11, '64 (sub.), m.o. Oct. 8, '65.
Strange Henry, e. Oct. 11, '64 (sub.), m.o. Oct. 8, '65.

Unassigned Recruits.

Williams Wm. S. e. Feb. 28, '64.
Benton Charles, e. Feb. 28, '64.

38th Infantry.**COMPANY A.****Privates.**

Ennis John, e. July 15, '61, disd. Jan. 4, '62 disab.
Howey Thomas, e. July 15, '61, re-e. as a vet.
Rollins Gilbert, e. July 15, '61, disd. Dec. 26, '62 to e. in reg. cav.
Sheehan Thomas, e. July 15, '61, m.o. May 2, '65.

39th Infantry.**COMPANY G.****Privates.**

Borchers Hermanus, e. Aug. 30, '61, died Cumberland, Md. Feb. 13, '62.
Klumpp William, e. Aug. 30, '61, died Morris Island Oct. 2, '63.
Klumpp Jacob, e. Sept. 4, '61, re-e. as vet.

42d Infantry.**COMPANY A.****Private.**

Carter James W. e. Aug. 21, '61, re-e. as vet.

COMPANY C.**Drafted and Substitute Recruit.**

Bune John, e. Oct. 13, '64, m.o. June 24, '65.

COMPANY E.**Veteran.**

Swan William, e. Jan. 1, '64, reported desrtd. Nov. 28, '65, for failing to report at expiration of furlough.

COMPANY F.**Private.**

Cook James H. e. July 29, '61, died St. Louis, Feb. 23, '62.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Riteman William H. e. Sept. 27, '64, m.o. July 15, '65.

COMPANY H.**Drafted and Substitute Recruit.**

Caswell Chester B. e. Sept. 27, --, m.o. June 16, '65.

COMPANY I.**Privates.**

Thillig Christian F. e. Jan. 1, '64, m.o. Dec. 16, '65.
Bennett William H. e. Aug. 15, '61, re-e. as a vet.

43d Infantry.**COMPANY D.****Drafted and Substitute Recruit.**

Clauson Helu G. e. Sept. 26, '64.

COMPANY G.**Private.**

Woolenmann John, e. Sept. 1, '61, m.o. Dec. 16, '64.

COMPANY H.**Drafted and Substitute Recruit.**

Faul John, e. Sept. 26, '64, trans. to co. E. consolidated.

43d Infantry (Consolidated).**COMPANY K.****Private.**

Carroll Timothy, e. Mar. 30, desrtd. Apr. 16, '65.

44th Infantry.**COMPANY A.****Privates.**

Schrader Charles, e. July 1, '61, disd. June 7, '62, disab.
Wirth Frederick, e. -- died at Rolla, Dec. 21, '61.
Birlenbach John, e. July 1, '61, died March, '63, wounds.

COMPANY E.**Captain.**

Ernest Moldenhawer, com. Feb. 6, '62, died of wounds Jan. 16, '63.

Lieutenants.

First, Ernest Moldenhawer, com. Dec. 27, '61, pro.
Second, Ernest Moldenhawer, com. Aug. 14, '61, pro.

Private.

Nichaus Franz, e. Sept. 1, '61.

COMPANY K.**Lieutenant.**

Second, William Gebhardt, com. Aug. 14, '61, res. Jan. 16, '62.

Corporal.

Heinrich Wilz, e. Sept. 1, '61, sergt. trans. to I. C.

Privates.

Buchrig Christian C. died Dec. 31, '62, wounds.
Degermeyer George, e. Sept. 1, '61, re-e. as a vet.
Haager Julius, died Feb. 1, '63, wounds.
Heine Philip, e. Sept. 1, '61, disd. Dec. 19, '61.
Hiscn Fred William, e. Sept. 1, '61, disd. Jan. 27, '63.
Meder August, e. Sept. 1, '61.
Meyer Christian, e. Sept. 1, '61.
Romann Peter, e. Sept. 1, '61, re-e. as vet.
Vogel Lewis, e. Sept. 1, '61, trans. to co. A.
Wweh Frederick, e. July 1, '61, trans. to co. A.

Veterans.

Duermeyer George, e. Jan. 1, '64, corpl. died May 20, '64.
Kennel Andreas, e. Jan. 1, '64, m.o. Sept. 25, '65, corpl.
Klassert William, e. Jan. 1, '64, m.o. Sept. 25, '65, corpl.
Bohmann Peter, e. Sept. 1, '64, m.o. Sept. 25, '65, corpl.

Recruits.

Albers Henry, e. March 30, '60, died Nashville, Tenn. July 14, '64.
Buchler Johannus, e.
Berge Burkhard, disd. Jan. 18, '62, disab.
Denzel Lewis, trans. to co. E.
Essig George, died Sept. 21, '63 of wounds.
Schmidt Carl, trans. to co. E. desrtd. Sept. 9, '62.
Stephen Joseph, died Nov. 28, '62.
Zugg Florian,
Stanberg Max, e. Jan. 29, '64

45th Infantry.**COMPANY B.****Private.**

Dreaser Charles W. e. Oct. 2, '61, m.o. Nov. 9, '64.

46th Infantry.**COMPANY I.****Recruits Transferred from 11th Illinois Infantry.**

Hunter John D. e. Oct. 7, '64, (sub.), m.o. Oct. 5, '65.
Huber George, e. Oct. 7, '64, (sub.), m.o. Oct. 5, '65.
Mauel Frak, e. Oct. 12, '64, (sub.), m.o. Oct. 12, '65.
Vickery Chester, e. Oct. 12, '64, (sub.), m.o. Oct. 11, '65.
Clay Charles H. e. March 4, '64, m.o. July 20, '66.

47th Infantry.**HISTORY.**

The Forty-Seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers was first organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Peoria, Ill., on the 18th day of August, 1861.

On the 23d day of September, 1861, the regiment moved by rail, from Peoria to St. Louis, Mo., going into quarters at Benton Barracks, near the city, where it was clothed and armed complete. Remained in Benton Barracks undergoing a thorough drilling daily until the 9th day of October, when it moved by

Lieutenant Colonel.

William A. Thrush, com. May 9, '62, pro.

Majors.

William A. Thrush, com. Aug. 25, '61, pro.
John N. Cromwell, com. May 9, '62, pro.
John D. McTure, com. Oct. 31, '62, pro. to Col.

Adjutant.

Rush W. Chambers, com. Aug. 24, '61, pro. to Major.

Quartermaster.

Sam'l A. A. Law, com. Aug. 8, '63, term ex. '64.

Surgeons.

Geo. L. Lucas, com. Aug. 14, '61, term ex. Sept. 19, '64.
First Asst. Timothy Babo, com. Aug. 14, '61, res. Aug. 13, '63.

Chaplain.

Jeremiah Hazen, com. Sept. 20, '61, res. Nov. 1, '62.

Sergeant Major.

William E. Kuhn, e. Aug. 20, '61, pro. 2d Lieut. co. F.

Q. M. Sergeant.

Edward E. Tohey, e. Sept. 8, '61, pro. 2d Lieut. co. G.

Principal Musicians.

James D. Wenden, e. Aug. 14, '61, disd. Aug. 25, '62, disability.
Henry C. Pierce, e. Aug. 14, '61, disd. April 18, '63.

COMPANY A.**Captains.**

John N. Cromwell, com. Aug. 25, '61, pro. Maj.
Converse Southard, com. May 9, '62, res. Oct. 29, '62.
John T. Bowen, com. Oct. 29, '62, term ex. Oct. 11, '64.

Lieutenants.

First, Converse Southard, com. Aug. 25, '61, pro.
First, John T. Bowen, com. Oct. 29, '62, term ex. Oct. 11, '64.
First, William W. Foele, com. Oct. 29, '62, term ex. Oct. 11, '64.
Second, John T. Bowen, com. May 9, '62, pro.

Sergeant.

First, Bowen John T. e. Aug. 16, '61, pro. 2d Lieut.

Corporals.

Crook Jacob J. e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64, as private; re-
dured at his own request.
Parr James, e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64, as private; re-
dured at his own request.
Poli William W. e. Aug. 16, '61, pro. 1st Lieut.
Logan Simpson, e. Sept. 20, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.

Privates.

Blair Alexander, e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Burgland Fredericks, e. Aug. 16, '61, disd. Oct. 16, '62, disability.
Batherson Neal, e. Aug. 16, '61, disd. Aug. 4, '63, disability.
Crank Charles K. e. Aug. 16, '61, disd. at Lagrange, Tenn. Nov. 28, '63.
Cole Samuel W. e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64, as corp.
Dutton Isaac, e. Aug. 16, '61, died at Jefferson, Mo. Nov. 1, '61.
Ewing John W. N. e. Aug. 16, '61, claimed by parents as minor.
Green Edward A. e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Green John W. e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Grime Charles A. e. Aug. 16, '61, disd. Aug. 3, '63, disability.
Hills Horace, e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Hart James, e. Aug. 16, '61, died at Mound City, Tenn. Dec. 22, '62.
Huston Robert E. e. Aug. 15, '61, disd. Sept. 6, '62, disability.
Keady Thomas, e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Love Hiram, e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Logan George, e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
McFarland John, e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
McIntosh John, e. Aug. 16, '61, disd. Aug. 18, '62, disability.
Murray Daniel, e. Aug. 16, '61, disd. Sept. 9, '62, disability.
Odell Leroy E. e. Aug. 16, '61, died Young's Pt. La. June 28, '63.
Paton William, e. Aug. 16, '61, kid. at Chicot Lake, Ark. June 6, '64.
Philips Frances M. e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Pfeiffer Henry F. e. Aug. 16, '61, kid. at Chicot Lake, Ark. June 6, '64.
Robinson George, e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64, as corp.
Rice Eliza, e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Sussor Charles, e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Smith Henry, e. Aug. 16, '61, disd. Dec. 27, '62, disability.
Stevens Charles, e. Aug. 16, '61, disd. Aug. 13, '63, disability.
Toland George W. e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Waston Wiltz, e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Wendle John E. e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Wilson John G. e. Aug. 16, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Wilson John W. e. Aug. 16, '61, died at St. Louis, Oct. 12, '61.
Wilkinson Phineas R. e. Aug. 16, '61, disd. Feb. 21, '63, disab.

Recruits.

Blossough Charles G. e. Sept. 18, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Clifton David, e. Feb. 29, '64, trans. to co. C as consul.
Cleary John, e. Nov. 30, '63, trans. to co. C as consul.
Delingham John D. e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. to co. C as consul.
Dutton William H. e. Aug. 14, '62, died at Vicksburg, Aug. 8, '63.
Harvey James T. e. Aug. 13, '62, trans. to co. C as consul.
Harvey Thomas T. e. Aug. 13, '62, trans. to co. C as consul.

Longshore John D. e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. to co. C as consul.
Longshore Aaron, e. Aug. 14, '62, died at Vicksburg, Nov. 1, '63.
Meyer William, e. Aug. 14, '62, kid. at Vicksburg, May 22, '63.
Reed Benjamin, e. Aug. 13, '62, disd. March 18, '63, disability.
Wheeler John W. e. Jan. 4, '64, trans. to co. C as consul.
Young Calvin, e. Jan. 4, '64, trans. to co. C as consul.
Young James, e. Feb. 26, '64, trans. to co. C as consul.
Young Andrew, e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. to co. C as consul.
Yates John M. e. Aug. 13, '62, trans. to co. C as consul.
Yates William, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Jackson, Tenn. May 5, '63.

COMPANY C.**Captains.**

John D. McClure, com. Aug. 25, '61, pro. Maj.
Geo. Broad, com. Aug. 31, '62, term ex. Oct. 11, '64.

Lieutenants.

First, Geo. Broad, com. June 17, '62, pro.
First, Sam'l A. A. Law, com. Aug. 31, '62, pro. Quartermaster.
First, Christopher C. Gilbert, com. Dec. 14, '63, term ex. Oct. 11, '64.
Second, Geo. Broad, com. Aug. 25, '61, pro.
Second, Sam'l A. A. Law, com. June 17, '62, pro.
Second, Christopher C. Gilbert, com. Aug. 31, '62, pro.

Sergeants.

First, Law Samuel A. L. e. Aug. 18, '61, pro. 2d Lieut.
Howell Israel, e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. May 7, '62, disability.
Camp Dexter M. e. Aug. 18, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Armour James W. e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. March 11, '63.

Corporals.

Swan Thomas, e. Aug. 18, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Gates Benj. J. e. Aug. 18, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Gilbert Christopher, e. Aug. 18, '61, pro. 2d Lieut.
Stalin Adison F. e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. Sept. 19, '62.
Wanser William, e. Aug. 18, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64, as private.
Balfour John, e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. Dec. 21, '63, wounds.
Cady Lewis M. e. Aug. 18, '61, sup. to be capt. Aug. 11, '64.

Wagoner.

Pratt Isaac J. e. Aug. 18, '61, died at Memphis, Sept. 10, '64.

Privates.

Anten James, e. Aug. 18, '61, re-e. as vet.
Booth Henry A. e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. Nov. 8, '62, disability.
Booth William H. e. Aug. 18, '61, died at Jefferson City, Mo. Dec. 18, '61.
Baldwin Albert H. e. Aug. 18, '61, re-e. as vet.
Center Lemuel L. e. Aug. 18, '61, died at Jefferson City, Mo. Dec. 1, '61.
Clough Cassius M. e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. Nov. 25, '62, disability.
Conley James, e. Aug. 18, '61, died at Keokuk, Ia. Dec. 23, '63.
Crawford John E. e. Aug. 18, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
DeGrummond John J. e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. Feb. 12, '62, disab.
Davison John, e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. Dec. 21, '63, wounds.
Farris John S. e. Aug. 18, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Gilbert Charles W. e. Aug. 18, '62, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Hathaway George H. e. Aug. 18, '61, died St. Louis, May 2, '62.
Himes Charles H. e. Aug. 18, '61, died Jefferson City, Mo. Feb. 1, '62.
Harper John H. e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. March 20, '63, disability.
Harper Oliver P. e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. March 17, '63, disability.
Hackerburg William H. e. Aug. 18, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Kemper Stephen, e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. Dec. 21, '63, wounds.
Lapham Aaron M. e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. July 31, '63, disability.
McGow Daniel, e. Aug. 18, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
McNitt Thomas, e. Aug. 18, '61, died at Keokuk, Ia. Dec. 5, '63, wounds.
Mason Isaac F. e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. May 12, '62, disability.
McDonald Ira L. e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. at St. Louis, Jan. 23, '63.
Orton Augustus L. e. Aug. 18, '61, m.o. Aug. 22, '64, term ex.
Patterson Caster, e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. Oct. 20, '62, wounds.
Pottman John H. e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. Dec. 21, '63, disability.
Randall Peter, e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. March 17, '63, disability.
Stewart Collins E. e. Aug. 18, '61, died at Corinth, Oct. 3, '62.
Vancamp Isaac, e. Aug. 18, '61, died at Keokuk, Ia. Dec. 2, '61.
Wickersham Hiram O. e. Aug. 18, '61, disd. Jan. 28, '64.
Wheeler Joseph, e. Aug. 18, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.

Veterans.

Baldwin Albert H. e. Feb. 22, '64, corp. trans. to co. B as consul.
Anten James B. e. Feb. 22, '64, trans. to co. B as consul.

Recruits.

Blanchard Ira W. e. Sept. 20, '61, died at Silkestown, Mo. March 23, '62.
Bundett Robert J. e. Aug. 4, '62, trans. to co. B as consul.
Cavanaugh James, e. Dec. 8, '63, trans. to co. B as consul.
Ford Swell G. e. Aug. 20, '62, trans. to co. B as consul.
Freeman Charles H. e. Sept. 18, '61, disd. March 15, '63, disability.
Hayes Morris, e. Aug. 25, '61, trans. to co. B as consul.
Johnson Augustus, e. Aug. 25, '61, died at Boonville, Mo. March 16, '62.
Kellogg Phelandar, e. Sept. 20, '61, disd. July 6, '62, disability.
Murray Daniel, e. Sept. 6, '61, trans. to Miss. marine brigade.
Swinnert George, e. Sept. 6, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.

Pritchard Thomas, e. Sept. 4, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Rowley Martin E. e. Sept. 4, '61, disd. May 30, '62, disab.
Upham George W. Jr. e. Sept. 4, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64, comp.

Veteran.

Nelson Thomas, e. Dec. 28, '63, trans. to co. C as consol.

Recruits.

Allison James, e. Dec. 28, '63, trans. to co. C as consol.
Pratt Edmund M. e. — m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Pratt Nathan W. e. — died at Keokuk, Ia., Feb. 20, '63.
Rogers Richard, e. — m.o. Oct. 11, '64.
Ryan Robt R. e. — m.o. Oct. 11, '64.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Armstrong J. B. e. Sept. 6, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64, as wagoner.
Buckley Johnson, e. Sept. 18, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64, as corporal.
Boughlow Chas. G. e. Sept. 6, '61, trans. to co. A.
Carter Charles W. e. Sept. 6, '61, died at Reuel, Miss. Aug. 4, '62.
Jacobs Henry, e. Sept. 25, '61, died at St. Louis March 28, '62.
Hutchinson Franklin, e. Sept. 6, '61, disd. May 19, '63.
Logan Simpson, e. Sept. 18, '61, trans. to co. A Nov. 4, '61.
McGregor Henry B. e. Sept. 6, '61, kid. at Corinth Oct. 3, '62.
Tobey Edward E. e. Sept. 8, '61, pro. to 1st sergt.
Williams George e. Sept. 19, '61, m.o. Oct. 11, '64.

47th Infantry (Consolidated).

COMPANY A.

Private.

Davison James, e. Jan. 3, '62, disd. term ex.

Recruits.

Davison James, e. March 7, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Sweet Alfred, e. March 16, '65, dropped from rolls.

Recruit Transferred from 108th Infantry.
Greenville George, e. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Green Gilbert L. e. Nov. 16, '64, m.o. Nov. 15, '65, term ex.
Petty John W. e. Nov. 16, '64, m.o. Nov. 15, '65, term ex.
War John, e. Nov. 29, '64, m.o. Nov. 15, '65, term ex.

Recruit.

Grove Ruben M. e. March 8, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.

COMPANY C.

Recruit.

Green Hendrick, e. Jan. 23, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.

Recruits Transferred from 108th Infantry.

Aldrich George C. e. March 6, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Bailey Henry C. e. March 6, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Burdley John, e. March 6, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Gayer George C. e. March 6, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Fox Reals, e. March 6, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Hibbs Eben L. e. March 6, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
King Joseph, e. March 6, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66, as corpl.
Prior Richard, e. March 6, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.

COMPANY D.

Private.

Burbank Israel, e. Sept. 13, '64, m.o. July 20, '65.

Recruit Transferred from 108th Infantry.
Trotman Frank L. e. Jan. 23, '64, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Thomas Lynch, com. March 9, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.

Lieutenants.

First, Dennis Brennan, com. March 9, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Second, William Morrissey, com. March 9, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.

Privates.

Avery Frank, e. Feb. 24, '65, desrd. March 17, '65.
Burningham John, e. Feb. 24, '65, desrd. March 17, '65.
Casey Michael, e. Feb. 27, '65, desrd. March 17, '65.
Callahan John, e. Feb. 24, '65, desrd. March 17, '65.
Dunnivant John, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrd. March 6, '65.
Kelley Patrick, e. March 23, '65, died at Peoria Dec. 3, '65.
Keeffe James, e. Feb. 24, '65, Jan. 21, '66.
Long Martin, e. March 1, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
McCarthy James, e. Feb. 27, '65, desrd. March 17, '65.
McCormick Edward, e. Feb. 25, '65, desrd. March 7, '65.
McManus Michael, e. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.

McGowan Thomas, e. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
O'Leary Thomas, e. Feb. 25, '65, desrd. March 11, '65.
Powers Joseph, e. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Roberts Daniel, e. March 1, '65, desrd. March 17, '65.
Shelmoely Thomas, e. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Williams John, e. Feb. 25, '65, desrd. March 17, '65.
Zondergan Wm. e. March 1, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Couse Ironie, e. March 9, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Divebliss John, e. March 7, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Hutton Solomon, e. March 7, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.

Recruit.

Brockett J. B. e. March 22, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

John J. Rose, com. March 23, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.

Lieutenants.

First, Andrew P. Gibson, com. March 21, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Second, John Merrill, com. March 23, '65, died of small pox at Cahawba, Ala. Nov. 25, '65.
Second, Henry Hill, com. Dec. 19, '65, not mustered, m.o. as sergt. Jan. 21, '66.

Sergeants.

Johnson James G. e. March 5, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Hoag Albert S. e. March 14, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.

Corporals.

Eaton Robert, e. March 3, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66, sergt.
Gilbert James A. e. March 3, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Hartz Ethan A. e. March 3, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Hebbard Mortimer D. e. March 7, '65, m.o. Jan. 3, '66.

Musicians.

Bartholomew Edwin, e. March 7, '65, m.o. at Mobile, Ala.
Richardson Edward D. e. March 7, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.

Privates.

Blind Charles, e. March 6, '65, desrd. March 25, '65.
Cole John, e. March 3, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Claypole James J. e. March 3, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Crane George, e. March 4, '65, desrd. March 23, '65.
Callaway Jefferson, e. March 7, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Aiken Henry, e. March 3, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Elliot John, e. March 7, '65, died Cahaba, Ala. July 21, '65.
Green John H. e. March 7, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Heath or Heat Nicholas, e. March 7, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Johnson Philander, e. March 7, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Kern Frederick, e. March 14, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Knox James E. e. March 3, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Lanscha George, e. March 14, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Moats Thomas, e. March 7, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
McCoy William, e. March 7, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Nickson Wm. H. e. March 14, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Pratt Stephen, e. March 7, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Short William, e. March 6, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66, absent without leave.
Sanger Lewis, e. March 3, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Smith John, e. March 6, '65, desrd. March 25, '65.
Todd Robert M. e. March 7, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Walters John, e. March 4, '65, desrd. March 25, '65.
Willett Austin, e. March 4, '65, died Demopolis, Ala. July 26, '65.

Recruits.

Brown Russell, e. March 8, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Bachelder Leonidas, e. March 10, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66, as corpl.
McGinnis Kenneth, e. March 21, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Morrow Erastus, e. March 14, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
McMullen Samuel, e. March 20, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Moore Anora C. e. March 20, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.
Smith Jeremiah, e. March 10, '65, m.o. Jan. 21, '66.

Recruits Transferred from 95th Illinois Infantry.

Albats John, e. March 8, '65.
Adams George, e. March 13, '65.
Bruen James, e. March 10, '65.
Bon Seth, e. March 31, '65.
Clark William E. e. March 21, '65.
Campbell James, e. March 7, '65.
Davis Alfred, e. March 8, '65.
Hastings William, e. Nov. 29, '64.
Hennessee John, e. March 31, '65.
Murray John, e. March 10, '65.
McMahon Michael, e. April 3, '65.
Murphy John, e. April 3, '65.
Meyers Charles, e. April 9, '65.
McGuire Peter, e. April 9, '65.
Maloney John, e. March 31, '65.
Reed John, e. April 3, '65.
Reed John, e. March 8, '65.
Wilson David, e. March 8, '65.
Warner John, e. March 31, '65.
Williamson J. e. March 31, '65.

48th Infantry.

COMPANY A.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Charles E. Bickel, e. Sept. 17, '64, m.o. Mar. 31, '65, never joined.
 Maynard Anthony, e. Nov. 17, '64, m.o. Aug. 15, '65.

49th Infantry.

COMPANY B.

Recruit.

Deis Wesley A. e. April 3, '65, m.o. Sept. 9, '65.

COMPANY G.

Recruits.

Benthal Asa W. e. Mar. 1, '65, m.o. Sept. 9, '65.
 Kenney Isaac e. March 29, '65, m.o. Sept. 9, '65.
 Sosa George W. e. March 29, '65, m.o. Sept. 9, '65.
 Ogelsby Reuben, e. March 17, '65, m.o. Sept. 9, '65.
 Welsh Richard, e. March 22, '65, died at Paducah, Ky. April 24, '65.

50th Infantry.

COMPANY F.

White John W. e. Aug. 18, '64, m.o. Sept. 27, '64.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Heighton Hugh, e. Dec. 1, '64, m.o. July 13, '65.

COMPANY K.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Eitzlerman John H. e. Dec. 1, '64, m.o. July 13, '65.
 Furgusson James, e. Dec. 1, '64, m.o. July 13, '65, absent sick.
 Plummer John F. e. Dec. 1, '65, m.o. July 13, '65.

Unassigned Recruit.

Hager Johnnie, Dec. 1, '64, m.o. July 22, '65.

51st Infantry.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant.

Parker John R. e. Oct. 1, '61, trans to Signal Corps Jan. 27, '64.

Private.

Fox William, e. Oct. 24, '61, re-e. as a vet.

Veteran.

Fox William, e. Dec. 24, '63, m.o. Sept. 25, '65, as sergt.

Recruits.

Green Thomas, e. Nov. 29, '61, desr'd. Dec. 1, '61.
 Welch James, e. Nov. 1, '61, desr'd. Nov. 3, '61.

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Brown George, e. July 15, '62, m.o. July 16, '65.
 Brown Shadrach, e. July 15, '62, kid. at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, '62.
 Reese Leonard, e. July 15, '62, died at Nashville, Tenn. Oct. 27, '62.
 Powell Ross e. Jan. 15, '62, died at Nashville, Tenn. May 3, '65.
 Still John, e. July 15, '62, m.o. June 16, '65, absent, sick.

COMPANY K.

Raymond Eugene K. e. Dec. 18, '61, died Danville, Va. Jan. 21, '64, prisoner.

53d Infantry.

Non Commissioned Staff.

Hiram A. Hunter, com. Nov. 27, '61, priv to Q M.

Musicians.

Hedrick F. Stocking, e. Oct. 12, '61.

Mitter William H.

COMPANY A.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Snow John, e. Jan. 6, '64, (sub.) never reported to co.
 Smith Henry, e. Dec. 6, '64, (sub.) never reported to co.
 Sloan James, e. Dec. 6, '64, (sub.) never reported to co.

COMPANY C.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Harding Aaron T. e. Oct. 29, '64, (sub.) m.o. July 22, '65.
 Ivory Charles, e. Dec. 27, '64, (sub.) never reported to co.
 Lines Sylvester, e. Nov. 17, '64, m.o. July 22, '65.
 Line Rosemont E. (sub.) e. Nov. 17, '64, m.o. July 22, '65.
 Rieder Thomas, e. Dec. 7, '64, (sub.) m.o. July 22, '65.
 Thomas David, e. Dec. 7, '64, (sub.) m.o. July 22, '65.

COMPANY D.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Folley Adam, e. Dec. 7, '64, (sub.) never joined co.
 Lindsay William, e. Dec. 5, '64, (sub.) m.o. July 2, '65.
 Tuttle Samuel, e. Dec. 2, '64, (sub.) never reported to company.

COMPANY E.

Recruits.

Bozwell Robert, e. March 12, '62, m.o. March 36, '65.
 Boxwell John, e. March 11, '62, m.o. March 26, '65.
 Burwell John, e. March 12, '62, m.o. March 26, '65.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Brace David, G. e. Dec. 1, '64, (sub.) m.o. July 22, '65.
 Polce Adam, e. Dec. 2, '64, (sub.) m.o. July 22, '65.

COMPANY F.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Barth Jesse S. e. Nov. 29, '64, m.o. July 22, '65.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Arbuckle Abner, e. Dec. 29, '61, disd.
 Darvey Isaiah,
 Henry William,
 Hatfield Abel, e. Dec. 7, '61, unofficially reported m.o. Dec. 28, '64.
 Flaherty John, e. Dec. 29, '61, re-e. July 12, '63.
 Hunter Hiram A. e. Nov. 2, '61, (sub.) re-e. M. sergt.
 Hitt Andrew J. e. Dec. 25, '61, m.o. Nov. 18, '62, disd.
 Hulsman William, e. Dec. 25, '61, m.o. Dec. 4, '62, disd.
 McLellan John, e. Dec. 29, '61, kid. at Matamoros, T. Oct. 5, '62.
 Spill Stewart, e. Nov. 7, '61, (sub.) m.o. July 22, '65.
 Nelson John, e. Dec. 29, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Pollard Patrick, e. Dec. 29, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Thomas Seymour, e. Dec. 29, '61, re-e. as vet.

Veterans.

Flaherty John, e. Jan. 5, '64, m.o. July 22, '65, prisoner war.
 Nelson John, e. Jan. 5, '64, m.o. July 22, '65, as sergt.
 Pollard Patrick, e. Jan. 5, '64, m.o. July 22, '65, as sergt.
 Temple Thomas S. e. Jan. 5, '64, m.o. July 22, '65, as sergt.
 Thomas Seymour, e. Jan. 5, '64, m.o. July 22, '65, absent, sick.

Recruits.

Reynolds Abner, e. March 12, '62, and Nussamora T. Oct. 5, '62.
 Stocking Frederick F. e. Feb. 5, '62, trans to regimental band March 27, '64.
 Temple Thomas, e. Feb. 28, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Willnot W. F. e. Feb. 14, '62, trans to regimental band March 27, '64.

Thomas Thomas, e. Feb. 28, '62, died Oct. 18, '62, disd.
 Thompson Henry, e. Mar. 12, '62, died Oct. 18, '62, disd.
 Thompson William, e. March 10, '62, died, Dec. 5, '63, disd.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Reese Alexander, e. Oct. 13, '64, (sub.) never joined co.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Boxwell John, e. March 11, '62, trans to co. E.
 Boxwell Robert, e. March 12, '62, trans to co. E.
 Largest John, e. March 12, '62, trans to co. E.

Unassigned Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Jaeger Joseph, e. Dec. 8, '61, (sub.) m.o. May 8, '65.

54th Infantry.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant.

First Jones William M. e. Dec. 15, '61.

COMPANY G.

Private.

Smith Lyman H. e. Dec. 2, '61, (sub.) never joined co.

COMPANY K.

Recruit.

Wright James H. e. Feb. 29, '64, m.o. Oct. 15, '65.

Unassigned Recruit.

Smith William H. disd. Aug. 13, '64, disab.

55th Infantry.**COMPANY E.****Privates.**

Holden William, e. Aug. 14, '61, disd. Jan. 28, '63, disab.
 Heiding George, e. Sept. 7, '61, report disd. died since.
 Nichols Thomas, e. Aug. 1, '61, m.o. Oct. 31, '64.

COMPANY G.**Private.**

Turner James, e. Sept. 14, '61, m.o. Oct. 31, '64.

COMPANY K.**Sergeant.**

Forbes John, e. Oct. 22, '61, sergt. promoted to 1st lieut.

Privates.

Connor John, e. Oct. 22, '61, killed nr. Jonesboro, Ga. Sept. 1, '64.
 Beeson H. Y. e. Oct. 22, '61, died at St. Louis, Mo.
 Brown C. F. e. Oct. 22, '61, disd. Nov. 7, '61, disab.
 Jackson M. H. e. Oct. 22, '61, disd. Jan. 28, '63, disab.
 Lower R. A. e. Oct. 22, '61, m.o. Oct. 31, '64.
 Rouse T. S. e. Oct. 22, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Simmons Edmund, e. Oct. 22, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Vickery Albert, e. Oct. 22, '61, m.o. Oct. 31, '64.
 Widener M. e. Oct. 22, '61, m.o. Oct. 31, '64.
 Waddell William, e. Oct. 22, '61, m.o. Oct. 31, '64.
 Walker William, e. Oct. 22, '61, re-e. as vet.

Veterans.

Rouse Thomas, e. Mar. 31, '64, 1st sergt. died Duval's Bluff, July 25, '65.
 Walker William, e. Jan. 2, '64, m.o. Aug. 14, '65, as corp.

Recruits.

Dewey Issacher B. e. Nov. 8, '61, disd. Feb. 20, '62.
 Mcullen Robert W. e. Nov. 7, '61, m.o. Aug. 14, '65.
 Smith H. F. e. Nov. 9, '61, desrtd. Dec. 20, '62.

55th Infantry.**COMPANY C.****Corporals.**

White O. W. e. Dec. 26, '61, corp. died Pittsburgh L. May 4, '62.
 Howard Robert A. e. Dec. 23, '61, m.o. Jan. 14, '65.

Privates.

Draper James E. e. Dec. 18, '61, disd. June 17, '62.
 Davis Willis, e. Dec. 18, '61, m.o. Dec. 29, '64.
 Ernst Adam, e. Dec. 23, '61, died at Paducah, Ky. Jan. 18, '63.
 Frank Simon B. e. Dec. 16, '61, m.o. Dec. 29, '64, as sergt.
 German Robert S. e. Dec. 13, '61, m.o. Dec. 29, '64.
 Howard Robert B. e. Dec. 25, '61, disd. Dec. 17, '62.
 Higgins Moses G. e. Dec. 20, '61, died at Corinth, Jan. 14, '62.
 Houk Conrad, e. Dec. 26, '61, m.o. Dec. 29, '64.
 Mallice Joseph H. e. Dec. 15, '61, m.o. Dec. 29, '64.
 Noliste John A. e. Dec. 24, '61, m.o. Jan. 27, '65.
 Rouse John D. e. Dec. 24, '61, m.o. Dec. 29, '64, as corp.
 Steele William, e. Dec. 25, '61, m.o. Dec. 29, '64.
 Stewart William B. e. Dec. 18, '61, m.o. Dec. 29, '64.
 Smith J. William, e. Dec. 15, '61, disd. April 27, '62.
 Throat Frederick, e. Dec. 10, '61, trans. to co. F. Jan. 1, '62.
 Weid William H. e. Dec. 13, '61, died at Quincy, Ill. May 22, '62.
 Wonder Benj. F. e. Dec. 18, '61, m.o. Dec. 29, '64, as corp.

COMPANY G.**Privates.**

Wolf John, e. Dec. 16, '61, disd. Aug. 20, '62.
 Wagner Casper, e. Dec. 16, '61, re-e. as vet.

Veteran.

Wagner Casper, e. Dec. 27, '63, m.o. July 7, '65.

COMPANY H.**Corporal.**

Sterling William H. H. e. Oct. 10, '61, m.o. Dec. 25, '64.

Privates.

Clifford William P. e. March 10, '61, desrtd. June 8, '62.
 Horsley Thomas E. e. Oct. 20, '61, disd. Sept. 8, '62, wounds.
 Morris Demetrius E. e. Oct. 10, '61, m.o. Dec. 25, '64.
 Slygh Henry S. e. Oct. 7, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Slygh John A. e. Oct. 7, '61, disd. Nov. 15, '62.
 White Isaac or Joshua, e. Oct. 7, '61, disd. Aug. 21, '62, disab.

COMPANY K.**Lieutenant.**

William Sterling, com. June 20, '62, term ex. Dec. 25, '64.

Unassigned Recruit.

Jackson Henry, e. March 23, '65, disd.

58th Infantry.**COMPANY B.****Corporal.**

Summes Martin H. e. Oct. 28, '61, corp. desrtd. March, '63.

Privates.

Black John, e. Nov. 12, '61, m.o. Feb. 7, '65.
 King Moses B. e. Dec. 1, '61, trans. to co. H.
 King Alexander, e. Oct. 31, '61, trans. to co. H.
 Matteson H. A. e. Oct. 31, '61, desrtd. May 11, '62.
 Oakley James H. e. Oct. 28, '61, trans. to co. H.
 Summes Thomas H. e. Oct. 28, '61, trans. to co. H.

Recruits.

Halsey Robert J. e. Jan. 1, '63, re-e. as vet.
 Sutherland John, e. Aug. 16, '63, desrtd. Dec. 15, '64.
 Cunningham J. C. e. July 23, '63, desrtd. June 20, '64.

58th Infantry (Consolidated).**COMPANY E.****Privates.**

Duffy Richard, e. March 11, '65, m.o. March 10, '66.
 Delaney Patrick, e. March 11, '65, m.o. Feb. 10, '66.
 Grover Morale, e. March 11, '65, desrtd. April 6, '65.
 Goodwin Thomas, e. March 29, '65, desrtd. June 11, '65.
 Hart John, e. March 28, '65, desrtd. April 6, '65.
 McElkins Thomas, e. March 21, '65, desrtd. April 6, '65.
 O'Brien John, e. March 18, '65, m.o. March 17, '66.
 Prothers Evan M. e. March 28, '65, m.o. March 28, '65.
 Salsbury Richard, e. March 16, '65, desrtd. April 6, '65.
 Sheehan William, e. March 28, '65, desrtd. April 6, '65.
 Woods William, e. March 28, '65, desrtd. April 6, '65.

COMPANY F.**Privates.**

DeGan George, e. March 22, '65, m.o. March 17, '66.
 McBain Joseph, e. March 24, '65.
 Snow Frank, e. March 22, '65.

COMPANY H.**Privates.**

Craig William, e. March 24, '65, desrtd. April 8, '65.
 Madison John, e. March 24, '65, desrtd. April 8, '65.
 Worthy William, e. March 24, '65, desrtd. April 8, '65.

COMPANY I.**Sergeants.**

Willis John M. e. March 27, '65, desrtd. April 1, '65.
 Allison Harvey, e. March 27, '65, m.o. April 1, '66.

Corporals.

Hoffer John S. e. March 27, '65, desrtd. April 8, '65.
 Warns Thomas, e. March 25, '65, desrtd. April 8, '65.

Privates.

Allen George, e. March 25, '65, m.o. March 24, '66.
 Backus Henry, e. March 27, '65, desrtd. April 8, '65.
 Black Nicholas, e. March 26, '65, m.o. March 26, '66.
 Blong Ambrose, e. March 26, '65, m.o. March 26, '66.
 Bateman Daniel, e. March 25, '65, desrtd. April 1, '65.
 Curren Peter, e. March 25, '65, desrtd. April 1, '65.
 Dunn James, e. March 2, '65, desrtd. April 1, '65.
 Fuller Charles, e. March 27, '65, desrtd. April 8, '65.
 Hutchinson James or John, e. March 27, '65, m.o. March 26, '66, as sergt.
 Hanes Anthony, e. March 27, '65, died Aug. 19, '65.
 Hurley John, e. March 27, '65, desrtd. April 1, '65.
 Konner or Hower Mathews, e. March 27, '65, m.o. March 26, '66.
 Kinsley John H. e. March 27, '65, desrtd. April 1, '65.
 Lewis William H. e. March 27, '65, desrtd. April 1, '65.
 Logan James, e. March 25, '65, desrtd. April 1, '65.
 Morris George, e. March 25, '65, desrtd. April 1, '65.
 McCain George, e. March 25, '65, desrtd. April 1, '65.
 Mason George, e. March 27, '65, desrtd. April 1, '65.
 Ragen James, e. March 25, '65, desrtd. April 1, '65.
 Thomas Charles M. e. March 27, '65, desrtd. April 1, '65.
 Wallace John C. e. March 27, '65, desrtd. April 1, '65.

Unassigned Recruits.

Burton James C. e. March 1, '65.
 Stone Charles S. e. March 1, '65.

59th Infantry.**COMPANY F.****Recruits.**

Amblor Monroe, e. Dec. 16, '63, trans. from 89th, m.o. Dec. 8, '65.

77th Infantry.

HISTORY.

The regiment was fully organized and mustered into the United States service September 30, 1862, at Peoria, Ill. Remained in camp at that place until 11th of April, and then proceeded to Covington, Ky., and reported to Major Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding Army of Kentucky, who assigned it to duty in the division of Gen. A. S. Smith.

Marched from Covington with the division, October 17th, and reached Lexington on the 29th and Richmond 2d November. Marched from that point on November 11th, and arrived at Louisville on the 17th.

Nothing of any interest transpired during the sojourn of the regiment in Kentucky. It remained in camp at Louisville until the State at that time, and the campaign there was merely a march of about 150 miles into the interior and a march back again.

November 20th, 1862, the regiment embarked on steamer for Memphis, Tenn., in company with the whole division, under the same command. Arrived at latter place November 27th.

Remained there until December 20th. The division was re-organized and reported for duty to Major General Sherman. Embarked at Memphis on the 20th of December, and proceeded down the river with Sherman's army for the capture of Vicksburg. Disembarked in the Yazoo river near Chickasaw Bayou on the 27th. The Seventy-seventh occupied the extreme right of the line and participated in the attack on the rebel works. After four days' fighting, no attack was abandoned and the army embarked on their boats and proceeded to Milliken's Bend, La.

At this place, Major Gen. McPherson arrived and assumed command of the army. It was organized into two corps, the Thirteenth and Fifteenth. The Seventy-seventh was assigned to the Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. Division commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith, and Corps by General McPherson.

Left Milliken's Bend January 5th, 1863, and arrived at Arkansas Post on the 10th. It immediately disembarked, and on the following morning participated in the assault. After a few hours' hard fighting, carried the place by assault, capturing all it contained. The loss of the regiment here was six killed and thirty-nine wounded, some of the latter mortal. The regiment in this battle behaved admirably, and was complimented by the commanding General for its valorous conduct.

January 14th, again embarked and proceeded to Young's Point, La. Arrived there on the 24th and went into camp, remaining until the 9th of March, engaged in the digging of the canal across the point opposite Vicksburg. In March changed camp to Milliken's Bend.

In the first part of April the Thirteenth Corps marched from Milliken's Bend for Grand Gulf. The Seventy-seventh broke camp and moved forward about the middle of April. Crossed the river before Grand Gulf, on the 10th of April and marched all night, arriving at Port Gibson early on the morning of the 1st of May, and participated in the engagement there during the entire day. The regiment remained with General Grant's army during the entire campaign around Vicksburg and the siege of the latter place, until its surrender.

The regiment was engaged in the actions at Champion Hills, May 17th; Black River bridge, May 19th; first charge on Vicksburg, May 22 and 23, losing in these engagements twenty killed, eighty-six wounded and twenty-six missing.

Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th of July and the next day the regiment marched for Jackson with the army under Sherman. Arrived there July 9th and was under the fire of the enemy at that place until the 16th, when Jackson was evacuated and the Seventy-seventh returned to Vicksburg. Remained in camp at Vicksburg until August 29th, then embarked for New Orleans, where it remained in camp until October 3d, left New Orleans at that time for Western Louisiana. Marched up Bayou Teche through Franklin to New Iberia, Louisiana. Camped there until November 6, 1863, when marched back to New Orleans. Left New Orleans on the 17th of December, on steamer, and disembarked at New Orleans on the 30th of December. Remained in camp until the last of February, then embarked on vessels and were transported to New Orleans, Louisiana. From there marched through Alexandria, Louisiana, with the army under General Banks bound for Shreveport. From Alexandria marched up Red river, driving the enemy until Sabine Cross Roads was reached, where the Sixty-ninth Corps met the enemy in force and was immediately engaged.

The Seventy-seventh belonged to the division under command of General Canby, which division was ordered forward to support the advance cavalry. Before the army could be brought forward to their support, the whole rebel army came down on them and overthrew the whole division. In this engagement the Seventy-seventh suffered terribly. Lieutenant Colonel Webb was killed instantly by a musket ball through the brain, and one hundred and thirty officers and men were killed, wounded and made prisoners, leaving only about one hundred and twenty-five men in the regiment for duty.

On the next day General A. S. Smith's Corps came up and at Pleasant Hill another battle was fought ending in the complete defeat of the rebels. The regiment remained with General Banks throughout its march down Red river, and until he reached the Mississippi. Here it was ordered into camp at Baton Rouge until the first of August. On that day it was ordered to march up the river to the mouth of the Mississippi, and was transported to Dauphin's Island under the command of General Gordon Granger. Here it remained in the fields of Lake Charles and Morgan, and then returned to Morganza Bend on the Mississippi. In October, regiment ordered to New Orleans for pro-

test duty, and remained there until the first part of March, 1865, when it was assigned to the Third Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps and transported to Mobile Point, where it joined General Canby's army for the capture of Mobile. General Granger collected his Thirteenth Corps at this point, and during the month of March moved up the peninsula towards Spanish Fort. The regiment was with General Canby's army during the entire siege and the capture of Spanish Fort, Blakely and Mobile, and was under its fire during the entire time.

The day following their entry into Mobile, the third division in which the Seventy-seventh was ordered, crossed the river at the Tombigbee river in search of General Dick Taylor's army. It proceeded up the river about sixty miles when it was reached by the rebel forces through the country having surrendered.

Remained in camp in Mobile until July 10, 1865, at which time it was mustered out of service, and sent to Springfield, Illinois, for final payment and discharge, where it arrived July 23, 1865.

The Seventy-seventh Illinois during its term of service was engaged in sixteen battles and sieges, and in every one of them carried itself with honor and credit to the State.

Colonels.

Charles Ballance, com. Aug. 18, '62, res.

David P. Grier, com. Sept. 12, '62, trans. as consul.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Lysander R. Webb, com. Sept. 3, '62 kild. in battle April 8, '64.

Major.

Memoir V. Hotchkiss, com. Sept. 3, '62, res. Feb. 2, '64.

Adjutant.

John Hough, com. Sept. 6, '62, pro. by President A. A. G. on staff of Gen. A. J. Smith.

Quartermaster.

David McKinney, com. Sept. 13, '62, trans. as consul.

Chaplain.

William G. Pierce, com. Sept. 2, '62.

Sergeant Major.

Hotchkiss Walter B. e. Aug. 12, '62, disd. Sept. 22, '64, disab.

Q. M. Sergeant.

Comd Geo. W. e. Aug. 14, '64, pro. 2d Lieut. co. I.

Commissionary Sergeants.

Wakefield Nathan R. e. Aug. 9, '64, trans. to co. C Dec. 21, '64.

Bennett William H. e. Aug. 12, '64, disd. July 10, '65.

Principal Musicians.

Allen Daniel B. e. Aug. 12, '64, disd. July 15, '65, disab.

Carroll John W. e. Aug. 7, '64, m. o. July 10, '65.

Wiley Lemon H. e. Aug. 15, '64, m. o. July 10, '65.

COMPANY A.

Sergeants.

Hotchkiss Walter B. e. Aug. 12, '62, pro. sergt. maj.

Campbell John F. e. Aug. 7, '62, kild. at Vicksburg May 22, '63.

Corporals.

Rugg Arthur H. e. Aug. 12, '62, disd. Dec. 18, '63, as sergt.

Fuham W. D. e. Aug. 14, '64, disd. Dec. 17, '63, for pro. I. S.

Privates.

Abraham Andrew J. e. Aug. 15, '62, died at Tyler, Tex. Dec. 14, '64, while prisoner of war.

Ash Francis W. e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.

Devellish James H. e. Aug. 15, '62, kild. at Mansfield, La. April 8, '64.

Devellish Samuel S. e. Aug. 15, '62, kild. at Mansfield, La. April 8, '64.

Edwards J. e. Aug. 12, '62, died at Memphis, Sept. 3, '63.

Fry Benjamin, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. May 18, '65.

Holler Conrad, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 17, '65.

Hurd Charles T. e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 17, '65.

Kroson Cyrus A. e. Aug. 12, '62, trans. to V. R. C. July 7, '64.

Kroson Washington, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 17, '65.

R. e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. July 10, '65, as corp.

Russell Luther G. e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 17, '65, as corp.

Summers Fred, e. Aug. 11, '62, disd. Aug. 11, '64, disab.

Stone Lester T. e. Aug. 15, '62, trans. Signal Corps, Oct. 1, '63.

Sturgeon William, e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. June 15, '63, disab.

Triche Daniel B. e. Aug. 11, '62, died Jan. 12, '63, wounds.

Varley J. e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. July 10, '65, as corp.

White Mason M. e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 17, '65.

Wilson Henry, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 17, '65, as sergt.

Wilson John R. e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. July 10, '65, disab.

Wilson Samuel R. e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. May 12, '64, to accept promotion in colored troops.

Recruits.

Babcock William H. e. Dec. 30, '63, disd. March 23, '64, disab.

Reed Henry, e. Jan. 7, '64, trans. to 130th Ill. Inf. as recd.

Chadler Daniel R. e. Dec. 26, '63, trans. to 130th Ill. Inf. as recd.

Chadler James H. e. Dec. 26, '63, trans. to 130th Ill. Inf. as recd.

Devores James, e. Dec. 30, '63, disd. July 10, '65, disab.

Cook Carlus J. e. Dec. 13, '63, trans. to 130th Ill. Inf. as recd.

Downard Benj. F. e. Jan. 4, '64, trans. to 130th Ill. Inf. as recd.

Russell Joseph E. Jan. 4, '64, trans. to 150th Ill. Inf. as revd.
 Russell Andrew J. e. Nov. 23, '64, trans. to 130th Ill. Inf. as
 priv.
 Tyson Thomas e. Jan. 5, '64, trans. to 100th Ill. Inf. as revd.
 Maynard James J. Dec. 29, '63, trans. to 100th Ill. Inf. as revd.
 Smith James e. Jan. 5, '64, trans. to 100th Ill. Inf. as revd.
 Smith George W. e. Jan. 11, '64.

COMPANY B.

Captain.

Joe K. Stevenson, com. Jan. 16, '63, m. o. Jan. 13, '65.

Lieutenants.

First, Charles C. Tracy, com. Jan. 16, '63, m. o. as commd.
 Second, Joe K. Stevenson, com. Jan. 16, '63, promoted.

Privates.

Blacksen William W. e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Fisher Elias, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Feb. 18, '63.
 Stovall John H. e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. as commd. master ser.
 Trench Charles C. e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. as first lieut.

Recruits.

McIntosh Henry S. e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. Young's Regt. Mar. 4, '63.
 Murden Altona P. e. Mar. 14, '65, trans. to 130 Ill. Inf. as rev.

COMPANY C.

Lieutenants.

First, Wm. A. Wassel, com. Sept. 2, '62, resigned Mar. 17, '63.

Sergeants.

Hornbaker John S. e. Aug. 9, '62, died Aug. 28, '63, wounds.

Corporals.

Shepherd Albert e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Sewell John, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. July 10, '65, com. 2d lieut. but
 not.
 Taylor Thomas S. e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.

Wagoner.

Moses Charles, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.

Privates.

Bennett Robert, e. Aug. 14, '62, died at Yorktown May 22, '63.
 Bennett William N. e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. July 10, '65, as corp.
 Bragg James H. e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Campbell John, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Jan. 16, '64, wounds.
 Craft James e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. as priv. '63.
 Hall Edward, e. Aug. 11, '62, died at Memphis Dec. 23, '62.
 Lindsay James A. e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Mcracken James H. e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 McArthur Philip H. e. Aug. 9, '62, died Jan. 10, '63, disab.
 Pitcher Benjamin e. Aug. 19, '62, died April 3, '63, disab.
 Robinson J. A. e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Pinkerton William M. e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Wallace Edward, e. Aug. 11, '62, died Jan. 26, '63.
 Wiley John P. e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. July 10, '65, as 1st. sergt. com.
 as capt. but not mustered.
 Woodburn Geo. M. e. Aug. 21, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Hake Frederick W. e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 15, '65.
 Stockton David B. e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.

Recruits.

Barney Tompkin C. e. Nov. 16, '63, trans. 130th Ills. Inf. as revd.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Erwin Steven, com. Sept. 2, '62, m. o. as commd.

Lieutenants.

First, Samuel J. Smith, com. Sept. 2, '62, trans. as commd.
 Second, James H. Sweeney, com. Sept. 2, '62, died March 28, '63.
 Second, Henry L. Bushnell, com. March 28, '63, trans. as commd.

Sergeants.

First, Dawson William, e. Aug. 5, '62, died at Memphis Dec. 21, '62.
 Miles George B. e. Aug. 14, '62, died April 10, '63, disab.
 Brooks William J. e. Aug. 9, '62, died at Quincy, Ill. Jan. 8, '64.
 Slough Henry E. e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 17, '65.
 Parr James, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. July 10, '65, com. as 2d Lieut.
 but not mustered.

Corporals.

Bushnell Henry L. e. Aug. 9, '62, pro. 1st sergt. then 2d Lieut.
 Richardson Erasmus D. e. Aug. 14, '62, died Sept. 4, '63, as pri.
 Morris Wilson G. e. Aug. 5, '62, deserv. Rpt. 19, '62.
 Robins Benjamin F. e. Aug. 14, '62, died at Savannah, Ga. pris.
 of war.
 Hason J. e. Aug. 9, '62, died Jan. 10, '63, as priv.
 Dunlap Andrew J. e. Aug. 4, '62, died at Jefferson hks. Feb. 28, '63.
 Smith, recruit, e. Jan. 22, '62, died May 21, '62, of wounds.
 Paff Henry, e. Aug. 14, '62, committed suicide July 11, '63.

Musicians.

Allen Daniel H. e. Aug. 12, '62, pro. to principal musician.
 Carroll John W. e. Aug. 7, '62, pro. to musician.

Wagoner.

Hench Louis Z. e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.

Privates.

Adams Henry e. Aug. 13, '62, died Jan. 13, '63, disab.
 Adams Joseph, e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Brooks Henry e. Aug. 13, '62, died Feb. 28, '63.
 Bunting Samuel G. e. Aug. 12, '62, died Jan. 7, '63.
 Bowers James e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Berrings James, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Bowers Simon P. e. Aug. 4, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Boyd George H. e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Carter Charles W. e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. to co. F Oct. 1, '62.
 Collins John, e. Aug. 15, '61, died at Milliken's Bend, La. May.

Conner John, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Conner Leonard W. e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Conner Francis W. e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Conner Isaac S. e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Dawson Joseph N. e. Aug. 4, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Deane John e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Evans James e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Evans Francis W. e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Evans John S. e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Evans Samuel W. e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Fulton Joseph, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 17, '65.
 Gitting Frederick, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 17, '65.
 Goodman Philip, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Feb. '63, disab.
 Hoffman Gustavus, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 17, '65.
 Hornbaker John S. e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. June 17, '65.
 Hougham Joseph, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Koster Alexander e. Aug. 9, '62, died at Memphis Aug. 11, '63.
 Lederman Joseph, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Loughman John B. e. Aug. 8, '62, died Oct. 19, '64, as sergt. disab.
 McStravie James, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Dec. 19, '63.
 Metcalf William H. e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 McGee Ashford H. e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. July 10, '65, as sergt.
 Munkle Joseph, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 17, '65.
 Mills Joseph T. e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 McMillon Francis M. e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 McIntyre John H. e. Aug. 11, '62, died at Ark Post Jan. 11, '63.
 Nixon Thomas J. e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Nash Le Roy, e. Aug. 5, '62, died Jan. 29, '63, disab.
 Parr Henry e. Aug. 14, '62, died at Yorktown May 19, '63.
 Pierce Charles, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. as priv. Oct. 1, '62.
 Perry Samuel, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Rathburn Samuel A. e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Reeves Ana B. e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Ratcliff Richard W. e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Ruse Solomon, e. Aug. 11, '62, deserv. July 12, '64.
 Randle Thomas J. e. Aug. 14, '62, died Jan. 16, '63, disab.
 Smith John W. e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Smith Ots B. e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Smith John W. e. Aug. 6, '62, died Jan. 19, '63, wounds.
 Smith Joseph A. e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. May 30, '65.
 Stevenson Cosmer A. e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Sumner Robert W. e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 17, '65.
 Sweet James M. e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Sutton Albert, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Shipley Smith E. e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Thurston Cheney W. e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 17, '65.
 Vinson Daniel R. e. Aug. 7, '62, trans. V. R. C.
 Wood John W. e. Aug. 9, '62, died Oct. 1, '63, disab.

Privates.

White Thomas, e. Aug. 14, '62, deserv. Jan. 1, '64.
 White Leonard T. e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 17, '65, as sergt.
 Wykes David T. e. Aug. 15, '62, died Louisville, Ky. Nov. 1, '62.
 Watson James, e. Aug. 21, '62, died Jan. 28, '63, disab.

Recruits.

Habecker James W. e. Feb. 24, '64, trans. 130th Ill. Inf. as revd.
 Hougham John e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 10, '65.
 Hayes Wm. H. e. Aug. 13, '62, trans. 130th Ill. Inf. as revd.
 Jenkins Newton, e. Feb. 24, '63, trans. 130th Ill. Inf. as revd.
 Sargent Henry, e. Feb. 24, '63, trans. 130th Ill. Inf. as revd.

COMPANY F.

Captain.

William W. Crandall, com. Sept. 2, '62, hon. died. May 17, '64.

Sergeants.

Woodcock Oliver F. e. Aug. 32, '62, died May 12, '64.
 Conklin Endreus M. e. Aug. 32, '62, died Aug. 29, '64, disab.

Corporals.

Hamrick Lewis, e. Aug. 32, '62, m. o. June 17, '65, as sergt.
 Slith James, e. Aug. 32, '62, deserv. Jan. 18, '63.

Musicians.

Graham Mitchell, e. Aug. 32, '62, died July 1, '64.

Privates.

Bolander Frederick, e. Aug. 32, '62, died at Ark Post Jan. 13/63.

Buckman Joseph, e. Aug. 22, '62, m.o. July 17, '65.
 Brown Clister, e. Aug. 22, '62, disd. Sept. 30, '62, minor.
 Bush John O. e. Aug. 22, '62, trans. to C. Oct. 1, '62.
 Beach Hugh I. e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. March 12, '64.
 Crosson Jesse, e. Aug. 22, '62, m.o. June 17, '65.
 Cook John, e. Aug. 22, '62, trans. to C. Oct. 1, '62.
 Carlgren Michael, e. Aug. 22, '62, disd. Oct. 10, '62.
 Doran John, e. Aug. 10, '62, disd. Oct. 10, '62.
 Ewing Thomas J. e. Aug. 22, '62, disd. April 6, '63, disab.
 McMiller A. e. Aug. 22, '62, disd. Sept. 20, '62.
 Mitchell Allen T. e. Aug. 22, '62, m.o. June 17, '65.
 Norman George, e. Aug. 22, '62, m.o. July 17, '65.
 Storr John, e. Aug. 22, '62, m.o. June 17, '65.
 Shipley Peter W. e. Aug. 22, '62, m.o. July 17, '65.
 Stone Monteville, e. Aug. 22, '62, m.o. July 17, '65.
 Waller Henry, e. Aug. 22, '62, disd. Memphis Jan. 6, '63.
 Wright William E. e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. to C. Oct. 1, '62.
 White Henry, e. Aug. 22, '62, disd. Feb. 1, '63.
 Wiley William, e. Aug. 5, '62, trans. to C. Oct. 1, '62.

CAPTAIN.

John D. Rouse, com. Sept. 2, '72, trans. as consul.

Lieutenants.

First, Chas. Island, com. Sept. 2, '62, res. March 19, '63.
 First, Henry J. Wyman, com. March 1, '63, trans. as consul.
 Second, Hiram M. Barney, com. March 26, '63, res. Sept. 23, '64.

Sergeants.

First, Barney Hiram, e. July 22, '62, pro. to 2d Lieut.
 Lynbee John, e. Aug. 5, '62, disd. at Quincy, Ill. '64.
 Wyman Henry, e. Aug. 5, '62, pro. 1st Lieut.
 Bart Edward, e. Aug. 3, '62, disd. Feb. 21, '63, disab.
 Miller William W. e. Aug. 14, '62, 1st sergt. kld. at Sabine Cross Roads, La. April 8, '64.

Corporals.

Hney William G. e. Aug. 9, '62, m.o. July 10, '65, as sergt.
 Smart Hugh, e. Aug. 7, '62, died at St. Louis Feb. 20, '63, wounds.
 Nightingale Joseph S. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. March 31, '65.
 Martindale Timothy, e. Aug. 5, '62, disd. at Pembroke, N. Y. Aug. 31, '63.
 Cook Stephen J. e. Aug. 5, '62, m.o. June 17, '65.
 Curran John and Jas. B. e. Aug. 8, '62, disd. Feb. '63.
 Beckett Thomas W. e. Aug. 7, '62, sergt. died Feb. 28, '65.
 Petres Fitz Boney, e. Aug. 13, '62, kld. at Vicksburg May 22, '63.

Musicians.

Andrews Wesley R. e. Aug. 12, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Robert Cooper, e. Aug. 21, '62, died at St. Louis Feb. 26, '63.

Privates.

Aten Adrian R. e. Aug. 13, '62, m.o. July 10, '65, as sergt.
 Aldrich Delos, e. Aug. 12, '62, m.o. Aug. 22, '63, accidental wounds.
 Bailey Jacob, e. Aug. 6, '62, kld. at Vicksburg May 22, '63.
 Bedford Franklin, e. Aug. 7, '62, m.o. July 10, '65, as sergt.
 Beck Daniel, e. Aug. 11, '62, m.o. June 17, '65.
 Burr Moses, e. Aug. 13, '62, m.o. July 10, '65, as sergt. com. to Capt. but not mustered.
 Barnes Henry, e. Aug. 13, '62, died at home.
 Burnell Eleazar, e. Aug. 14, '62, kld. at Ark. Post June 11, '63.
 Brassfield Henry C. e. Aug. 15, '62, kld. at Vicksburg May 22, '63.
 Barnett David, e. Aug. 18, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Barnett William, e. Aug. 20, '62, disd. May 22, '63, disab.
 Curran William, e. Aug. 5, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Campbell David O. e. Aug. 15, '62, died at home Oct. 3, '62.
 Campbell Charles L. e. Aug. 8, '62, disd. Sept. '62, disab.
 Campbell Samuel W. e. Aug. 8, '62, died at home Oct. 2, '62.
 Camp Joseph J. e. Aug. 8, '62, disd. March 8, '63, disab.
 Cady Henry P. e. Aug. 11, '62, disd. Jan. 2, '63.
 Carr Charles W. e. Aug. 15, '62, died at Young's Pt. La. March 8, '63.
 Darby Russell, e. Aug. 8, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Doby Hiram B. e. Aug. 13, '62, disd. Jan. 31, '63.
 Davidson John, e. Aug. 15, '62, died at St. Louis Dec. 26, '65.
 Dustin Austin M. e. Aug. 22, '62, kld. at Sabine Cross Roads April 8, '64.
 Dunham Francis O. e. Aug. 22, '62, kld. at Sabine Cross Roads April 8, '64.
 Eaton William, e. Aug. 14, '62, died at Young's Pt. La. Feb. 4, '63.
 Fisher Moses, e. Aug. 7, '62, disd. April 5, '65, disab.
 Flemming James, e. Aug. 12, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Flower Fayette, e. Aug. 11, '62, disd. Nov. 3, '62.
 Gilbert Erasmus, e. Aug. 11, '62, disd. for res. received at Vicksburg.
 Gillis James, e. Aug. 14, '62, died at Keokuk, Iowa.
 Hanna William H. e. Aug. 13, '62, disd. June 29, '63.
 Hart David, e. Aug. 12, '62, died May 22, '63, disab.
 Hackenberg Jacob, e. Aug. 12, '62, m.o. June 17, '65.
 Halsey Thomas, e. Aug. 12, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Jones Romeo W. e. Aug. 8, '62, disd. June 29, '63.
 Johnson Frederick R. e. Aug. 12, '62, died at Memphis Feb. 19, '63.
 Lawson William, e. Aug. 5, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Lamberson Wm. M. e. Aug. 12, '62, died at Louisville Dec. 2, '62.
 Langhlin Hesp W. e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. in face of the enemy.
 Mantall John A. e. Aug. 8, '62, died at Keokuk, Iowa, Jan. 31, '64.

Moore Henry P. e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. to 2d Ill. cav. Feb. '65.
 McComb William, e. Aug. 10, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Onslow William, e. Aug. 18, '62, disd. Dec. 21, '63, wds.
 Purcell Jesse J. e. Aug. 9, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Robison Gaylord, e. Aug. 11, '62, m.o. June 17, '65.
 Rogers Joseph, e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. Dec. 12, '62, disab.
 Swan John, e. Aug. 5, '62, died at St. Louis.
 Shults Daniel W. e. Aug. 12, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Shull Joseph, e. Aug. 12, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Shull John, e. Aug. 12, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Shull Daniel, e. Aug. 12, '62, died at Milliken's Bend, La. May 12, '63.
 Slocum Joseph W. e. Aug. 12, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Stanton Franklin, e. Aug. 13, '62, m.o. June 17, '65.
 Smith Francis, e. Aug. 21, '62, died at decrtd. Dec. 12, '63.
 Stockwell Cyrus H. e. Aug. 15, '62, died at New Orleans, June, '64, wds.
 Tanner Joseph, e. Aug. 13, '62, m.o. July 10, '65, as sergt.
 Ward John M. e. Aug. 5, '62, disd. Oct. 27, '63.
 Wilson Washington, e. Aug. 12, '62, disd. April 7, '63, disab.

Recruits.

Bolen Michael, e. Feb. 20, '64, trans. to 130th Ills. Inf. as recruit.
 Clough Cassius M. e. Jan. 27, '64, trans. to 130th Ills. Inf. as recruit.
 Clough Caleb G. e. Jan. 27, '64, trans. to 130th Ills. Inf. as recruit.
 Griswold Francis W. m.o. July 10, '65, as sergt.
 Hunter Benjamin G. e. Nov. 5, '63, died Baton Rouge, June, '64.
 Hunter Joseph, e. Nov. 11, '63, died at home, Dec. 27, '64.
 Huffman George W. e. Jan. 27, '64, trans. to 130th Ills. Inf. as recruit.
 Williams Benjamin F. e. Jan. 18, '64, trans. to 130th Ills. Inf. as recruit.

CAPTAIN H.

Recruit.

Klickerbocker Jos. H. e. Jan. 25, '64, m.o. May 25, '65.

CAPTAIN I.

Captain.

Wayne O'Donald, com. Sept. 2, '62, m.o. at consolidation.

Lieutenants.

First, Silas W. Wagoner, com. Sept. 2, '62, res. March 17, '62.
 First, John H. Eno, com. March 17, '63, res. June 22, '63.
 First, Geo. W. Cone, com. March 23, '63, not mustered, hon. disd. as second lieutenant, Nov. 30, '63.
 Second, John H. Eno, com. Sept. 2, '62, pro.
 Second, Geo. W. Cone, com. March 17, '63, pro.

Sergeants.

Eno Imlo L. e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. March 12, '63, disab.
 Cone George W. Aug. 14, '62, pro. to Q. M. sergt.
 Lucas George L. e. Aug. 14, '62, died Capt. Girardeau, June 25, '65.
 Briggs Robert J. e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. July 10, '62, com. Capt. but not mustered.

Corporals.

Bartholomew Edwd. F. e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. Feb. 1, '63, disab.
 Rathbone Rufus, e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. June 17, '65.
 Plowman Eli H. e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. June 17, '65.
 Lee Joseph M. e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. July 10, '65, as private.
 Riggs John T. e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. Dec. 24, '62, disab.
 Willis John, e. Aug. 14, '62, absent, sick at m.o. of Regt.
 McMullen John, e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Reed Alfred B. e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.

Musicians.

Baker Jasper S. e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. Jan. 11, '63, disab.
 Snyder Jacob H. e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Wagoner.
 Elsworth Alonzo G. e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. Feb. 21, '65, disab.

Privates.

Aten Austin C. e. Aug. 18, '62, m.o. July 10, '65, as sergt. com. as second lieutenant, but not mustered.
 Revans Lewis J. Aug. 22, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Reilly John, e. Aug. 24, '62, disd. May 15, '63, disab.
 Bentley William H. e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. July 10, '65, as private.
 Brown Isaac, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. June 17, '65.
 Riggs John T. e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. Dec. 24, '62, disab.
 Clark John H. e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. March 2, '63, disab.
 Cook Asa A. e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. June 17, '65.
 Cadwell James D. e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Cowley Richard, e. Aug. 22, '62, m.o. June 17, '65.
 Darnell George, e. Aug. 14, '62, died at Peoria, Ills. Sept. 28, '62.
 Fisher Isaac, e. Aug. 15, '62, died at Milliken's Bend, May 2, '63.
 Fisher George, e. Aug. 14, '62, died at Memphis.
 Fox Joel J. e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. Feb. 4, '63, disab.
 Fox Hiram B. e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. June 17, '65.
 Furcison William H. e. Aug. 11, '62, absent, sick at m.o. Regt.
 Gibbs Ichabod O. e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. Oct. 29, '62, disab.
 Gaud Lemuel, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Hyne John, e. Aug. 15, '62, kld. at Vicksburg May 22, '63.
 Humphrey Eli, e. Aug. 14, '62, kld. at Milliken's Bend, April 27, '63.
 Huffman Joseph, e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. July 10, '65, disab.
 Higbee Homer H. e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Hand Burnett, e. Aug. 14, '62, died June 18, '63.
 Horner Reuel M. S. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.
 Jacobs Thomas F. e. Aug. 14, '62, dropped as deserter Sept. 3, '64.

Quartermaster.

David McKinney, com. Sept. 12, '62, pro. A. Q. M.

COMPANY E.**Captain.**

Edwin Stevens, com. Sept. 2, '62, pro. Major.

Lieutenant.

First, Samuel J. Smith, com. Sept. 2, '62, m.o. July 10, '65.

Lieutenant.

Second, Henry L. Bushnell, com. March 28, '63, hon. disd. June 2, '65.

COMPANY G.**Captain.**

John D. Rouse, com. Sept. 2, '62, trans. to 130th reg.

Lieutenant.

First, Henry J. Wyman, com. March 1, '63, m.o.

COMPANY K.**Lieutenant.**

Second, Marcus O. Harkness, com. Oct. 21, '62, hon. disd. June 15, '65.

82d Infantry.**Assistant Surgeon.**

First, Emil Brendil, com. Aug. 20, '62, res. May 21, '63.

COMPANY B.**Lieutenant.**

First, Charles Lanzendorfer, com. March 12, '63, res. April 22, '63, pro. from 2d Lieut.

COMPANY D.**Captain.**

Rudolph Mueller, com. Oct. 7, '63, m.o. June 9, '65.

COMPANY E.**Lieutenant.**

First, Rudolph Mueller, com. Sept. 26, '62, pro. capt. co. D.

Corporals.Zimmermann John, e. Aug. 9, '62, desrd. Nov. 7, '62.
Schwabe Joseph, e. Aug. 11, '62, m.o. May 31, '65, wounds.
Winter Sebastian, e. Aug. 13, '62, desrd. July 10, '63.**Privates.**Barth Jacob, e. Aug. 12, '62, disd. Feb. 15, '64.
Borkhauser Theodore, e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. Inv. Corps, Jan. 15, '64.
Beveche Anton, e. Aug. 11, '62, kid. Goldsboro, N. C. March 25, '65.
Dreng Henry, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Fair Bay, N. Nov. 30, '62.
Diefenbach John, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. June 9, '65, as corpl.
Geiger Joseph, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrd. Sept. 28, '63.
Geliser John, e. Aug. 12, '62, m.o. June 9, '65, as musician.
Gingerich Christian, e. Aug. 5, '62, m.o. June 9, '65.
Georges Peter, e. Aug. 9, '62, abs. wd. at m.o. of regt.
Kessier Francis J., e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. Inv. Corps, July 3, '63.
Leuke Ferdinand, e. Aug. 8, '62, abs. sick at m.o. of regt.
May Christian, e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. Sept. 8, '63, wounds.
Moorsberger —, e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. June 9, '65, as corpl.
Munighoff Theodore, e. Aug. 13, '62, m.o. June 9, '65, as corpl.
Nagy Nicholas, e. Aug. 15, '62, died Whiteside, Tenn. May 1, '64.
Nagle Charles, e. Aug. 13, '62, disd. Oct. 31, '64, disab.
Odenwalder John, e. Aug. 13, '62, disd. April 1, '64, disab.
Pauly Frederick, e. Aug. 9, '62, kid. at Chancellerville, Va. May 2, '65.
Ritzhaller Michael, e. July 24, '62, m.o. June 9, '65.
Schalkoph Joseph, e. Aug. 15, '62, kid. at Chancellerville, Va. May 2, '65.
Schoener William, e. Aug. 15, '62, died at Brooks Sta. Va. June 4, '65, wounds.
Seitler Adolf, e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. July 28, '64, disab.
Simmenmacher Adam, e. Aug. 6, '62, disd. June 9, '63, disab.
Stawitzky Thomas, e. Aug. 4, '62, abs. wd. at m.o. of regt.
Walker Conrad, e. Aug. 1, '62, disd. June 12, '63, disab.
Wall Nicholas, e. Aug. 4, '62, kid. at Peach Tree Creek, Ga. July 20, '64.
Wetschell John, e. Aug. 14, '62, desrd. July 4, '63.
Zimmerman Andrew, e. Aug. 15, '62, trans. to V.R.C. April 24, '65.**COMPANY G.****Musician.**

Werth Theodore, e. Aug. 2, '62, trans. to co. K Oct. 24, '62.

COMPANY H.**Privates.**

Knauff Georg, e. Aug. 7, '62, trans. to co. K Nov. 2, '62.

COMPANY K.**Privates.**Blank Victor, e. Aug. 5, '62, m.o. June 9, '65.
Bischoff Ferdinand, e. July 28, '62, disd. March 27, '63, disab.
Kuhn Frederick, e. Aug. 13, '62, desrd. Oct. 25, '62.
Kohler Morand, e. Aug. 18, '62, m.o. June 9, '65.**83d Infantry.****COMPANY I.****Recruit.**

Brown James W. e. March 22, '65, trans. to co. I 1st Ill. Inf.

Unassigned Recruit.

Higgins Patrick, e. Feb. 6, '65, rejected by Board.

85th Infantry.**HISTORY.**

The 85th Illinois Infantry Volunteers was organized at Peoria, Ill., in August, 1862, by Col. Robert S. Moore, and mustered into service August 27, 1862.

Ordered to Louisville, Ky., September 6, 1862, and assigned to 86th brigade, 11th division, 3d army corps, Col. D. McCook commanding brigade, Brig. Gen. P. H. Sheridan commanding division and Major Gen. Gilbert commanding corps.

The 85th marched in part out of the city under General Bragg October 1, 1862, and was engaged in the battle of Champion Hills at Perryville, Ky., October 4th, and moved with the army to Nashville, Tenn., arriving November 7, 1862.

Regiment mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., June 11, 1865, where they received final payment and discharge.

COMPANY A.**Private.**

Harrison William C. e. Aug. 10, '63, trans. inv. corps Nov. 12, '63.

COMPANY C.**Recruit.**

Dunn Joseph, e. Sept. 1, '62, kid. at Buzzard's Roost Gap, Ga. Feb. 25, '64.

COMPANY F.**Corporals.**O'Brien John, e. June 16, '62, m.o. June 5, '65, as sergt.
Deford George, e. June 21, '62, drowned Oct. 19, '63.**Privates.**Hamilton Reuben, e. June 2, '62, m.o. June 5, '65.
Hamilton David, e. June 21, '62, kid. at Jonesboro, Ga. Sept. 1, '64.
Jones Ed. e. June 21, '62, desrd. Dec. 13, '62.
Landers Maurice, e. June 21, '63, died July 19, '64, wounds.
Quinlan William, e. June 21, '62, disd. May 21, '63.
Wrestnour Fitzhugh, e. June 16, '62, trans. to inv. cor. Apr. 1, '65.**Recruit.**

Greteron John, e.

COMPANY K.**Privates.**Burr Nelson, e. Aug. 15, '62, trans. inv. corps Sept. 1, '63.
Kelso James A. e. Aug. 15, '62, trans. inv. corps Sept. 1, '63.**86th Infantry.****HISTORY.**

The 86th Illinois Infantry Volunteers was organized at Peoria, Ill., in August, 1862, by Col. David D. Irons, and mustered in August 27th.

Moved for Louisville and camped at Jo Holt, on the Indiana side, September 10, 1862. Was assigned to 36th brigade, Col. D. McCook, with 33d Ohio, 34th San. Illinois and 125th Illinois, 11th division, Brig. Gen. P. H. Sheridan commanding.

Marched from camp October 1st, and on the 8th was engaged in the battle of Perryville. Lost one killed and fourteen wounded. Moved thence to Crab Orchard and to Nashville, arriving November 7th. Soon after moved to Mill Creek. Returned to Nashville December 10th. Moved to Brentwood April 8, 1863. Returned to Nashville June 3d. On the 30th moved to Murfreesboro. Returned July 19th. Marched August 20th via Franklin and Columbia to Huntsville, Ala., and on the 4th of September marched to Chattanooga. The 86th was here assigned to the Reserve corps under Major Gen. Gordon Granger.

Engaged in the battle of Chickamauga September 19th, 20th and 21st.

Brigade assigned to 2d division, 14th army corps. Moved into Lookout Valley October 29th. In the night of November 23d crossed the river on a pontoon and camped at the foot of Missionary Ridge. Pursued the enemy on the 26th to Ringold

Corporals.

Elliott Leonard R. e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as sergt.
 Davis George R. e. Aug. 8, '62, sergt. kld. at Rome, Ga. May 27, '64.
 Jones Robert M. e. Aug. 13, '62, disd. March 17, '63, as sergt.
 Cobb Thomas e. Aug. 12, '62, private, died at Dalton, June 25, '64, wounds.
 Treble William e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as private.
 McKenney Alfred M. e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as sergt. wd.
 Decker John e. Aug. 9, '62, died at Lebanon, Ky. March 1, '63.
 Moore Isaac H. e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. Jan. 28, '63.

Musicians.

Luther Frank G. e. Aug. 14, '62, kld. at Peach Tree Creek, Ga. July 19, '64.
 McCarty Richard, e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as private.

Wagoner.

Johnson Daniel W. e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Privates.

Anderson David H. e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Arnold William B. e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. Jan. 23, '63, to e. in Miss. Marine Brigade.
 Bickford Leonard B. e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as sergt.
 Bohanan James W. e. Aug. 11, '63, m. o. July 22, '65, as corpl. was pris.
 Boschwitz William E. e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. Jan. 28, '63.
 Bauman Reinhart, e. Aug. 11, '62, died at Nashville, Tenn. July 3, '63.
 Beal George e. Aug. 11, '62, died at Nashville, Nov. 29, '62.
 Bennett William e. July 21, '62, trans. to co. H.
 Crane Asa F. e. Aug. 13, '62, kld. at Rome, Ga. May 17, '64.
 Conrad Ezra K. e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as sergt.
 Conrad Elias H. e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Cobb Daniel, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as corpl.
 Craner Arthur, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Gallatin, Tenn. Dec. 27, '62.
 Champ Victor K. e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. Jan. 31, '62, to enlist in the Miss. marine brigade.
 Dumelf William e. Aug. 11, '62, died Nashville, Aug. 8, '64, wds.
 Dilaplane John W. e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Dailey Henry e. July 30, '62, trans. to co. H.
 Frank Jesse, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, wd.
 Greenhaigh Richard W. e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, twice wd.
 Gregory John F. e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Graham Abram S. e. Aug. 8, '62, died Nashville, Feb. 24, '63.
 Graham William, e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. Feb. 18, '65, as corpl. wd.
 Hart John W. e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as corpl.
 Hartman Henry e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Hartman Christopher, e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, wd.
 Kingston Perry, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Kennedy William S. e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as corpl.
 Krouse Martin, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Krouse John, e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. to Eng. Corps, July 29, '64.
 King John, e. Aug. 9, '62, disd. Feb. 24, '63.
 Kribbier John, e. Aug. 13, '62, kld. Kenesaw Mt. June 27, '64.
 Kimsey Joel L. e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as corpl.
 Love Samuel D. e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as corpl.
 Lebaugh D. e. Aug. 11, '62, disd. March 30, '63, as sergt.
 Long Thomas M. e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Lott Abraham, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 13, '65.
 Moore Francis R. e. Aug. 15, '62, kld. Rome, Ga. May 17, '64.
 Nagoe Charles, Aug. 11, '62, pr. to O. M. sergt.
 McCoy Thomas, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as corpl.
 Miller Samuel, e. Aug. 8, '62, trans. to V.R.C. April 20, '64.
 McManus James J. e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, wd.
 Morris James F. e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Miller George e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 McCoy Leroy S. e. Aug. 11, '62, kld. at Peach Tree Creek, Ga. July 19, '64.
 Memeyer William F. e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, wd.
 Palmer Rossdon, e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. Jan. 14, '63.
 Priston Martin, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Port Merritt Royal, e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. Eng. Corps, July 29, '64.
 Richardson William M. e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. March 11, '63.
 Stoffer Alva, e. Aug. 11, '62, disd. Feb. 24, '63.
 Thatcher Jacob B. e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. May 20, '64.
 Taylor Charles E. e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as corpl.
 Taggart Robert, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as corpl.
 Westcott Charlton, e. Aug. 8, '62, died Gallatin, Tenn. Dec. 27, '62.
 Williamson John e. Aug. 8, '62, disd. March 7, '65, wounds.
 Wrigley William E. e. Aug. 8, '62, disd. Jan. 6, '63.
 Westcott Horatio, e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, wd.
 Williamson Joseph, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Wrigley Joseph, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as corpl. wd.
 Wikoff William, e. Aug. 11, '62, corpl. trans. V.R.C. Aug. 20, '63.
 Wilson William E. e. Aug. 15, '62, sergt. died at Nashville, Jan. 1, '63.
 Young William M. e. Aug. 11, '62, disd. March 16, '63.

Recruits.

Fry William F. M. e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Frank Henry e. Dec. 29, '63, trans. to co. G 34th Ill. Inf.
 Hallmeayer Joseph, e. Dec. 29, '63, trans. to co. G 34th Ill. Inf.
 Kemple Charles B. e. Dec. 29, '63, disd. June 17, '65, wounds.
 Preston John R. e. Dec. 29, '63, trans. to co. G 34th Ill. Inf.
 Preston David, e. Feb. 32, '62, trans. to co. G 34th Ill. Inf.
 Walker Benj. F. e. Jan. 2, '62, trans. to co. G 34th Ill. Inf.

COMPANY E.**Captain.**

Frederick A. Woldorf, com. Dec. 26, '62, res. June 18, '63.

Sergeants.

Waldorf Frederick A. e. Aug. 13, '62, pr. to Capt.
 Murray Iram, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Chattanooga July 4, '64, wd.

Privates.

Ghest Ambrose, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Ghaugh John, e. Aug. 13, '62, kld. at Rome, Ga. May 17, '64.
 Mallon James, e. Aug. 13, '62, died at Nashville Dec. 28, '63.
 Sumner Thomas J. e. Aug. 15, m. o. June 6, '65.

Recruits.

Anderson Joseph, e. Jan. 30, '65, trans. to co. K 34th Ill. Inf.
 Bridgroom Julius, e. Jan. 19, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Sumner Anthony W. e. — died at Nashville, Tenn. Feb. 12, '63.
 Smith Benj. F. e. Jan. 19, '64, died Quincy, Ill. Dec. 26, '64, wd.

COMPANY G.**Private.**

Upshaw Thomas J. e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, wd.

Recruits.

Cain David L. e. — trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 18, '63.
 Hindhaugh Philip, e. Jan. 4, '64, trans. to co. C 34th Ill. Inf.
 Saudern Charles, e. Jan. 2, '64, vet. rec. trans. co. C 34th Ill. Inf.

COMPANY H.**Captain.**

John H. Hall, com. Aug. 27, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Lieutenants.

First, Edwin E. Peters, com. Aug. 27, '62, res. July 12, '63.
 Second, Davilla W. Merwin, com. Aug. 27, '62, disd. Nov. 21, '62.
 Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as sergt.
 Second, John H. Henderson, com. June 12, '65, not m., m. o. (as sergt.) June 6, '65.

Sergeants.

Henderson, John H. e. July 8, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as 1st sergt.
 Murdock Mathew, e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as private.
 Adams John C. e. Aug. 4, '62, pr. to quar. sergt.

Corporals.

Keener Wm. T. e. Aug. 8, '62, sergt. trans. V.R.C. June 3, '65, wd.
 Stewart Wm. J. e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as sergt.
 Haley Jonathan, e. Aug. 1, '62, disd. Jan. 19, '63, disab.
 Geerling John T. e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as private.

Musician.

Martin Salem E. e. Aug. 1, '62, disd. April 22, '63, disab.

Wagoner.

Farnsworth George, e. July 19, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Privates.

Anthony Jacob, e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Alger Josiah J. e. Aug. 11, '62, sergt. kld. at Peach Creek, Ga. July 20, '64.
 Buck Wm. e. July 18, '62, disd. March 5, '63, disab.
 Buck William, e. July 18, '62, disd. March 19, '63, disab.
 Bremer John, e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Blackwell Thomas, e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 16, '65, wd.
 Deasmore Robert G. e. July 29, '62, disd. March 30, '63, disab.
 Bunde William, e. July 29, '62, trans. to navy May 6, '64.
 Brings William, e. July 22, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Cain David L. e. July 29, '62, trans. to co. G, Sept. 6, '62, as musician.
 Claver David, e. Aug. 13, '62, disd. Dec. 28, '62, disab.
 Church Andrew G. e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Charles H. Charles, e. Aug. 27, '62, disd. Dec. 28, '62, disab.
 Dolan John, e. July 31, '62, died at Chattanooga Dec. 23, '63.
 Edwards Evan, e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Ewing John W. H. e. Aug. 4, '62, trans. to Eng. corps Jan. 29, '64.
 Flick Edwin, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Foster Robert, e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as corpl. wd.
 Fullerton James, e. Aug. 2, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Fullerton George, e. Aug. 6, '62, trans. to Eng. corps Aug. 4, '64.
 Frazier John W. e. July 31, '62, disd. Apr. 22, '63, disab.
 Faskitt Byron O. e. Aug. 4, '62, died at Chattanooga of wounds received at Buzzard Root, Ga. Feb. 25, '63.
 Faskitt Lyman W. e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, wounded.
 Gasney William, e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as sergt.
 Gashen Schmitt, e. July 19, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Jauey Jacob, e. Aug. 2, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Kellogg Lewis F. e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Kellogg William F. e. July 18, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Keack Daniel C. e. Aug. 2, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, disd. war.
 Kruger Edward H. e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as corpl. wd.
 Kiver Henry J. e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, wd.
 Key William L. e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Mason Richard, e. July 2, '62, disd. Jan. 21, '63, disab.
 Mahan Alexander, e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as corpl.
 McFarland James A. e. July 1, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 McConnell Robert A. e. Aug. 6, '62, died at Gallatin, Tenn. Dec. 20, '62.
 McKone John, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 McMahen Sylvester, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, as sergt.
 McGee Charles, e. Aug. 11, '62, as Co. B.
 Nowlin William W. e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, wd.
 Oburgh Francis V. e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

89th Infantry.**COMPANY A.****Recruits.**

Smith Samuel, e. Aug. 13, '62, m.o. June 13, '65 as corpl.
Crie David R. e. Aug. 13, '62, m.o. June 10, '65 as sergt.

COMPANY G.**Private.**

Baves Adelbert, e. Nov. '63, died Oct. 15, '64, wds.

Recruit.

Hunt James, e. Nov. 28, '63.

93d Infantry.**COMPANY C.****Recruits.**

Corwin Thomas R. e. April 12, '65, trans. to 40th Ill. Inf.
Parsons John, e. Dec. 5, '64, trans. to 40th Ill. Inf.
Parker James, e. April 11, '65, trans. to 40th Ill. Inf.
Ryon John, e. March 31, '65, trans. to 40th Ill. Inf.
Timmons John, e. April 12, '65, trans. to 40th Ill. Inf.

COMPANY K.**Recruit.**

Godfrey Michael, e. March 31, '65, disd. June 10, '65.

Unassigned Recruits.

Baker James, e. April 11, '65.
Cody Patrick, e. April 11, '65.
Clark Thomas J. e. April 11, '65.
Dougherty John, e. March 9, '65.
Flynn Frank, e. March 9, '65.
Farrington George, e. March 29, '65.
Higgins John, e. April 11, '65.
Helfard Thomas, e. March 22, '65.
Jenkins William K. e. March 11, '65.
Mulcahy Patrick, e. April 11, '65.
Morgan James, e. March 11, '65.
O'Brien Patrick, e. March 9, '65.
Powers William, e. March 9, '65.
Welsh James, e. April 11, '65.
Zonowski Louis, e. March 22, '65.

108th Infantry.**Colonel.**

John Warner, com. Aug. 28, '62, dismd. Aug. 13, '63.

Major.

Lyman W. Clark, com. Oct. 26, '64, not mustered, m.o. as Capt. Aug. 5, '65.

Adjutants.

Benj. T. Foster, com. Aug. 23, '62, died at Memphis, Tenn. June 23, '64.
Geo. C. Fursman, com. June 23, '64, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Quartermaster.

Geo. W. Roney, com. Aug. 18, '62, res. March 20, '63.

Sergeant Majors.

McDermott John E. e. Aug. 1, '62, pro. to 2d Lieut. co. G.
Pratt Edward, e. —, m.o. Aug. 5, '65, com. 2d Lieut. but not mustered.

Q. M. Sergeants.

Raney George B. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Jan. 31, '63.
Adams Anson, e. —, reduced to ranks C. G.

Communicable Sergeants.

Dodge John M. e. Aug. 22, '62, disd. March 1, '63 disd.
Hindson George, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Hospital Steward.

Fursman Henry C. e. Sept. 15, '62, pro. to adj.

Principal Musician.

Wham Frederick, e. —, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

COMPANY B.**Privates.**

Cooms Andrew J. e. Aug. 11, '62, died at St. Louis Feb. 4, '63.
Cooms Martin, e. Aug. 11, '62, died Jan. 23, '63.
Crall William H. e. Aug. 14, '62, died at Memphis March 3, '64.
Horton Joseph W. e. Aug. 31, '62, died Jan. 18, '63.
Ingalls William K. e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

COMPANY E.**Captain.**

Sylvester V. Dooley, com. Aug. 26, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Lieutenants.

First, Patrick Moore, com. Aug. 28, '63, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
Second, Thomas Lynch, com. Aug. 28, '62, disd. March 28, '63.
Peter Young, com. Aug. 1, '65, not mustered, m.o. assergt. Aug. 5, '65.

Sergeants.

Young Peter, e. Aug. 17, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65 as 1st-sergt. com. 2d Lieut. but not mustered.
Lynch Patrick, e. Aug. 7, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
Freeman James, e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. April 10, '64 as 1st sergt. disab.
Pitcher Alexander, e. Aug. 13, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Corporals.

Simons George, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrd. Jan. 19, '63.
Lipton John, e. Aug. 12, '62, desrd. Jan. 19, '63.
Dempsey James, e. Aug. 9, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65 as pri.
McCarthy Thomas, e. Aug. 9, '62, desrd. Dec. 19, '62.
Calcott William H. e. Aug. 7, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65 as sergt.
Mangan John, e. Aug. 15, '62, trans. to 47th Ill. Infy.
Hanson John, e. Aug. 12, '62, trans. to invalid co. July 22, '64.
Granstrand Gustavus, e. Aug. 12, '62, desrd. Jan. 12, '62.

Musicians.

Brophy James, e. Aug. 22, '62, desrd. Oct. 1, '62.
Byan James, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrd. Oct. 1, '62.

Wagoner.

Hammond Henry, e. Aug. 9, '62, desrd. Jan. 19, '63.

Privates.

Bradley Robert, e. Aug. 9, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
Brophy John, e. Aug. 11, '62, disd. May 16, '63 disab.
Barnard James, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrd. Aug. 30, '62.
Burke John, e. Aug. 8, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
Carroll Michael, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
Corbet Joseph, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
Crass James, e. Aug. 13, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
Cranson John, e. Aug. 14, '62, desrd. Nov. 28, '62.
Chamblin Elisha, e. Aug. 15, '62, trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.
Crowder John, e. Aug. 13, '62, died at Corinth, Miss. Nov. 8, '63.
Caton William, e. Aug. 22, '62, corpl. trans. to V. R. C. May 31, '63.
Doud George, e. Aug. 9, '62, 1st sergt. died at Milliken's Bend, La. May 31, '63.
Davis Evan, e. Aug. 22, '62, desrd. June 28, '63.
Dodge John, e. Aug. 22, '62, pro. to sergt.
Don Levy Joseph, e. Aug. 22, '62, desrd. Sept. 28, '62.
Driscoll Daniel, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrd. Sept. 25, '62.
Dickerson Frank, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrd. Sept. 25, '62.
Diving Cyrus, e. Aug. 14, '62, desrd. Sept. 28, '62.
Ewing George W. e. Aug. 3, '62, desrd. Sept. 28, '62.
Eads Thomas, e. Aug. 22, '62, disd. Aug. 30, '63 disab.
Fentrop Henry, e. Aug. 22, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65, as corpl.
Fleming Michael, e. Aug. 24, '62, died at Corinth, Miss. Jan. 3, '64.
Flanagan Thomas, e. Aug. 22, '62, supposed desrd. June 10, '65.
Gross Daniel, e. Aug. 22, '62, died at Nashville, Tenn. Nov. 17, '64.
Groatout Jesse, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrd. June 28, '63.
Guppy Samuel, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. July 22, '65, was prisoner.
Gillett John, e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
Graves Isaac, e. Aug. 22, '62, disd. June 6, '63, disab.
Higgins John, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
Hudson George, e. Aug. 15, '62, pro. to corpl. then to comy. sergt.
Hutchinson Samuel, e. Aug. 22, '62, desrd. Sept. 25, '63.
Hogan Bernard, e. Aug. 14, '62, desrd. Sept. 20, '62.
Hugues George, e. Aug. 13, '62, desrd. Oct. 4, '62.
Jones Avelin, e. Aug. 5, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
James John, e. Aug. 16, '62, desrd. Sept. 20, '62.
Jenkins John, e. Aug. 13, '62, desrd. Sept. 20, '62.
Kelley James, e. Aug. 8, '62, desrd. Sept. 20, '62.
Kenny James, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrd. Sept. 20, '62.
Lincoln Thomas, e. Aug. 22, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65, as corpl.
Loomis Michael, e. Aug. 22, '62, trans. I. V. C. Sept. 30, '63.
Loman Thomas, e. Aug. 22, '62, desrd. Oct. 1, '62.
Lockland Michael, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65, as corpl.
Murphy William H. e. Aug. 15, '62, desrd. Sept. 2, '62.
McKone Michael, e. Aug. 13, '62, desrd. March 27, '63.
McComb James, e. Aug. 7, '62, desrd. Sept. 19, '63.
Moore John, e. Aug. 22, '62, desrd. Sept. 15, '62.
McCarthy John, e. Aug. 11, '62, desrd. Dec. 4, '62.
Merry Edward, e. Aug. 22, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
McKnight James, e. Aug. 8, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
Roberts George, e. Aug. 8, '62, m.o. July 22, '65.
Rice George, e. Aug. 16, '62, desrd. Sept. 15, '62.
Simons John, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrd. Oct. 30, '62.
Stately James, e. Aug. 7, '62, desrd. Oct. 1, '62.
Summers John, e. Aug. 12, '62, desrd. Sept. 20, '62.
Smith Edwin, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrd. Sept. 20, '62.
Summers William, e. Aug. 13, '62, desrd. Sept. 20, '62.
Thorp Charles, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
Taylor James, e. Aug. 17, '62, desrd. Sept. 13, '62.
Upton James, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrd. Dec. 1, '62.
Whitty Samuel, e. Aug. 14, '62, died July 23, '63.
Walters Andrew, e. Aug. 22, '62, desrd. Sept. 28, '62.
Walters John, e. Aug. 22, '62, desrd. Sept. 28, '62.
Yon Bartholomew, e. Aug. 22, '62, killed at Spanish Ft. April 7, '65.

COMPANY D.**Privates.**

Gabriel Philip, e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. to co. I.
Hartman William, e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. to co. B.

Kearney, Thomas A. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Pease, Amos, com. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Page, Daniel T. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Sawyer, James, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Recruit.

Greenwell, George, com. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Donnan, John, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Edwards, Henry, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Greenwell, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Hendon, Henry, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Kline, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Kline, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Kline, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Kline, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Kline, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Kline, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Recruit.

Kyle, John, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

COMPANY G.

Captains.

George B. Haggett, com. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Samuel B. Harts, com. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Henry A. Sammers, com. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 John E. McInerney, com. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Lieutenants.

First, Samuel B. Harts, com. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 First, Henry A. Sammers, com. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 First, John E. McInerney, com. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Second, John E. McInerney, com. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Second, John E. McInerney, com. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Second, John E. McInerney, com. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Sergeant.

First, Morris George W. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Angus George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Wynd James H. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Bradshaw, James, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Phillips, John, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Phillips, John, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Corporals.

Williams, Sylvanus H. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Caldwell, William R. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Simons, Arthur, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Lewis, Lewis, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Reader, Clinton V. B. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Mitchell, Lewis, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Moore, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Sharp, Aaron T. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Musicians.

Bartlett, Ephraim, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Mawhery, William C. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Wagoner.

Adams, Anson, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Privates.

Atkinson, Henry, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Borden, George W. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Brodhead, Thomas, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Brown, Henry, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Brown, Henry, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Bradshaw, William, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Bradshaw, William, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Bradshaw, William, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Brown, John H. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Brown, John H. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Brown, John H. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Brown, John H. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Brown, John H. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Brown, John H. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Kearney, Thomas A. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Lewis, Barney, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Lewis, Barney, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Long, Joseph M. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Luma, John, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Larimer, James, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Larimer, James, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Larimer, James, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Larimer, James, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Larimer, James, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Larimer, James, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

O'Brien, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 O'Brien, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 O'Brien, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 O'Brien, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 O'Brien, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 O'Brien, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 O'Brien, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 O'Brien, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 O'Brien, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 O'Brien, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 O'Brien, George, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Recruits.

Aldrich, George, e. March 6, '65, trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.
 Bailey, Henry C. e. March 6, '65, trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.
 Butler, John, e. March 6, '65, trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.
 Fox, Fred, e. March 6, '65, trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.
 Guyer, George, e. March 6, '65, trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.
 Hibbs, Evan, e. March 6, '65, trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.
 John, Joseph, e. March 6, '65, trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.
 Prior, Richard, e. March 6, '65, trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.

COMPANY H.

Kirby, Patrick, e. Sept. 5, '62, desrd. Nov. 19, '62.
 Moran, Michael, e. Sept. 5, '62, desrd. April 6, '64.

COMPANY I.

Captains.

John W. Carroll, com. Aug. 28, '62, desrd. March 28, '63.
 Patrick, Needham, com. March 28, '63, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Lieutenant.

First, Richard, Scholes, com. Aug. 28, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Lieutenants.

Second, Edward, Dwyer, com. Aug. 28, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Edward, Dwyer, com. Aug. 28, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Sergeants.

First, Stater, John S. e. Aug. 2, '62, died at Nicholsonville, Ky. Nov. 4, '64.
 Neumann, Peter, e. Aug. 11, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Sook, James, e. Aug. 11, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Pratt, Edward, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Corporals.

Smith, John, e. Aug. 8, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Walsh, Richard, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Hungerford, Noah, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Brown, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Brown, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Brown, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Musicians.

Steele, Harvey, e. Aug. 13, '62, desrd. April 29, '62.
 Wilson, Frederick, e. Aug. 13, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Wagoner.

Willis, Dudley, e. Aug. 11, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Privates.

Brown, Thomas, e. Aug. 11, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Brown, Thomas, e. Aug. 11, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Brown, Thomas, e. Aug. 11, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

Barry Daniel L. e. Aug. 17, '62, desrtd. Oct. 18, '62.
 Cook Henry H. e. Aug. 14, '62, desrtd. Sept. 2, '62.
 Curtis George P. e. Aug. 15, '62, sergt. died at Keokuk, Ia. Jan. 23, '63.
 Crews Thomas M. e. Aug. 10, '62, desrtd. Sept. 3, '62.
 Carey James, e. Aug. 16, '62, desrtd. Sept. 3, '62.
 Cullen Mathew, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrtd. Sept. 3, '62.
 Dunnigan Alpheus, e. Aug. 14, '62, desrtd. Sept. 3, '62.
 Dillon Edward, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrtd. Sept. 3, '62.
 Delong William H. e. Aug. 11, '62, desrtd. Sept. 3, '62.
 Dillon Christopher, e. Aug. 14, '62, desrtd. Sept. 3, '62.
 Dunne Patrick, e. Aug. 14, '62, desrtd. Jan. 30, '63.
 Eagan William, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrtd. Sept. 3, '62.
 Evans David, e. Aug. 9, '62, died Montgomery, Ala. July 13, '65.
 Gabriel Andrew, Aug. 11, '62, desrtd. Sept. 7, '62.
 Grimes Terrence, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Hodges Alexander, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrtd. Sept. 7, '63.
 Harding Samuel C. e. Aug. 13, '62, corp'd. died at Memphis, Jan. 7, '63.
 Hetzer Reuben, e. Aug. 14, '62, desrtd. Sept. 9, '62.
 Harmon John, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrtd. Sept. 10, '62.
 Hirsh Benjamin F. e. Sept. 22, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Jackson Victor, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrtd. Sept. 10, '62.
 Jones John, e. Aug. 13, '62, trans. to I. C. March 16, '64.
 Kershaw Thomas, e. Aug. 8, '62, died at Annapolis, Md. Nov. 30, '64, was pris. of war.
 Kinney James, e. Aug. 15, '62, died March 24, '64.
 McGinnis Green, e. Aug. 8, '62, died at Vicksburg, July 20, '63.
 Murphy Michael, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrtd. Sept. 1, '62.
 Moore John S. e. Aug. 9, '62, desrtd. Sept. 1, '62.
 Murphy James, e. Aug. 12, '62, desrtd. Sept. 1, '62.
 Orr William, e. Aug. 11, '62, died at Peoria, Oct. 4, '62.
 Phillips Andrew, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Powers Thomas, e. Sept. 1, '62, left in prison at Memphis, Tenn. Dec. 30, '62.
 Phillips William, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrtd. Sept. 6, '62.
 Rockford David, e. Aug. 12, '62, appears twice on muster roll.
 Ryan James, e. Aug. 11, '62, desrtd. Sept. 11, '62.
 Royster Joshua, e. Aug. 8, '62, died Feb. 1, '63.
 Ransom Henry, e. Aug. 11, '62, desrtd. Sept. 10, '62.
 Rodgers James, e. Aug. 9, '62, died at Young's Pt. Feb. 18, '63.
 Ryan William, e. Aug. 12, '62, desrtd. Sept. 28, '62.
 Skidmore William, e. Aug. 29, '62, desrtd. Sept. 6, '62.
 Sommers Leonard, e. Aug. 29, '62, disab. Feb. 29, '63, disab.
 Shultz Samuel, e. Aug. 28, '62, desrtd. Sept. 8, '62.
 Sedgwick Charles, e. Aug. 9, '62, m.o. May 25, '65.
 Smith John, e. Aug. 30, '62, appears twice on muster roll.
 Shomaker William, e. Aug. 12, '62, disd. Jan. 20, '63, to enlist in Miss. Marine Brigade.
 Smythe Charles, e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. to I. C. June 14, '64.
 Sealer Anthony, e. Sept. 1, '62, died at Milliken's Bend, March 14, '63.
 Still William M. e. Aug. 11, '62, died at Milliken's Bend, March 14, '63.
 Thenne Matthias, e. Sept. 17, '62, absent sick at m.o. Regt.
 Turner John G. e. Aug. 16, '62, desrtd. Sept. 8, '62.
 Taggart Robert M. e. Aug. 20, '62, disd. June 23, '63, disab.
 Tyler Cassius M. e. Aug. 18, '62, desrtd. Sept. 11, '62.
 Van Volsou Joshua, e. Aug. 11, '62, m.o. July 29, '65, furlough.
 Walker Samuel, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrtd. Sept. 11, '62.
 Westerman Charles C. e. Aug. 19, '62, desrtd. Sept. 4, '62.
 Walsh Edward, e. Aug. 12, '62, desrtd. Jan. 19, '63.
 Walsh John, e. Sept. 17, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Walsh James, e. Sept. 17, '62, sergt. died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. April 1, '64.
 Walsh William, e. Sept. 17, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.

COMPANY K.**Captain.**

Lyman W. Clark, com. Aug. 28, '62, pro. Maj.

Sergeant.

Burch Preston H. e. Feb. 15, '62, died at Young's Pt. Feb. 8, '63.

Corporal.

Balfour James, e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. March 8, '63, disab.

Privates.

Alder George, e. Aug. 28, '62, trans. to co. C.
 Alexander Gilbert, e. Aug. 12, '62, trans. to co. C.
 Carroll Michael, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrtd. Sept. 3, '62.
 Cliver Thomas H. e. Aug. 28, '62, desrtd. Oct. 5, '62.
 Evans David, e. Aug. 4, '62, trans. to co. C.
 Guy Samuel S. e. Aug. 28, '62, absent sick supposed disd.
 Howard John, e. Aug. 28, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Hulen Patrick, e. Aug. 22, '62, trans. to co. C.
 King Alexander, e. Aug. 15, '62, desrtd. Sept. 3, '62.
 Leonard John C. e. Aug. 15, '62, desrtd. Oct. 5, '62.
 O'Neil Peter, e. July 17, '62, died at Memphis, March 29, '64.
 Patten John F. e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Robbie August, e. Aug. 11, '62, desrtd. Oct. 11, '62.
 Snyder Daniel H. e. Aug. 6, '62, desrtd. Oct. 7, '62.
 Tinker Daniel A. e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. Aug. 28, '64, disab.
 Vandover Gilbert, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Wham John I. e. Aug. 28, '62, disd. March 8, '65, disab.
 Yaw George L. e. Aug. 12, '62, absent, sick, supposed disd.

Unassigned Recruits.

Davidson James, e. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. May 25, '65.
 McQuirk Bernard, e. Sept. 22, '64.
 Swartwood Henry, e. — sub.

112th Infantry.**COMPANY D.****Privates.**

Keazel John D. e. Aug. 12, '62, m.o. June 20, '65, as corp'l.
 Sergeant Jeremiah, e. Aug. 12, '62, died at Lexington, Ky. Feb. 17, '63.

Recruit.

Dardis Michael, e. Jan. 24, '65, trans. to 65th Ill. Inf.

113th Infantry.**Sergeant Major.**

Wilson Samuel A. e. — reduced to ranks co. F June 1, '65.

COMPANY B.**Lieutenant.**

First, John Jeffcoat, com. Aug. 26, '63, m.o. June 20, '65, pro. from 2d Lieut.

Corporals.

Ronnsville Milton H. e. Aug. 9, '62, sergt. absent, sick at m.o. regt.
 Blair Loyal S. e. Aug. 8, '62, died at Milliken's Bend, May 3, '63.
 Blanchet John R. e. Aug. 11, '62, m.o. June 20, '65, as sergt.

Musicians.

Nichols Albert T. e. Aug. 15, '63, m.o. June 20, '65, as private.

Privates.

Beech Riley V. e. Aug. 6, '62, m.o. July 1, '65, as pris. of war.
 Carroll Thomas, e. Aug. 8, '62, m.o. June 20, '65, as corp'l.
 Fundy John, e. Aug. 9, '62, m.o. June 20, '65.
 Shays George E. e. Aug. 5, '65, died July 30, '63.
 Van Valkenburg, e. Aug. 7, '62, died at St. Louis, April 3, '63.
 Wheel Alexander, e. Aug. 13, '62, desrtd.

COMPANY C.**Recruits.**

Bittle Melcheur, e. March 3, '65, trans. to 120th Ill. Inf.
 Behrens Ferdinand, e. March 8, '65, trans. to 120th Ill. Inf.
 Deltz Andrew, e. March 10, '65, trans. to 120th Ill. Inf.
 Edler Lawrence, e. March 8, '65, trans. to 120th Ill. Inf.
 Steelig Christian, e. March 8, '65, trans. to 120th Ill. Inf.

COMPANY F.**Recruit.**

Wilson Samuel A. e. Nov. 4, '63, trans. to 120th Ill. Inf.

COMPANY H.**Private.**

Hall Moses W. e. Aug. 11, '62, died at Corinth, Miss. Sept. 6, '63.

Unassigned Recruit.

Schulze John G. e. Feb. 24, '63, m.o. May 11, '65.

114th Infantry.**COMPANY E.****Lieutenant.**

First, Lewis R. Hedrick, com. May 27, '65, not m.o. (as 2d Lieut.)

Sergeant.

Pettibone Ashley, Aug. 11, '62, disd. Aug. 3, '64, as private.

Privates.

Contrall Edward D. e. Aug. 11, '62, nfer, died at Vicksburg July 11, '63.
 Lemons Joseph, e. Aug. 15, '62, m.o. Aug. 3, '65, pris. of war.
 Pettitford Higginson, Aug. 11, '62, m.o. Aug. 3, '65.
 Rhodes Wm. E. e. Aug. 11, '62, died at Memphis March 19, '63.
 Sloan Leonard, e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. Aug. 3, '65.
 Wells John, e. Aug. 13, '62, disd. April 9, '64, disab.

Recruit.

George James M. e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. to 58th Ill. Inf.

COMPANY I.**Corporal.**

Woodron Samuel, e. July 25, '62, died Keokuk, Ia. Jan. 30, '63.

Privates.

Atkinson Robert V. e. July 25, '62, m.o. July 15, '65, pris. war.
 Johnson Orren D. e. July 25, '62, died at Memphis Jan. 18, '63.
 McCane Wm. e. July 25, '62, m.o. Aug. 3, '65, pris. war.
 Sayle Amos, e. July 25, '62, m.o. Aug. 3, '65.

116th Infantry.**COMPANY G.****Corporal.**

Volney Prosser, e. Aug. 14, m.o. Sept. 7, '65, priv. was priv.

118th Infantry.**Recruit.**

Fearly Mark, e. Feb. 16, Sept. 1, '65.

123d Infantry.**Unassigned Recruit.**

Murray James, e. March 20, '65.

130th Infantry (as Revived).**COMPANY F.****Captain.**

John D. House, com. Sept. 2, '65, m.o. Aug. 15, '65.

132d Infantry (100 days).**COMPANY D.****Lieutenant.**

First, H. A. Anderson, com. June 1, '64, m.o. Oct. 17, '64.

Sergeant.

First, Gibson Andrew P., e. May 2, '64, m.o. Oct. 17, '64.

Musician.

Thatcher William, e. May 9, '64, m.o. Oct. 17, '64.

Wagoner.

Daniel John, e. May 9, '64, m.o. Oct. 17, '64.

Privates.

Bradshaw Charles, e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 17, '64.

Brown James, e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 17, '64.

Brown James, e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 17, '64.

Carroll William, e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 17, '64.

Carroll William, e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 17, '64.

Carroll William, e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 17, '64.

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Carroll William, e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 17, '64.

Carroll William, e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 17, '64.

Carroll William, e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 17, '64.

Carroll William, e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 17, '64.

Shoemaker, Matthew H., e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Thompson Henry B., e. May 9, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Thomas, Charles H., e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

COMPANY C.**Privates.**

Campbell, James P., e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64, as corp.
Lawson, Thomas, e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Lynch James, e. May 7, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

COMPANY B.**Captain.**

George W. Odell, com. June 1, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

Lieutenants.

First, Henry M. Evans, com. June 1, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Second, Alonso Attwood, com. June 1, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

Sergeants.

Horsley Thomas E., e. May 25, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Orr William, e. May 7, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64, as private.
Upper John, Sr., e. May 25, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Soper Albert, e. May 25, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

Corporals.

Claridge Francis A., e. May 10, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Curran Ebon, e. May 4, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64, as private.
Moffatt Alvah, e. May 4, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

Musicians.

Grove Ruben M., e. May 19, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Crandall John W., e. May 14, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

Wagoner.

Brooks Earl, e. May 5, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

Privates.

Barfoot Edward A., e. May 6, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Barnes James H., e. May 14, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Breed William H., e. May 10, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Cook James H., e. April 27, '64, m.o. Feb. 18, '65, to date Oct. 18, '64.

Cosue Irwin, e. May 5, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Crimmins Thomas, e. May 2, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Campbell James M., e. May 2, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

Daniels, Andrew, e. May 2, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Dane William, e. May 2, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Dane William, e. May 2, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

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Dane William, e. May 2, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

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Dane William, e. May 2, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Dane William, e. May 2, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

Sergeants.

First, Scholes Samuel D. e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Tapham Levi A. e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Carter Geo. R. e. May 16, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Wann William D. e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

Corporals.

Farr Robert L. e. May 16, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Scholes Thomas J. e. May 14, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Frost John B. e. May 24, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Rumell Chas. F. e. May 19, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Stittwell Robert J. e. May 25, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

Musicians.

Towers Calvin G. e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

Privates.

Abbott George S. e. May 19, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Allemon Robert, e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Austlin Chas. S. e. May 12, '64, TRANS. to Co. I.
Ayling Chas. W. e. May 18, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Bliss Wm. E. e. May 24, '64, m.o. Oct. 15, '64, to re-e.
Ballance Charles, e. May 30, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Barringer Horatio G. e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Reyd John, e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Barnum Wm. C. e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Brooks Thomas G. e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Brown Charles, e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Barstow Alfred, e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Cowell Joseph H. e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Caffyn James, May 31, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Connegys Charles M. e. May 16, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Conrad Oliver, e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Clarke Eunit M. e. May 21, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Clauson Henry J. e. May 20, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Day Fred J. e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Day Wm. H. e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Davis Edward L. e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Eison Martin, e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Fuller Jonas, e. May 13, '64, died Merrimac Sta. Mo. Oct. 8, '64.
Fuller Jonas J. e. May 19, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Feiglander Francis L. e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Gray Bastrod, e. May 16, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Gillet Edward, e. May 11, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Gray James A. e. May 11, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Hamaker Abram G. e. May 17, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Hoag Albert S. e. May 16, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Horendin George W. e. May 16, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Hunter William R. e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Harsch Goodly, e. May 14, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Hotchkiss James M. e. May 20, '64, m.o. Oct. 15, '64, to re-e.
Jeffries Thomas, e. May 19, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Keeler Edmond, e. May 19, '64, m.o. Oct. 15, '64, to re-e.
Kent George V. e. May 13, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Lomis Charles M. e. May 24, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Lathly J. F. e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Morrow Nathan, e. May 23, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
McKenzie William, e. May 11, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Moore Herschel J. e. May 16, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Miller Charles, e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Moore Thomas Ford, e. May 11, '64, m.o. Oct. 15, '64, to re-e.
Paige Kascoe F. e. May 26, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Patten Joseph G. e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Patten Robert, e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Quinn Frederick, e. May 16, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Rauscholt Peter C. May 20, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Rouse Rudolph S. e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Steel Lewis G. e. May 21, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Smith Fra. Kline, e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Sharp William, e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Steinke Theodore G. e. May 28, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Stowell Albert N. e. May 24, '64, m.o. Oct. 15, '64, to re-e.
Thompson Laura, e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
VanDoren Jacob, e. May 16, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Wertzel William, e. May 16, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
William Joseph S. e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Wilbur Charles B. e. May 16, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Williamson Franklin, e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Weigand William, e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Wright Roswell B. e. May 14, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Whitlesley Henry B. e. May 14, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

COMPANY G.**Privates.**

Britton Andrew, e. May 30, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
McCraw Geo. e. May 20, '64, m.o. Oct. 15, '64, to re-e.
Wilcox Chas. L. e. May 30, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

COMPANY H.**Privates.**

Burns Quintanus, e. May 24, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Cox Thomas, e. May 31, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Doistrun John, e. May 24, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Flum Daniel, e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Richmond Austin, e. May 24, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Shellenbarger Chas. J. e. May 24, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Williamson David, e. May 12, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.
Watson James T. e. May 30, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

COMPANY I.**Privates.**

Hittle Henry, e. May 24, '64, m.o. Oct. 28, '64.

146th Infantry (One Year).**COMPANY F.****Privates.**

Frazer Henry, e. Sept. 15, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Gillstrap Levi, e. Sept. 15, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.

COMPANY G.**Privates.**

Ryhee William H. e. Sept. 5, '64, disab. April 8, '65, disab.
Barkley Henry, e. Sept. 5, '64, disab. June 12, '65.
Button Almon H. e. Sept. 6, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Cassel George, e. Sept. 6, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Heller Daniel H. e. Sept. 5, '64, m.o. July 8, '65, as corpl.
Jerome Samuel, e. Sept. 5, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Jerome Elias, e. Sept. 5, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Liseny John W. e. Sept. 5, '64, died at Camp Butler, Ill. Jan. 4, '65.
Liseny Geo. W. e. Sept. 5, '64, died at Camp Butler, Ill. Feb. 5, '65.
Miller John H. e. Sept. 5, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Orton Luther M. e. Sept. 5, '64, m.o. July 8, '65, as corpl.
Ramsey William R. e. Sept. 5, '64, died at Camp Butler, Ill. Jan. 16, '65.
Sharp William F. e. Sept. 5, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Sheil Milton, e. Sept. 5, '64, disab. June 12, '65.
Stutes Perry, e. Sept. 5, absent sick at m.o. of reg.
Thomas Daniel C. e. Sept. 5, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Thorp John W. e. Sept. 5, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Wren Oscar, e. Sept. 5, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.

COMPANY I.**Lieutenants.**

Second, John D. Heckathorn, com. Jan. 29, '65, not mustered, m.o. as sergt. July 8, '65.

Sergeants.

Murchant Sam. P. e. Aug. 30, '64, disab. June 17, '65 as pri. disab.
Barber John C. e. Sept. 2, '64, disab. June 14, '65.
Heckathorn Jno. D. e. Sept. 2, '64, (sub.) com. as 2d Lieut. but not mustered, m.o. July 8, '65 as 1st sergt.

Corporals.

Smith Martin V. e. Sept. 2, '64, m.o. July 8, '65 as sergt.
Cloud William M. e. Aug. 30, '64, (sub.) m.o. July 8, '65 as sergt.

Musicians.

Gass Geo. M. e. Aug. 24, '64, m.o. July 8, '65 as pri.
Pitt Fred. H. e. Aug. 30, '64, m.o. July 8, '65 as pri.

Privates.

Aukland Shradrack, e. Aug. 31, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Adleman Chas. e. Sept. 1, '64, disab. June 14, '65.
Beasmore Robert C. e. Sept. 6, '64, disab. June 14, '65.
Bealy John, e. Aug. 31, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Burt Edward R. e. Aug. 30, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Barnes Joshua, e. Aug. 29, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Brown Millard F. e. Sept. 5, '64, disab. June 15, '65.
Bamber Robert, e. Sept. 5, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Boden Simon J. e. Sept. 1, '64, m.o. July 8, '65, as sub.
Culp Franklin B. e. Aug. 31, '64, m.o. July 8, '65, as musician.
Conrad William E. e. Sept. 5, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Cress Andrew J. e. Aug. 31, '64, disab. April 13, '65.
Donahue Chas. M. e. Sept. 6, '64, m.o. July 8, '65 as musician.
Dunbar Robert, e. Sept. 8, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Dougherty Samuel H. e. Sept. 8, '64, disab. June 14, '65 disab.
Forbes Henry, e. Sept. 13, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Foster John, e. Sept. 6, '64, absent without leave since April 20, '65, reported as desert.
Gates James F. e. Sept. 7, '64, m.o. July 8, '65, sub.
Higgins Oscar S. e. Sept. 1, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Hiner Isaac, e. Aug. 24, '64, died at Camp Butler Feb. 13, '65.
Hartz John H. e. Sept. 2, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Holt Jonah F. e. Sept. 2, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Jones Amos P. e. Sept. 1, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Long Thomas, e. Sept. 5, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
McCallough Isaac F. e. Sept. 25, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Merrill John, e. Sept. 6, '64, pro. 2d Lieut. co. K, 47th Ill. Inf. March 23, '65.
McMullin Asolom, e. Sept. 5, '64, disab. June 15, '65.
McMullin Chas. E. e. Sept. 1, '64, disab. June 14, '65.
Robinson Thomas, e. Aug. 29, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Rogers James, e. Sept. 5, '64, m.o. July 8, '65, sub.
Rogers David, e. Sept. 5, '64, m.o. July 8, '65, sub.
Reed Campbell M. e. Sept. 10, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Storey Jacob, e. Sept. 29, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Schleigh Robert P. e. Sept. 6, '64, m.o. July 8, '65, sub.
Schrader William, e. Sept. 5, '64, m.o. July 8, '65, sub.
Stiwell John, e. Sept. 9, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Tussing Joseph A. e. Sept. 8, '64, m.o. July 8, '65, as corpl. sub.
Upton Thomas S. e. Aug. 25, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
W. W. e. Aug. 30, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.
Westerfield Samuel F. e. Aug. 31, '64, m.o. July 8, '65.

Fuller Jonas, e. Feb. 9, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Fuller Ephraim, e. Feb. 14, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Goffrey George, e. Feb. 16, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Griggs William H., e. Feb. 10, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Green Silas J., e. Feb. 10, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Hogan William, e. Feb. 13, '65, desrtd. July 29, '65.
 Kain Barney, e. Feb. 6, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Nave Peter, e. Feb. 13, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Opie Henry, e. Feb. 10, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Selsor William, e. Feb. 10, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Sanders John P., e. Feb. 10, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Snow Herman W., e. Feb. 17, '65, pro. Capt.
 Van Patten William, e. Feb. 17, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Van Norman William, e. Feb. 17, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Watson William, e. Feb. 10, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Wetzler Adam, e. Feb. 1, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.

COMPANY G.**Sergeant.**

Macfarlane James, e. Feb. 16, '65, private desrtd. Oct. 27, '65.

Musicians.

McCormick Thomas I., e. Feb. 14, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Pierce Henry C., e. Feb. 16, '65, pro. to Fife Maj.

Privates.

Dredge Henry W., e. Feb. 16, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Hanna William H., e. Feb. 18, '65, m.o. Jan. 24, '66.
 McHenry John, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. Feb. 25, '65.
 Murry Elijah, e. Feb. 14, '65, desrtd. Oct. 29, '65.

COMPANY I.**Privates.**

Hills or Hill William, e. Feb. 6, '65, desrtd. Feb. 20, '65.
 Morgan James, e. Feb. 6, '65, desrtd. Feb. 20, '65.

COMPANY K.

Dunlap John, e. Feb. 4, '65, desrtd. Feb. 24, '65.

154th Infantry.**COMPANY G.****Privates.**

Gray Noah E., e. Feb. 17, '65, m.o. Sept. 18, '65.
 Milford Andrew J., e. Feb. 17, '65, m.o. Sept. 18, '65.

COMPANY H.**Privates.**

Hazell David, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. Feb. 24, '65.
 Peterson George, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. Feb. 24, '65.

155th Infantry (1 Year).**COMPANY A.****Captain.**

Jacob B. Yeagley, com. Feb. 28, '65, m.o. Sept. 4, '65.

Privates.

Deering Paul, e. Feb. 22, '65, m.o. Sept. 4, '65.
 Oachale Mattias, e. Feb. 20, '65, m.o. Sept. 4, '65.
 Schuster Frank, e. Feb. 24, '65, m.o. Sept. 4, '65, as sergt.

COMPANY F.**Private.**

Watson William B., e. Jan. 23, '65, m.o. Aug. 23, '65.

COMPANY G.**Lieutenant.**

First, John Miller, com. Feb. 28, '65, m.o. Sept. 4, '65.

Sergeants.

Wood Francis M., e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Heimbold Geo., e. Feb. 21, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Berry John, e. Feb. 23, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.

Corporals.

Burke James, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Kelsey Peter, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Wells Pinnibus M., e. Feb. 22, '65, m.o. Sept. 4, '65.
 Cadlin Edward, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.

Privates.

Adam Robert H., e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Barnes James, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Burnes Patrick, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Brown Geo. H., e. Feb. 24, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Bayne James, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Canady John, e. Feb. 24, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Crowley Dennis, e. Feb. 23, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Cosner or Cushman David, e. Feb. 17, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.

Davidson Robert, e. Feb. 23, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Dailey Thomas, e. Feb. 24, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Dickson John, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Eagar James, e. Feb. 23, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Falley John H., e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Fairfield Esterlier, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Frost John, e. Feb. 24, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Hurley Thomas, e. Feb. 21, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Ives Thomas, e. Feb. 23, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Jones George, e. Feb. 23, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Killey Thomas, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Leonard Richard, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Lynch Michael, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Morris Henry, e. Feb. 23, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Moore John, e. Feb. 23, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Mayo John, e. Feb. 23, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Miller John, e. Feb. 20, '65, pro. to 2d Lieut.
 Neagle Augustine, e. Feb. 21, '65, died Tallahoma, Tenn. June 25, '66.

Neaton William, e. Feb. 28, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Neely William, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Reiley John, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Reed James, e. Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Reedman Henry, e. Feb. 24, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Shutt Paul G., e. Feb. 23, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.
 Smith James H., e. Feb. 23, '65, desrtd. March 2, '65.

2d Cavalry.**COMPANY A.****Recruits.**

Underwood James A., e. Jan. 4, '64, trans. to Co. E as consol.
 Wright Benj. L., e. Jan. 4, '64, trans. to Co. E as consol.

Unassigned Recruit.

Bates John A., e. Dec. 23, '64.

3d Cavalry.**COMPANY B.****Sergeant.**

Dorwin William C., e. Aug. 13, '61, pro. to 2d Lieut.

Corporal.

La Bour William J., e. Aug. 13, '61, 1st sergt. died at Batesville, Ark. June 9, '62, fell from his horse.

Privates.

Erwin Richard, e. Aug. 13, '61, dis. June 13, '62, disab.
 Erwin Phillip, e. Aug. 13, '61, dis. Sept. 5, '64.

Veteran Recruit.

Wagoner Fred, e. Aug. 13, '61, dis. Nov. 7, '62, disab.

COMPANY K.**Veteran Recruit.**

Harkness Kelton W., e. Aug. 12, '62, trans. to co. A as consol.

3d Consolidated Cavalry.**COMPANY B.****Recruit.**

Burke James, e. Jan. 24, '65, m.o. Oct. 10, '65.

Unassigned Recruits.

Rain, John, e. March 25, '65.
 Bowen Frank, e. March 2, '65.
 Connors Henry, e. Feb. 24, '65.
 Conner Martin, e. March 2, '65.
 Donley Joseph, e. March 2, '65.
 Evers William, e. March 10, '65.
 Greer William, e. April 1, '65.
 Jackson John M., e. March 2, '65.
 Kelly James, e. March 23, '65.
 Parks John, e. Feb. 24, '65.
 Phillips John, e. April 5, '65.
 Rogers George W., e. March 21, '65.
 Stout Jerry, e. March 31, '65.
 Smith Charles, e. March 31, '65.
 Spier John C., e. March 31, '65.
 Sullivan George, e. Feb. 24, '65.
 Tide William H., e. March 2, '65.
 Williams Franklin, e. March 2, '65.

4th Cavalry.**COMPANY G.****Private.**

Durkee Daniel, e. Oct. 15, '61, disd. July 10, '62.

COMPANY H.**Recruits.**

Durat Edwin S. e. Nov. 15, '61, disd. Aug. 31, '62, disab.

6th Cavalry.**Surgeon.**

John N. Niglas, com. Oct. 1, '61, to ex. Feb. 8, '65.

COMPANY B.**Veteran Recruit.**

White George, e. April 3, '65, m.o. Nov. 3, '65.

COMPANY C.**Veteran Recruits.**

Vincent Thomas D. e. March 22, '65, absent sick at m.o. of regt.
Wall Hardin J. e. March 22, '65, m.o. Nov. 5, '65.

COMPANY E.**Veteran Private.**

Niglas Ignatz e. March 19, '61, disd. May 21, '65, disab.

7th Cavalry.**Surgeon.**

Clark D. Rankin, com. Oct. 28, '61, res. June 1, '62.

COMPANY A.**Veteran Recruit.**

Haley James, e. March 20, '65, m.o. Nov. 4, '65.

COMPANY G.**Recruits.**

Hames or Hawes William, e. March 31, '65, m.o. Nov. 4, '65.
Little William H. e. March 31, '65, desrd. Oct. 6, '65.
Roberts John E. e. March 31, '65, m.o. Nov. 4, '65.
Smith Frederick, e. March 31, '65, m.o. Nov. 4, '65.
Wise Columbus, e. March 31, '65, m.o. Nov. 4, '65.

COMPANY I.**Recruit.**

Wilson William N. e. March 22, '65, m.o. Nov. 4, '65.

Unassigned Recruits.

Brown James, e. March 2, '65, m.o. June 8, '65.
Cathcart Frank, e. March 2, '65.
Fraileks William, e. March 2, '65.
Goffman Thomas, e. April 13, '65, disd. May 21, '65.
Gold Henry, e. April 11, '65.
Gorman James, e. March 6, '65.
Grant Charles, e. March 1, '65.
McCarty Michael, e. March 6, '65.
Moody Michael, e. March 30, '65.
Smith Frederick, e. March 31, '65.
Townner Sims S. e. Jan. 20, '65.
Ward William, e. March 31, '65.

8th Cavalry.**COMPANY G.****Co. Quartermaster Sergeant.**

Walker Ingles, e. Sept. 14, '61, disd. Nov. 21, '62.

Corporals.

Capron Horace J. e. Sept. 14, '61, sergt. disd. Nov. 17, '62, for promotion.
Gouda William, e. Sept. 14, '61, re-e. as a veteran.

Privates.

Amis Jackson, e. Sept. 14, '61, disd. as a veteran.
Barlow Robert, e. Sept. 14, '61, re-e. as a veteran.
Barfoot James, e. Sept. 14, '61, trans. to co. K.
Cathcart Thomas, e. Sept. 14, '61, absent sick at m.o. of regt.
Cathcart Thomas, e. Sept. 14, '61, disd. Dec. 9, '61, sick.
Emerson Luther W. e. Sept. 14, '61, disd. Sept. 5, '62, disab.
Kennedy Richard H. e. Sept. 14, '61, re-e. as a veteran.
Morris James, e. Sept. 7, '61, trans. to co. K.
Pray Louis C. e. Sept. 7, '61, trans. to co. K.
Southworth Benjamin B. e. Sept. 14, '61, disd. Nov. 21, '62, disab.
Sturman Henry, e. Sept. 14, '61, re-e. as a veteran.
Spera J. M. e. Sept. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 17, '64, as a corp.
Weatherford William, e. Sept. 14, '61, re-e. as a veteran.

Veterans.

Amis A. Johnson e. Nov. 1, '63, m.o. July 17, '65, as sergt.
Barlow Robert, e. Nov. 1, '63, m.o. July 17, '65.
Grech W. W. e. Nov. 30, '65, m.o. July 17, '65, as blacksmith.

Kennedy Richard H. e. Nov. 30, '65, m.o. July 17, '65.

Rennett Samuel, e. Nov. 30, '65, m.o. July 17, '65.
Weatherford William, e. Nov. 30, '65, m.o. July 17, '65, as corp.

COMPANY K.**Recruit.**

Barfoot James, e. Sept. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 28, '64.
Frey Lewis C. e. Sept. 7, '61, m.o. Sept. 28, '64.
Sherman Henry J. e. Sept. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 28, '64.

Unassigned Recruit.

Foster Walter e. Dec. 19, '64.

9th Cavalry.**COMPANY G.****Recruit.**

McGormick John, e. March 22, '65, absent sick at m.o. of regt.

COMPANY L.**Recruits.**

Gordon Richard, e. March 21, '65, absent sick at m.o. of regt.
Jarman Thomas P. e. Feb. 7, '64, m.o. Oct. 31, '65.
Jones Joseph, e. March 21, '65, desrd. July 12, '65.
Mathewson John, e. Feb. 1, '64, m.o. May 17, '65.
Riley Anthony, e. Dec. 28, '63, missing in action at Guntown.
Mathewson John, e. Feb. 1, '64, m.o. May 17, '65.
Waterhouse George E. e. Dec. 10, '61, disd. July 5, '62.

Unassigned Recruits.

Ryan Edward, e. March 31, '65.
Murray Andrew, e. March 31, '65.

10th Cavalry.**COMPANY E.****Lieutenant.**

Second, Edwin R. Neal, com. May 11, '62, pro. to Capt.

COMPANY G.**Veterans.**

Clark Willard, e. Jan. 3, '64, see co. G. as re-organized.
Elgan William, e. Jan. 3, '64, see co. G. as re-organized.
Lasure William, e. Jan. 3, '64, see co. G. as re-organized.

COMPANY M.**Recruit.**

Hall Willis A. e. Jan. 14, '64, trans. to co. C. as re-organized.

10th Cavalry as Consolidated.**COMPANY C.****Captain.**

Edwin R. Neal, com. Dec. 31, '64, m.o. Nov. 22, '65.

11th Cavalry.**Colonels.**

Robert G. Ingersoll, com. Oct. 22, '61, res. June 30, '64.
Otto Funke, com. April 5, '65, pro. brev. Brig. Gen. March 18, '65, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Ralsd D. Meek, com. Oct. 22, '61, res. July 29, '63.
Otto Funke, com. June 30, '63, pro.

Majors.

Sabote D. F. e. Oct. 22, '61, res. Nov. 1, '62.
David J. Waggoner, com. Oct. 22, '61, res. Nov. 1, '62.
James F. Ingersoll, com. Oct. 22, '61, disd. at Peabody, Tenn.
Ing. Peabody, Tenn. Oct. 22, '62.
Otto Funke, com. Nov. 1, '62, pro.
Philip F. E. e. same date as Sabote D. e. Sept. 30, '65.
Thompson John V. e. same date as Sabote D. e. Sept. 30, '65.

Adjutants.

David I. N. e. same date as Sabote D. e. Dec. 28, '63.
Joseph Robinson, com. Dec. 28, '63, term ex. Jan. 31, '65.

Quartermasters.

William C. e. same date as Sabote D. e. Dec. 28, '63, m.o. to 20.
Wm. C. e. same date as Sabote D. e. Dec. 28, '63, m.o. to 20.
Eugene E. e. same date as Sabote D. e. Dec. 28, '63, m.o. to 20.

COMPANY A.**Captains.**

Otto Funke, com. Dec. 20 '61, pro. Major.
 Anthony Roehrig, com. Nov. 1, '62, res. Nov. 18 '64.
 Theophilus Schaefer, com. Sept. 18 '64, pro. Major.
 John E. Fraessensius, com. Sept. 16 '65, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.

Lieutenants.

First, Anthony Roehrig, com. Dec. 20 '61, pro.
 First, Theophilus Schaefer, com. Nov. 1, '62, pro.
 First, John E. Fraessensius, com. Sept. 16 '65, pro.

Lieutenants.

Second, Theophilus Schaefer, com. Dec. 20 '61, pro.
 Second, Herman Krenz, com. Nov. 1, '62, res. June 9 '64.
 Second, Louis Ludwig, com. April 20 '61, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.

Q. M. Sergeant.

Edwards John, e. Oct. 20, '61.

Sergeants.

First, Herold H. e. Oct. 1, '61, pro. to 2d Lieut.
 Kallenberg, Fred. e. Nov. 7, '61, re-e. as vet.

Corporals.

Mester William, e. Sept. 21 '61, desrtd. July '62.
 Louis Ludwig, e. Sept. 25 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Indermann Tobias, e. Oct. 11 '61, desrtd. July 1 '62.
 Kleinboehl Julius, e. Sept. 22 '61, m.o. Dec. 20 '64, term ex.
 Schmidt Henry, e. Nov. 14 '61, died at Vicksburg Nov. 5.

Blacksmith.

Pfeffer Charles, e. Oct. 27, '61, disd. July 1, '62.

Privates.

Beutel Adam, e. Sept. 25 '61, absent wd. since May 4 '62.
 Brickwald Frank H. e. Oct. 24 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Birkel Philip J. e. Nov. 2, '61, disd. Jan. 27 '63.
 Bumiller Joseph, e. Nov. 19 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Beckerli Nicholas, e. Nov. 21 '61, disd. June 10 '62.
 Bram Jacob e. Dec. 1 '61, m.o. Dec. 20 '64.
 Carsens John, e. Sept. 23 '61, disd. July 1 '62.
 Dood Henry, e. Oct. 1, '61, absent in hospital.
 Douk Henry, e. Sept. 23 '61, absent in hospital.
 Frey Charles, e. Sept. 23 '61, died at St. Louis June, '62.
 Gaus George, e. Nov. 1, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Hill George, e. Nov. 4 '61, disd. Feb. 28 '62.
 Isert John, e. Nov. 21 '61, absent sick at m.o. of regt.
 Johnson Christian, e. Oct. 24 '61, disd. Jan. 64.
 Jillinghaus Frederick, e. Sept. 20 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Kehl Adam, e. Oct. 27 '61, kid. at Jackson, Tenn. Dec. 21 '62.
 Lowman George, e. Nov. 1, '61, disd. July 1 '62.
 Lutzelshwa Charles, e. Nov. 20 '61, disd. April 15 '62.
 Limbert Fritz, e. Nov. 19 '61, disd. Oct. 25 '62.
 Miller John, e. Sept. 21 '61, desrtd. at St. Louis.
 Neuhg Henry, e. Sept. 23 '61, desrtd. at St. Louis.
 Noark Frank, e. Oct. 21 '61, disd. May '62.
 Potinius H. J. e. Oct. 21 '61, disd. July '62.
 Reiten Peter, e. Oct. 15 '61, disd. June '62.
 Rockle Herman, e. Nov. 9 '61, m.o. Dec. 20 '64, term ex.
 Rollman Eugene, e. Nov. 16 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Rake Hervey, e. Nov. 25 '61, sentenced by G.C.M. to mil. prison.
 Scherkenbach Edward, e. Sept. 23 '61, disd. June '62.
 Seybold Frederick, e. Sept. 23 '61, m.o. Dec. 20 '64, term ex.
 Tauer John, e. Sept. 23 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Umbrecht John, e. Oct. 11 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Winter Jacob, e. Oct. 21 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Wilman Anton, e. Nov. 16 '61, m.o. Dec. 20 '64, term ex.
 Zeisler Jacob, e. Nov. 11 '61, re-e. as vet.

Veterans.

Breckwald Frank, e. Dec. 20 '63, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 Bumiller Joseph, e. Dec. 20 '63, died at Memphis, July 1 '64.
 Gaus George, e. Dec. 20 '63, m.o. Sept. 30 '65, as sergt.
 Jillinghaus Frederick, e. Dec. 20 '63, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 Kallenberg Frederick, e. March 30 '64, died at Vicksburg, Aug. 1 '64.
 Ludwig Louis, e. Dec. 20 '63, pro. to sergt. major then to 2d Lieut.
 Miller John, e. Dec. 20 '63, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 Rollman Eugene, e. Dec. 20 '63, pro. to sergt. major.
 Seltz Charles, e. Dec. 20 '63, m.o. Sept. 30 '65, as sergt.
 Tauer John, e. Dec. 20 '63, m.o. Sept. 30 '65, as sergt. of regiment.
 Umbrecht John, e. Dec. 20 '63, died at Vicksburg June 27 '64.
 Winter Jacob, e. Dec. 20 '63, died at Vicksburg June 27 '64.
 Zeisler Jacob, e. Dec. 20 '63, m.o. Sept. 30 '65, as corpl.

Recruits.

Dood Henry, e. Dec. 28 '63, died at Vicksburg Oct. 5 '64.
 Farrer Jacob, e. Oct. 11 '61, disd. July 11 '62, disab.
 Gruebe Henry, e. Oct. 3 '61, desrtd. Nov. '61.
 Harford T. H. e. Nov. 15 '62, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 Hodapp Sebastian, e. Jan. 5 '65, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 Hoeder Leonard, e. Oct. 1 '61, desrtd.
 Harford F. W. e. Nov.
 Keisenberg Charles, e. March 3 '64, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 McAndrew John M. e. Feb. 28 '65, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 Meyer Herman, e. April 13 '64, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 Muhl August, e. March 31 '64, m.o. May 24 '65.
 Noark Frank, e. Feb. 19 '64, desrtd. at Vicksburg July 5 '64.
 Fraunschul Emil, e. Feb. 28 '62, m.o. Feb. 14 '65, term ex.
 Stoizman William, e. March 30 '64, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.

Snell Henry, e. March 31 '64, shot himself dead Memphis Sept.
 Seltz Charles, e. Jan. 10 '63, re-e. as vet.
 Wade Henry, e. Dec. 23 '63, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 Widemeyer Frank, e. Feb. 28 '65, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 Williams Jackson Ist, e. Nov. 1 '62, m.o. Aug. 30 '65.
 Watroubeck Joseph, e. Jan. 31 '62.
 Zimmerman Fritz, e. March 31 '64, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.

COMPANY B.**Corporals.**

Bumans John W. e. Sept. 7 '61, died at Pittsburg Landing June 22 '62.
 Sims Thomas T. e. Sept. 10 '61, re-e. as a vet.
 Campbell Charles, e. Sept. 7 '61, disd. Jan. 30 '63.

Saddler.

Julg William, e. Sept. 9 '61, disd. Nov. 1 '62, disab.

Privates.

Akin James H. e. Nov. 8 '61, re-e. as a vet.
 Campbell William, e. Sept. 7 '61, disd. Dec. 9 '64, term ex.
 Green Albert, e. Nov. 19 '61, died at Memphis Aug. 31 '62.
 Hall William, e. Dec. 7 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Hart Covington, e. Nov. 23 '61, disd. Nov. 17 '62, disab.
 Lawless Thomas, e. Nov. 20 '61, disd. Dec. 14 '64, disab.
 McCann Alexander D. e. Nov. 1 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Miller Joseph, e. Dec. 1 '61, drowned at St. Louis March 28 '62.
 Phillips George T. e. Dec. 3 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Stinard Augustus, e. Nov. 8 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Sims David H. e. Sept. 24 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Saus Robert, e. Oct. 12 '61, disd. Nov. 17 '62, disab.

Veterans.

Akin James H. e. Dec. 20 '63, disd.
 Hull William, e. Dec. 20 '63, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 Kinzey John W. e. Dec. 20 '63, pro. sergt. then 2d Lieut.
 McCann Alexander, e. Dec. 20 '63, m.o. Sept. 30 '65, as sergt.
 Phillips George F. e. Dec. 20 '63, m.o. Sept. 30 '65, as farrier.
 Simms Thomas T. e. Dec. 20 '63, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 Stinard David W. e. Dec. 20 '63, m.o. Sept. 30 '65, as corpl.
 Simms Augustus, e. Dec. 20 '63, pro. Chief Bugler.
 Teneycks Jacob, e. Feb. 1 '64, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.

Recruits.

Adams Joseph, e. Sept. 25 '61, pro. sergt. maj.
 Bonville Gaylord, e. July 1 '62, re-e. as vet.
 Castner Joseph, e. Jan. 23 '64, trans. to co. G.
 Campbell Alexander, e. Jan. 29 '62.
 Frank William H. e. Jan. 23 '64, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 Hutcheon Frank, e. Sept. 3 '61, desrtd. May '62.
 Jones Robert M. e. Oct. 11 '64, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 Kinsey John W. e. Dec. 30 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Lawrence John, e. Jan. 2, '62, disd. Oct. 9 '62, disab.
 Lawrence John G. e. Jan. 5 '62, m.o. Sept. 30 '65, as sergt.
 Manning John J. e. Dec. 31 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Matthews Byron, e. Jan. 5 '62, died at Vicksburg May '62.
 Teneycks Jacob, e. Feb. 1 '62, re-e. as vet.

COMPANY C.**Lieutenant.**

First, David T. N. Sanderson, com. March 20 '62, pro. Adjt.

Privates.

Burns Richard, e. Oct. 29 '61, disd. Oct. 4 '62, disab.
 Bunker James M. e. Nov. 30 '61, disd. May 14 '62, disab.
 Hoover Christian, e. Nov. 30 '61, disd. July 1 '62, disab.
 Hone John, e. Oct. 30 '61, desrtd. March 26 '62.
 Harmon Philip, e. Nov. 16 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Morris Amos, e. Nov. 15 '61, died at Jackson, Tenn. Nov. 1 '62.
 Myers John, e. Nov. 9 '61, desrtd. Feb. 5 '62.
 Newell Judson L. e. Nov. 30 '61, re-e. as vet.
 Williams Joseph D. S. e. Nov. 4 '61, re-e. as vet.

Veterans.

Harmon Phillip, e. Dec. 20 '63, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 Newell Judson L. e. Dec. 20 '63, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 Williams Joseph S. e. Dec. 20 '63, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.

Recruits.

Cheal James J. e. Feb. 27 '62, disd. July 10 '62, disab.
 Craig Sanders, e. March 31 '64, trans. to co. E.
 Fash James M. e. Aug. 13 '62.
 Powers Martin, e. Jan. 3 '62, m.o. Jan. 3 '65, term ex.
 Snyder James, e. Aug. 15 '62, m.o. June 2 '65.

COMPANY D.**Captain.**

Louis H. Armstrong, com. Dec. 20 '61, term ex. Dec. 19 '64.

Lieutenant.

First, George W. Odell, com. Dec. 20 '61, res. Nov. 5 '62.
 First, Stephen Andrews, com. May 5 '65, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.
 Second, William F. Armstrong, com. Dec. 20 '61, res. Aug. 31 '62.
 Second, John E. Hedrick, com. Nov. 6 '62, res. Apr. 25 '63.
 Second, Stephen Andrews, com. March 28 '63, pro.
 Second, William N. Peet, com. May 5 '65, m.o. Sept. 30 '65.

Sergeants.

First Hopkins Ira K. e. Sept. 23, '61, dist. Jan. 17, '64, disab.
Stephen Andrews, e. Sept. 23, '61, re-e. as vet.
Hedrick John K. e. Sept. 25, '61, pro. 2d Lieut.

Corporals.

Willmott Leonard, e. Sept. 23, '61, dist. Nov. 19, '62.
Hedrick Thomas, e. Sept. 23, '61, dist. June 23, '62.
Fees William M. e. Sept. 23, '61, re-e. as vet.
Stewart Charles, e. Sept. 23, '61, re-e. as vet.
Ward William e. e. Sept. 23, '61, dist. at Pittsburg Landing, May 10, '62.
Horsley George H. e. Sept. 24, '61, re-e. as vet.

Bugler.

Vandoren Joseph, e. Sept. 23, '61, re-e. as vet.

Blacksmith.

Warbust William, e. Sept. 24, '61, m.o. Dec. 23, '64.

Wagoner.

Russell Elmir, e. Nov. 17, '61, dist. Dec. 19, '64, term ex.

Privates.

Ames George M. e. Sept. 24, '61, dist.
Bronson Henry, e. Sept. 23, '61, re-e. as vet.
Brown John W. e. Sept. 21, '61.
Brome George, e. Sept. 21, '61, re-e. as vet.
Bruer Abram, e. Nov. 12, '61.
Cain Matteson, e. Oct. 2, '61, cl. at Lexington, Tenn. Dec. 18, '62.
Count Thomas, e. Sept. 23, '61.
Corney Thomas, e. Oct. 12, '61.
Cornwell Hincles, e. Sept. 23, '61, re-e. as vet.
Cohen William, e. Sept. 23, '61, dist. Dec. 19, '64, term ex.
Cawley John, e. Dec. 19, '61.
Casson Josiah H. e. Oct. 14, '61, dist. May 31, '62.
Drake Abern, e. Sept. 23, '61.
Dwyre Dennis, e. Nov. 30, '61, dist. Dec. 19, '64.
Foreman James, e. Sept. 25, '61, re-e. as vet.
Gumble Levi D. e. Oct. 14, '61.
Gates George H. e. Oct. 13, '61, dist. at Peoria, Ill.
Heininger William, e. Sept. 30, '61, re-e. as vet.
Hooper Moses, e. Dec. 16, '61, dist. Feb. 23, '62.
Henderson Eliot, e. Sept. 23, '61, re-e. as vet.
Hubbard Sylvester, e. Sept. 24, '61, re-e. as vet.
Hedrick Hiram, e. Nov. 28, '61, re-e. as vet.
Heel Horace, e. Nov. 28, '61, re-e. as vet.
Hoban William, e. Oct. 22, '61, re-e. as vet.
Harris Nathaniel, e. Dec. 16, '61, re-e. as vet.
Houme Wm. e. Oct. 14, '61, dist. Dec. 23, '64.
Knapp James, e. Nov. 11, '61, died nr. Pittsburg Landing, May 10, '62.

Kliver John H. e. Nov. 26, '61, re-e. as vet.
Lambert Victor, e. Oct. 17, '61, re-e. as vet.
Myers Herman, e. Sept. 23, '61, dist. July 15, '62.
Miller John, e. Sept. 24, '61, re-e. as vet.
McMahon Alexander, e. Oct. 23, '61, dist. Dec. 19, '64.
McMillan James C. e. Sept. 24, '61, dist. Dec. 19, '64.
Mahon John, e. Nov. 28, '61, re-e. as vet.
Northup Jonah, e. Sept. 24, '61, re-e. as vet.
Oatthorn Daniel, e. Sept. 24, '61.
Ortley Leonard, e. Sept. 24, '61, trans. to Co. A.
Phillips James N. e. Dec. 16, '61, re-e. as vet.
Prentiss John D. e. Nov. 13, '61, dist. June 23, '62.
Price John H. e. Sept. 24, '61, re-e. as vet.
Pellman John, e. Sept. 25, '61.
Purcell Thomas, e. Sept. 24, '61, re-e. as vet.
Potts David, e. Dec. 11, '61, re-e. as vet.
Reeves John H. e. Dec. 5, '61, dist. June 23, '63.
Russell Conrad, e. e. Sept. 24, '61, re-e. as vet.
Russell Geo. W. e. Sept. 24, '61, re-e. as vet.
Russell Ebenezer F. e. Sept. 24, '61, re-e. as vet.
Randolph Geo. W. e. Nov. 28, '61, dist.
Smith Cyrus S. e. Sept. 24, '61, re-e. as vet.
Shier John, e. Sept. 24, '61, re-e. as vet.
Stewart William, e. Sept. 20, '61, re-e. as vet.
Steele Jacob, e. Dec. 16, '61, re-e. as vet.
Sheridan Edward, e. Sept. 24, '61.
Vanhook Leonard, e. Oct. 11, '61, re-e. as vet.
Whitley James, e. Oct. 9, '61, re-e. as vet.
Whitley John, e. Oct. 25, '61, re-e. as vet.
Welch James, e. Oct. 22, '61, dist. Nov. 28, '62.
Welch John, e. Sept. 24, '61, dist. at Trenton Tenn. April 17, '63, re-e. as vet.
Ward Chas. W. e. Nov. 7, '61, re-e. as vet.
White Maxwell W. e. Sept. 25, '61, died at Jackson, Tenn. April 15, '63.
Zimmer Joseph W. N. e. Sept. 20, '61.

Veterans.

Andrew Stephen, e. Dec. 20, '63, pro. to sergt. then 2d Lieut.
Bronson Henry, e. Dec. 20, '63, died at Memphis March 23, '65.
Carnahan Wm. H. e. Dec. 20, '63, died at Memphis July 20, '65.
Drake Albert, e. Dec. 20, '63, died Dec. 12, '65.
Foreman James, e. Dec. 20, '63, died at Memphis Sept. 20, '65.
Henning William, e. Dec. 20, '63, died at Vicksburg Oct. 24, '64.
Hubbard Sylvester, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Horsley George H. e. Dec. 20, '63, died in hands of enemy Feb. 22, '65.
Hedrick Hiram, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Heald Horace, e. Dec. 20, '63, died at Memphis May 12, '65.

Hoben William, e. Dec. 20, '63, dishonorably disd. war dept. order of Sept. 4, '65.
Harris Nathaniel, e. Dec. 20, '63, dist. Dec. 19, '64, as of first enlistment term ex.
Kilvey John H. e. Dec. 20, '63.
Lambert Victor, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
Miller John, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
Mahon John, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
Northup Jonah, e. Dec. 20, '63, died at Peoria, Ill. March 24, '64.
Potts David M. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
Purcell Thomas, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Purcell William N. e. Dec. 20, '63, pro. sergt. then 2d Lieut.
Phillips James M. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
Pierce John H. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Russell Ebenezer F. e. Dec. 20, '63, died at Vicksburg Aug. 28, '64.
Russell Conrad E. e. Dec. 24, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
Russell Geo. W. e. Jan. 2, '64, died at Vicksburg Aug. 2, '64.
Smith Henry M. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
Steele Jacob, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
Stewart William, e. Dec. 20, '63, died at Vicksburg Dec. 31, '64.
Stewart Chas. H. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as 1st sergt.
Styer Jacob, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
Vandoren Joseph, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as bugler.
Vanhook Leonard, e. Dec. 24, '63.
Ward Charles, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
Whitley James, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
Whitley John, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.

Recruits.

Alford Elmore, e. Dec. 24, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Alford William J. e. Dec. 24, '63, m.o. June 16, '65, priv. of war.
Alford Isaac W. e. Dec. 5, '63.
Ballard Anderson, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Brush Henry R. e. Oct. 14, '61, dist. at Camp I, Tenn., Ill.
Chandler Henry, e. Jan. 24, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Dukes Cornelius, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Dukes William, e. March 22, '65, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Gardner J. e. Dec. 20, '63, re-e. as vet.
Hart Lewis C. e. Jan. 24, '62, re-e. as a vet.
Henderson Geo. e. Nov. 1, '61, re-e. as vet.
Hills Wm. H. e. Dec. 23, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Murphy Richard, e. Jan. 21, '65, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Morton William H. e. Sept. 23, '61.
Morris John H. e. Sept. 23, '61.
Osland or Osborne N. F. e. Dec. 20, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Phillips Francis M. e. Dec. 20, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
Reid James W. e. Jan. 2, '62, re-e. as a vet.
Smith Franklin D. e. Sept. 23, '61.
Smith Henry M. e. Oct. 1, '61, re-e. as a vet.
Snell Reuben, e. March 1, '62, dist.
Thurston William, e. Dec. 20, '64, dist. July 14, '65.
Vanpaten Albert J. e. Jan. 20, '65, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Walla Edmund, e. Jan. 23, '65, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Young John, e. Sept. 23, '61.

11th Illinois Cavalry.**HISTORY OF CO. E.**

Company E of the 11th Illinois Cavalry was organized at Peoria, and left for duty in the command of Capt. J. B. Ziegler on the 21st day of February, 1862, and arrived at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., about the 1st of March, and reported to Col. Bonnyville, commanding post. From there the regiment went to Pittsburg Landing, and fought in the battle of Shiloh, captured it on March 15th; also participated in the siege of Corinth, Miss., and in the capture of Vicksburg, Miss., on July 4, 1863. On the 15th of September, 1863, the 11th of September, 1863, the command, under Maj. Hurlbrough, was surprised and most of the members of company E were captured at Hatchie. At the battle of Crues-Roads, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll and Major John H. Ziegler, captured by the enemy, were engaged in the defense of Vicksburg. Company E returned to Bethel, Tenn., and while there several months marched hundreds of miles in guard duty. The regiment was then sent to the battle of Gettysburg, Pa. It was also at Grand Junction, Salisbury and Lagrange, Tenn. In August they captured Lagrange, Miss. In several battles and skirmishes. The company was mustered out at the expiration of three years of enlistment but re-enlisted and served until the close of the war.

Captain retired from the army from disability, March 7, 1864.
Company E.
Captains.
John H. Ziegler, com. Dec. 30, '61, res. March 7, '64.
Philip E. Elliott, com. March 7, '64.
Marth L. Callahan, com. April 20, '65, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.

Lieutenants.

First, Philip F. Elliott, com. Dec. 20, '61, pro.
 First, Martin L. Calhoun, com. March 7, '64, pro.
 First, Joseph Swan, com. April 10, '62, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Second, Chas. S. Beardsley, com. June 20, '62, term ex. Feb. 10, '65.
 Second, Joseph Swan, com. Feb. 10, '65, pro.
 Second, William J. A. Buchanan, com. April 20, '65, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.

Q. M. Sergeant.

Swan Joseph, e. Oct. 28, '61, re-e. as vet.

Sergeants.

First, Beardsley Chas. S. e. Sept. 30, '61, pro, to 2d Lieut.
 Calhoun Martin L. e. Nov. 7, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Richard George, e. Oct. 4, '61, died at Corinth July 21, '62.
 Cinchus Sylvanus M. e. Sept. 30, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Wickwire William, e. Oct. 4, '61, died July 24, '63, disab.

Corporals.

Buchanan William, e. Sept. 7, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Wason James L. e. Dec. 7, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Roberson Nathaniel, e. Oct. 15, '61, trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 11, '64.
 Gingerlich John, e. Oct. 2, '61, died May 1, '62.
 Wiley Harrison E. e. Oct. 2, '61, disd. April 15, '63.
 Gray Henry, e. Oct. 16, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Summers Henry, e. Oct. 6, '61, disd. July 12, '62, disab.
 Ward Jasper, e. Oct. 18, '61.

Buglers.

Barnes William, e. Oct. 7, '61, disd. July 11, '62, disab.
 Thomas Austin J. W. e. Dec. 15, '61.

Saddler.

Geeger Charles, e. Dec. 4, '61, died June 1, '62.

Wagoner.

Roe Alpheus, e. Oct. 15, '61, disd.

Blacksmith.

Waughop Amos, e. Nov. 8, '61, pro. regt. blacksmith.

Farrier.

Waughop Amos, e. Nov. 8, '61.

Privates.

Allen Robert, e. Dec. 7, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Barber Wm. e. Oct. 10, '61, disd. Sept. 17, '62, disab.
 Baxter George, e. Oct. 14, '61, disd. Feb. 13, '62.
 Brewer Joseph, e. Oct. 15, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Barnes Charles, e. Nov. 5, '61, disd. June 1, '62, disab.
 Barber Elijah, e. Nov. 5, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Burt Willis V. e. Nov. 15, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Calhoun John, e. Nov. 8, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Coleman James H. e. Oct. 6, '61, disd. Dec. 20, '64.
 Calhoun Edward, e. Nov. 20, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Cooper Joseph, e. Nov. 15, '61, died near Corinth June 9, '62.
 Dubald James M. e. Nov. 13, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Dunlap Marshall L. e. Dec. 19, '61, disd. Nov. 7, '62, disab.
 Denman Alfred V. e. Dec. 15, '61, disd. Jan. 16, '64, for pro.
 DeCous William, e. Sept. 25, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Engart De Witt C. e. Oct. 28, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Eich Conrad, e. Oct. 7, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Edwards James J. e. Nov. 19, '61, died at Keokuk April 21, '62.
 English Robert W. e. Dec. 19, '61, disd. under age.
 Fisher Elijah T. e. Nov. 4, '61, disd. Dec. 20, '64.
 Fulton James K. e. Nov. 4, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Gardner William H. e. Nov. 18, '61, disd.
 Gasing Frederick, e. Dec. 5, '61.
 Garbarino Charles, e. Nov. 28, '61.
 Hickey John S. e. Nov. 14, '61, died at Pittsburg Landing April 5, '62.
 Harding Samuel F. e. Nov. 20, '61.
 Hall Joseph A. P. F. e. Nov. 1, '61, disd. Dec. 20, '64.
 Harrison George, e. Nov. 8, '61.
 Hall John M. K. e. Nov. 2, '61, disd. Dec. 20, '64.
 Kirkman Alfred, e. Dec. 19, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Lynch Maurice, e. Dec. 7, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Mills John, e. Oct. 3, '61, re-e. as vet.
 McClintock John, e. Nov. 23, '61, disd. Nov. 27, '62, disab.
 Melson George W. e. Dec. 2, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Newland John M. e. Oct. 25, '61.
 Orr Wm. e. Oct. 14, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Patch Samuel, e. Oct. 28, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Redding James, e. Nov. 13, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Robinson Joseph, e. Nov. 13, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Roberts Peter, e. Nov. 14, '61, disd. Feb. 10, '64, sent. G. C. M.
 Ransom David, e. Nov. 11, '61, died at Corinth Nov. 6, '62.
 Reed Joseph L. e. Nov. 13, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Saffa George, e. Oct. 5, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Southworth George G. e. Nov. 4, '61, disd. Nov. 21, '62, disab.
 Saleman Charles A. e. Nov. 15, '61, disd. sub. sub. ad. mil.
 Scrivner Aaron S. e. Nov. 15, '61, dropped from rolls.
 Stersensbaugh George C. e. Nov. 15, '61, disd. Feb. 11, '62.
 Stude Edwin, e. Nov. 15, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Slater Edward, e. Nov. 1, '61, disd. July 3, '63, disab.
 Slater Thomas, e. Nov. 1, '61, died at St. Louis July 21, '62.
 Sullivan John, e. Dec. 15, '61, disd. Aug. 8, '62.
 Ship Henry, e. Oct. 26, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Todhunter Roberson, e. Oct. 26, '61, disd. Dec. 30, '64.
 Taylor Henry, e. Nov. 13, '61, re-e. as vet.

Tehan Jeremiah, e. Nov. 2, '61, disd. Dec. 20, '64.
 Walsh James, e. Oct. 16, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Walsh Aaron J. e. Oct. 19, '61, disd. Dec. 22, '62, disab.
 Williams William, e. Oct. 28, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Wason Daniel C. e. Dec. 2, '61, disd. June 1, '62.

Veterans.

Ayers Arad H. e. Jan. 2, '64, pro. com. sergt.
 Allen Robert, e. Dec. 20, '63, pro. sergt. com. sergt.
 Bruer Joseph, e. Dec. 20, '63, pro. sergt. 1st Lieut.
 Buchanan Wm. G. e. Dec. 20, '63, pro. sergt. then 2d Lieut.
 Barbell Elijah, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
 Burt Willis V. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
 C'houn Martin L. e. Dec. 20, '63, pro. sergt. then 1st Lieut.
 Calhoun John, e. Dec. 20, '63, died at Memphis June 11, '65.
 Calhoun Edward, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
 Dural James M. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Denicus William, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Engart De Witt C. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Eich Conrad, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Fulton James K. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
 Gray Harry, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as 1st sergt.
 Gurches Sylvanus, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Lynch Maurice, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Nelson George W. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
 Muniholland Charles P. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
 Mills John M. e. Dec. 20, '63, absent sick at m.o. regt.
 Patch Simeon M. e. Dec. 20, '63, pro. sergt. then 2d Lieut.
 Patter Ephraim, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Redding James, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Reid Joseph L. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Reece Humphrey, e. Feb. 9, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Robinson Joseph, e. Jan. 4, '64, pro. sergt. then Adj.
 Swan Joseph, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as 1st Lieut.
 Saffa George, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Stude Edwin R. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Ship Henry, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Taylor Henry, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
 Tappan Asher T. e. Feb. 5, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Walsh James, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Williams William, e. Dec. 20, '63, died at Memphis July 12, '65.
 Wason James, e. Feb. 9, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
 Waughop Amos E. e. Dec. 21, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.

Recruits.

Ayres Arad H. e. Jan. 2, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Adams Thomas, e. Sept. 16, '62, trans. to co. L.
 Bailey John M. or W. e. Jan. 21, '64, m.o. June 22, '65.
 Burnet James, e. July 22, '62, m.o. June 9, '65.
 Bruce Chas. W. e. Sept. 19, '64, m.o. June 9, '65.
 Borton Asa, e. March 31, '64, m.o. May 27, '65.
 Childs Frank B. e. Jan. 17, '62, m.o. Jan. 17, '65.
 Clancy Michael, e. Feb. 13, '62, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Cummings David M. e. Oct. 10, '61, pro. to 1st Lieut. co. F.
 Cox Tilden, e. Feb. 11, '62, disd. June 22, '62, disab.
 Dougherty James F. e. Sept. 8, '62, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Delong Edward J. e. Nov. 28, '61, disd. Feb. 17, '62.
 Edmonds Thomas, e. Nov. 20, '61, died at Camp Lyons, Ill. Nov. 91.
 Franklin Saml. T. e. Feb. 2, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
 Fisher Hart C. e. Jan. 21, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Freezes Culey M. e. Nov. 18, '61, m.o. June 9, '65.
 Fienfield William E. e. Jan. 30, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Gerrard William, e. Dec. 6, '62, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
 Gill Thomas, e. Feb. 2, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Gessler Henry, e. Oct. 8, '61, disd. June 1, '62.
 Henford John L. e. Dec. 2, '61, dropped from rolls.
 Hewes James, e. Feb. 2, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Hines Lewis, e. Feb. 2, '62, trans. to 1st Ill. cav.
 Kellogg Daniel B. e. Jan. 4, '65, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Leland Francis, e. March 5, '62, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Lock William, e. Jan. 24, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Marshall James M. e. Feb. 2, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Moon Charles, e. Jan. 24, '62, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Muniholland Chas. P. e. Nov. 28, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Murphy Patrick, e. Oct. 27, '61, trans. to co. L.
 Miller George, e. Feb. 19, '62, died at Keokuk, Iowa, April 26, '62.
 Paluhann Henry, e. Sept. 13, '63, m.o. June 9, '65.
 Potter Ephraim, e. Dec. 31, '63, re-e. as vet.
 Robeson Columbus A. e. Feb. 4, '62, m.o. Jan. 4, '65.
 Rudloff Theodore, e. Jan. 10, '62, disd. March 24, '62.
 Smith George W. e. Feb. 19, '62, re-e. as veteran.
 Smith George W. e. Feb. 3, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Soady Zechariah, e. Jan. 4, '62, m.o. Jan. 4, '65.
 Smith Julius P. e. Feb. 5, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Stem Charles, e. Oct. 15, '61, trans. to co. M.
 Sheely Robert, e. Oct. 15, '61, died hospital boat March 10, '64.
 Shaffer Frank, e. Dec. 21, '61, disd. Jan. 18, '62, sub.
 Thurston Frank, e. April 7, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Tappin Asher, e. Feb. 5, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Weddell Theodore, e. Feb. 5, '62, re-e. as veteran.
 Wagner John E. e. Nov. 15, '61, disd. Nov. 23, '61.
 West William, e. Feb. 4, '62, re-e. as veteran.
 Washburne C. H. e. Oct. 5, '61.

COMPANY F.**Lieutenant.**

Second, William Currie, com. March 24, '62, pro. quartermaster.

Privates.

Abbott John C. e. Dec. 13, '61, disd. July 27, '62.
 Brown Peter, e. Nov. 3, '61.

Card Angus, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Davidson Frederick, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Fudge Marshall, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Goughman Lawrence, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Kennedy M. V. c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Lester M. c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Reed John M. c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Slaughter John, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.

Veterans.

Free, A. H. c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Davidson Frederick, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Fudge Marshall, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Goughman Lawrence, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Kennedy M. V. c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Lester M. c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Reed John M. c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Slaughter John, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.

Recruits.

Church Milton, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Church Milton, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Church Milton, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Church Milton, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Church Milton, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Church Milton, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Church Milton, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Church Milton, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

Stephen S. Tripp, com. Dec. 12, '61, re-e. as vet.

Lieutenant.

Second, Stephen S. Tripp, com. Dec. 20, '61, re-e. Sept. 3, '62.

Privates.

Gutk Cornelius, c. Nov. 10, '61, m.o. Dec. 19, '64.
 Young W. B. c. Nov. 14, '61, re-e. as vet.

Recruits.

Barnes Samuel, c. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. June 1, '65.
 McNew John, c. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. June 1, '65.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Williams John, c. Dec. 12, '61, re-e. as vet.

Veterans.

Devine Charles J. c. Feb. 8, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Lowell Alfred, c. Feb. 8, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
 Williams John, c. Dec. 20, '61, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.

Recruits.

Amend Moses H. c. March 31, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Bernard Andrew D. c. Aug. 9, '62, died.
 Crenshaw James, c. Dec. 20, '61, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Devine Charles J. c. Feb. 8, '64, re-e. as vet.
 Month Jacob, c. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Palmer George, c. Aug. 9, '62, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Scruby William, c. Aug. 9, '62, m.o. June 9, '65.
 Stultz Hubbard L. c. Aug. 29, '62, m.o. June 9, '65.
 Sutherland Francis, c. Aug. 9, '62, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.

COMPANY I.

Recruits.

Ackerman John H. c. Feb. 8, '65, desrtd. April 22, '65.
 Brown Henry, c. Jan. 31, '62, desrtd. Jan. 31, '62.
 Steele Isaac, c. Dec. 28, '61, disd. Aug. 21, '62.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Haw James, c. Nov. 14, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
 Malone William, c. Dec. 9, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Quinn John, c. Nov. 6, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Rowley Dexter M. c. Dec. 18, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Rowley Dexter M. c. Dec. 18, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Rowley Dexter M. c. Dec. 18, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Rowley Dexter M. c. Dec. 18, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Rowley Dexter M. c. Dec. 18, '61, re-e. as vet.

Veterans.

Malone William, c. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 George John, c. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 George John, c. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 George John, c. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 George John, c. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 George John, c. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 George John, c. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 George John, c. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.

Recruits.

Adam Albert, c. Feb. 20, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Adam Albert, c. Feb. 20, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Adam Albert, c. Feb. 20, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Adam Albert, c. Feb. 20, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Adam Albert, c. Feb. 20, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Adam Albert, c. Feb. 20, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Adam Albert, c. Feb. 20, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Adam Albert, c. Feb. 20, '62, re-e. as vet.

COMPANY L.

Captain.

First, Thomas O. Hays, com. Dec. 20, '61, re-e. as vet.

Lieutenants.

First, Thomas O. Hays, com. Dec. 20, '61, re-e. as vet.

First, William H. Slater, com. Dec. 28, '62, term ex. Dec. 19, '64.
 Second, William H. Slater, com. Dec. 30, '61, pro.
 Second, Daniel H. Buck, com. April 30, '65, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.

Q. M. Sergeant.

Gillingham Thomas, c. Sept. 25, '61, re-e. as vet.

Sergeants.

Fair, Wm. H. c. Oct. 15, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Martin John, c. Oct. 2, '61.

Corporals.

Huck Daniel R. c. Oct. 5, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Walt Obed F. c. Oct. 28, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Quiggle Isaac, c. Oct. 25, '61.
 Turner J. c. Oct. 25, '61, re-e. as vet.

Ensign.

Emery Wilcox, c. Oct. 12, '61, desrtd. March 15, '62.

Blacksmith.

Kemp Samuel, c. Nov. 21, '61, disd. Oct. 15, '62, disab.

Privates.

Arnold William, c. Nov. 6, '61, m.o. Dec. 19, '64.
 Adams Thomas, c. Sept. 18, '61, desrtd. Feb. 12, '62.
 Bearer George, c. Oct. 15, '61, disd. Nov. 10, '62, disab.
 Cairly Edward A. c. Oct. 28, '61, died at Vicksburg Jan. 18, '65.
 Coats Robert, c. Nov. 7, '61, disd. Dec. 28, '62, disab.
 Curran James, c. Nov. 20, '61, disd. Nov. 16, '62, disab.
 Campbell William, c. Dec. 7, '61, disd. March 20, '62, disab.
 Clayton William, c. Oct. 5, '61, priv. ass. wagonmaster.
 Carrigan Patsy, c. Nov. 20, '61, desrtd. Dec. 15, '61.
 Decker David J. c. Nov. 20, '61, desrtd. Dec. 22, '61.
 Divens John, c. Oct. 16, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Deland Peter J. c. Nov. 12, '61, disd. Sept. 15, '62, disab.
 Jean Joseph, c. Oct. 23, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Goodwin John, c. Nov. 2, '61.
 Gutrix John, c. Dec. 14, '61, disd.
 Hinkel Charles, c. Nov. 18, '61, desrtd. March 27, '62.
 Sheridan George, c. Dec. 1, '61, disd. Nov. 3, '62, disab.
 Shoon John, c. Dec. 7, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Vandoren G. B. c. Oct. 17, '61, disd. Jan. 5, '62.
 Washburn C. H. c. Oct. 5, '61, trans. to co. E.

Veterans.

Buck Daniel R. c. Nov. 20, '63, pro. sergt. then 2d Lieut.
 Divins John, c. Dec. 20, '63, died at Vicksburg June 27, '64.
 Fultz William, c. Dec. 20, '63.
 Gheen Jonathan, c. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
 Gillingham Thomas, c. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Gillies Kansas, c. Jan. 8, '64, m.o. Vicksburg Sept. 3, '64.
 Jones Benjamin F. c. Jan. 8, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Kearns Joseph B. c. Jan. 2, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
 Rogers William, c. Jan. 10, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Slinger George, c. Dec. 20, '63.
 Turner Flavinus J. c. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Thorn John, c. Dec. 20, '63.
 Vansteel Wm. c. Feb. 22, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
 Walt Obed F. c. Dec. 23, '63.

Recruits.

Bibb John Q. A. c. March 25, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corp.
 Beaver George, c. Jan. 19, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Bishop John, c. Jan. 10, '64, m.o. term ex.
 Bishop Mark, c. Dec. 27, '61, disd. May 8, '62, disab.
 Bullin Peter J. c. Jan. 18, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Gheen Jonathan, c. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Gillies Kansas, c. Jan. 8, '64, re-e. as vet.
 Johnson Alexander P. c. Jan. 15, '62, disd. Aug. 21, '62, disab.
 James Benjamin F. c. Jan. 15, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Kearns Joseph B. c. Jan. 10, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Luce Elihu, c. Feb. 7, '62, disd. May 30, '62, disab.
 Marshall George, c. Feb. 8, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Raymond Isadore, c. Feb. 23, '65, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Rogers John, c. Dec. 20, '63.
 Rogers Willis, c. Jan. 10, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Schrader George, c. Jan. 4, '65, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Steniger George, c. Dec. 2, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Shuley John, c. Oct. 23, '61, re-e. as vet.
 Vautral William, c. Feb. 21, '62, re-e. as vet.
 Weaver Calvin, c. Nov. 27, '61, desrtd. Jan. 5, '62.

COMPANY M.

Captains.

Adam Stuber, com. Dec. 30, '61, re. Nov. 18, '62.
 Hugh C. Moffitt, com. Nov. 18, '62, re. in battle July 8, '64.
 John J. Perry, com. Dec. 19, '61, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.

Lieutenants.

First, Hugh C. Moffitt, com. Dec. 30, '61, promoted.
 First, George A. Quinn, com. Nov. 18, '62, died Jan. 8, '63.
 First, John J. Perry, com. July 8, '64, pro.
 Second, George A. Quinn, com. Dec. 30, '61, promoted.
 Second, John Tilly, com. Jan. 8, '63, desrtd. July 2, '64.
 Second, Wm. F. Jennings, com. April 11, '65, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.

Sergeants.

First, McCully Jackson, c. Sept. 27, '61, died Dec. 17, '62, disab.
 First, John, c. Sept. 27, '61, pro. 10th Lieut.

McCully Joseph A. e. Sept. 27, '61, disd. Oct. '62.
Sealey Henry, e. Sept. 27, '61, disd. Oct. '62.

Corporals.

Mervin James B. e. Nov. 8, '61, trans. invalid corp July 8, '64.
Ward Thomas, e. Oct. 31, '61, re-e. as vet.
Sandritter Henry, e. Nov. 28, '61, re-e. as vet.
Henderson James, e. Dec. 5, '61, re-e. as vet.

Privates.

Beck Henry, e. Sept. 23, '61, re-e. as vet.
Barton Ira A. e. Nov. 6, '61, disd. Dec. 20, '64.
Clark Silas A. e. Nov. 28, '61, re-e. as vet.
Clifton Nelson, e. Oct. 21, '61, disd. Dec. 20, '64.
Calhoun James H. e. Nov. 13, '61, disd. Dec. 27, '62, disab.
Davidson Thomas, e. Sept. 27, '61, re-e. as vet.
Deuffman Thomas, e. Nov. 28, '61, deserted in '61.
Ellis Benjamin, e. Sept. 27, '61, m.o. Sept. 20, '64.
Edelman John, e. Sept. 23, '61, re-e. as vet.
Ford James, e. Dec. 13, '61, re-e. as vet.
Garvin Ambrose D. e. Nov. 20, '61, re-e. as vet.
Goot John, e. Nov. 11, '61, desrtd. Feb. '62.
Henricks Peter, e. Sept. 27, '61, disd. Dec. 20, '64.
Hick Benjamin, e. Oct. 8, '61, trans. Sept. '64.
Herwood Joseph, e. Sept. 27, '61, re-e. as vet.
Holliday Basil, e. Nov. 18, '61, re-e. as vet.
Holliday John James, e. Nov. 25, '61, re-e. as vet.
Haley Dennis, e. Nov. 10, '61, disd. Nov. '62.
Hickson George, e. Sept. 27, '61, re-e. as vet.
Henry Dennis, e. Oct. 10, '61, re-e. as vet.
Hesse Joseph, e. Sept. 23, '61, disd. Oct. 27, '62, disab.
Lawrence Charles, e. Dec. 3, '61, re-e. as vet.
Mitchell George, e. Dec. 3, '61, died at Pittsburg Landing, July 13, '62.
Matlin Jacob, e. Oct. 27, '61, re-e. as vet.
Neel Dennis, e. Sept. 27, '61, disd. Feb. 4, '63, disab.
Neff Marks, e. Oct. 31, '61, disd. Dec. 20, '64.
Owens Columbus, e. Sept. 27, '61, re-e. as vet.
Otto John C. e. Sept. 27, '61, re-e. as vet.
Pinels Harvey, e. Oct. 27, '61, kid. at Shiloh, April 19, '62.
Ricci John, e. Nov. 1, '61.
Roberts George, e. Oct. 31, '61, disd. April 20, '62.
Stenn Charles, e. Oct. 15, '61, disd. Dec. 22, '64.
Snider David, e. Sept. 27, '61, died at Peoria, Jan. 16, '62.
Snipe Charles F. e. Dec. 16, '61, disd. Dec. 13, '62, disab.
Smith George T. e. Nov. 25, '61, disd. Nov. 12, '62, disab.
Tanner Merchant E. e. Nov. 25, '61, re-e. as vet.
Wallace Henry, e. Sept. 27, '61, re-e. as vet.
Welsh James, e. Sept. 27, '61, re-e. as vet.
Watson Thomas, e. Oct. 6, '61.
Winches Andrew, e. Dec. 3, '61, re-e. as vet.
Wayson Beriah, e. Nov. 25, '61, re-e. as vet.
Walker John, e. Nov. 14, '61, re-e. as vet.
Younger Adam, e. Sept. 27, '61.

Veterans.

Beck Henry, e. Dec. 20, '63.
Calvin John, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
Clark Silas A. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
Carter Herman S. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Davidson Thomas, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Edelman John, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Ford James, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Garvin Ambrose, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Herwood Joseph, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Holliday Basil G. e. Dec. 20, '63, died at Vicksburg, Oct. 21, '64.
Holliday John J. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Henry Dennis, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
Hixon Geo. W. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Henderson James, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Joy John, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Matlin Jacob, e. Dec. 20, '63, trans. to co. A.
Otto John C. e. Dec. 20, '63.
Owens Columbus, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as sergt.
Rich William C. e. Dec. 20, '63, desrtd. April 20, '64.
Sandritter Henry, e. Dec. 20, '63, trans. to co. A.
Tanner Merchant K. e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Wallace Henry, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Walker John, e. Dec. 20, '63, desrtd. March, '64.
Wayson Beriah, e. Dec. 20, '63, died at Vicksburg, July 25, '64.
Winches Andrew, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as 1st sergt.
Ward Thomas, e. Dec. 20, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.

Recruits.

Asphwall Job, e. Sept. 30, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Allen Benjamin, e. March 28, '64, trans. to 5th Ill. Cav.
Beebe Richard H. e. March 28, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Beebe James, e. March 28, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Brady Charles, e. Feb. 1, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Brown Cary, e. March 17, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Bent's William F. e. April 14, '64, m.o. July 8, '65 to date May 30, '65.
Beebe Alonzo, e. Feb. 23, '64, died at Vicksburg, Oct. 25, '64.
Cox Oscar J. e. Feb. 1, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Carr John, e. Aug. 25, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Crank John H. e. Jan. 27, '65, died La Grange, Tenn. Sept. 2, '65.
Davis Abner, e. Feb. 15, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Drake Phineas B. e. Sept. 30, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Desauo John S. e. Sept. 27, '61, desrtd. Oct. 1, '61.
Goddard William, e. Jan. 5, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
Garvin Harney, e. Jan. 27, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Groom John W. e. Jan. 27, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Gregg James G. e. Feb. 26, '64.
Halt Peter, e. Feb. 13, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.

Kingdon William H. e. Aug. 13, '62, m.o. June 9, '65.
Keller Jacob H. e. Dec. 28, '61.
Ley John, e. Nov. 5, '61, re-e. as vet.
Moffit William E. e. Jan. 5, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
McCully Joseph A. e. Jan. 5, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
McCully William H. e. Jan. 27, '65, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
McNeill Jeremiah C. e. Aug. 14, '62, m.o. June 9, '65.
McGraw Patrick, e. Aug. 14, '62.
Nelson Elias, e. Jan. 24, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Oakford Thomas H. e. Dec. 4, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
O'Neal Thomas, e. March 31, '65, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Putnam William, e. Dec. 28, '61, disd. Oct. 27, '62, disab.
Putnam Luther, e. Oct. 4, '61, died at Peoria, Ill. Dec. 3, '61.
Rome Nelson E. e. Dec. 3, '65, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Rutherford George, e. March 31, '64, died Memphis, May 7, '65.
Rich William, e. Dec. 7, '61, re-e. as vet.
Sriat James, e. Sept. 27, '61, disd. Oct. 1, '61, disab.
Simmons Hable, e. Oct. 6, '61, disd. Nov. 12, '62, disab.
Svau James, e. e. March 9, '64, desrtd. April 26, '64.
Thompson William K. e. Jan. 5, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Thurston William, e. Nov. 23, '63, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Teal William, e. Sept. 27, '61, disd. Aug. —, '62.
Wheeler John H. e. Jan. 16, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65, as corpl.
Waggoner John Sr. e. March 31, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Will Charles, e. Jan. 5, '64, m.o. Sept. 30, '65.
Webber Andrew, e. Oct. 6, '61, disd. Jan. 18, '63.

Unassigned Recruits.

Allen Francis, e. March 9, '65.
Brady John J. e. Feb. 4, '63.
Crew Noah J. e. March 29, '64.
Carlton Edward, e. Dec. 15, '63, desrtd. Jan. 5, '64.
Cox Joseph, e. Sept. 16, '64, rejected.
Conn Charles, e. Nov. 18, '64.
Conner John, e. Feb. 1, '63.
Delaney Thomas, e. March 21, '64.
Dowene Henry, e. March 29, '65.
Dane Christopher, e. March 9, '65.
Foster R. N. e. Nov. 12, '62.
Ford Charles D. e. April 14, '64.
Goddard Artemas, e. Feb. 1, '63.
Jacob Henry, e. Jan. 29, '63.
King Henry A. e. Jan. 21, '64.
Keller John, e. Feb. 5, '65.
Laird Homer, e. Aug. 14, '62.
Mitchell Alexander, e. Nov. 18, '62.
McDaniel James, e. Dec. 18, '62.
McGoan Harris, e. March 9, '65.
Murphy Patrick, e. March 9, '65.
Nolin J. D. e. Nov. 18, '62.
Neuer August, e. Dec. 7, '63.
O'hrian James, e. Dec. 19, '63.
Phillips Charles, e. Jan. 29, '63.
Pepper John E. e. April 9, '64.
Phillips John, e. Feb. 5, '65.
Preston Alfred H. e. Dec. 6, '63.
Slocum John, e. Dec. 1, '62.
Shell Oliver C. e. Sept. 29, '64.
Snyder or Smith J. C. e. Feb. 28, '65.
Stewart Walter F. e. March 1, '65.
Smith James, e. March 9, '65.
Seymour John, e. March 9, '65.
Shields John, e. Jan. 11, '64.
Wilson William, e. Aug. 15, '62.
Young Adiah, e. Jan. 5, '64.

14th Cavalry.**Colonel.**

Horace Capron, com. Feb. 6, '63, res. Jan. 23, '65, pro to Brev. Brig. Gen. March 13, '65.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Horace Capron, com. Jan. 7, '63, pro.

First Assistant Surgeon.

Geo. A. Wilson, com. Jan. 7, '63, res. April 7, '65.

COMPANY A.**Lieutenant.**

First, Horace Capron, com. Jan. 7, '63, died of vds. Feb. 6, '64.

Privates.

Barfoot William, e. Sept. 1, '62, disd. for disab. '64.
Eley Jefferson, e. Dec. 12, '62, disd. Dec. 12, '63, disab.
Somers Alfred, e. Oct. 12, '62, disd. Dec. 12, '63, disab.
Somberger George, e. Nov. 2, '62, m.o. July 31, '65.
Triplet William, e. Oct. 12, '62, disd. May, '63, disab.

COMPANY B.**Captains.**

Paul Distler, com. Jan. 7, '63, res. Oct. 17, '64.
Henry H. Mayo, com. Oct. 17, '64, m.o. July 17, '65.

Lieutenants.

First, Henry Hencke, com. Jan. 7, '63, res. April 22, '64.
First, Henry H. Mayo, com. April 22, '64, pro.
Second, Philip Smith, com. Jan. 7, '63, incom. m.o. Oct. 8, '63.

Commissary Sergeant.

Lettell Chas. A. e. Sept. 14, '62, died at Washington, N. C. March 16, '65.

Sergeants.

Print Louis e. Sept. 18, '62, private, desrtd. April 12, '63.
Brown William, e. Sept. 15, '62, desrtd. March 10, '63.

Corporals.

Helmel Paul, e. Sept. 15, '62, m. o. July 31, '65, as sergt.
Hassell David, e. Sept. 18, '62, desrtd. April 12, '63.
Harrison Henry, e. Oct. 1, '62, captured July 31, '64, not heard from since.
Hootch John, e. Sept. 18, '62, desrtd. Andersonville prison Jan. 14, '65, No. of days in prison not known.
Westernman Frank H. e. Jan. 5, '63, m. o. June 21, '65, prisoner of war.
Smith Louis H. e. Jan. 5, '63, m. o. July 31, '65, as sergt.

Teamster.

Gloring Jacob, e. Sept. 30, '62, absent, sought m. o. of regiment.

Blacksmiths.

Grove John, e. Nov. 10, '62, m. o. July 31, '65, as sergt.
Terohn Albert, e. Sept. 20, '62, disd. July 7, '65, disab.

Saddler.

Miselhom Ferd. e. Dec. 2, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.

Wagoner.

Huske William, e. Sept. 14, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.

Privates.

Altman William, e. Nov. 20, '62, disd. March 21, '64, disab.
Brauer John, e. Sept. 15, '62, desrtd. Jan. 14, '63.
Balke Nicholas, e. Sept. 28, '62, disd. April 11, '63, disab.
Brown George, e. Oct. 2, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.
Barnet Timothy, e. Dec. 1, '62, capt'd. July 31, '64, not heard from since.
Campbell Joseph, e. Oct. 22, '62, reclaimed by 65th Ill. Feb. 11, '63.
Dubois William, e. Dec. 2, '62, desrtd. Jan. 14, '63.
Drister Frank, e. Dec. 1, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.
Elmer George, e. Oct. 5, '62, disd. Dec. 9, '63, disab.
Folkers John W. e. Oct. 2, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.
Flahbeck Herman, e. Sept. 30, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.
Froehlich Jacob, e. Oct. 1, '62, disd. at Louisville, Ky., March 3, '63.
Gelhard William, e. Nov. 20, '62, m. o. June 22, '65.
Grabe Conrad, e. Sept. 14, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.
Hanser Caspar, e. Sept. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, was prisr.
Hack Harmon, e. Sept. 13, '62, died at Camp Nelson, Ky., March 15, '64.
Johnson John, e. Sept. 23, '62, disd. March 21, '65, disab.
Korn Louis, e. Nov. 12, '62, desrtd. Andersonville prison, May 20, '63.
Kumle Francis, e. Sept. 18, '62, desrtd. April 12, '63.
Kowitz Frank, e. Dec. 1, '62, disd. May 13, '63, disab.
Le Gendre Paul, e. Oct. 5, '62, desrtd. April 12, '63.
McPherson Henry H. e. Oct. 5, '62, disd. Dec. 9, '63, disab.
Meyer Leopold, e. Sept. 20, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.
Mason Louis, e. Dec. 28, '62, m. o. July 31, '65, prisr. war.
Sarf John, e. Sept. 19, '62, trans. to V. R. e. Oct. 30, '63.
Nickel George, e. Dec. 15, '62, desrtd. Oct. 22, '64.
Rehder Charles, e. Sept. 14, '62, disd. May 30, '63, disab.
Rehder Louis, e. Dec. 15, '62, disd. Aug. 22, '63, disab.
Seneider Fritz Henry, e. Sept. 18, '62, died at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 20, '63.
Spente Henry, e. Sept. 16, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.
Selfert Julius, e. Sept. 22, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.
Tremmel John, e. Oct. 5, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.
Walter Lorenz, e. Sept. 9, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.
Welland Sebastian, e. Nov. 10, '62, disd. May 2, '63, disab.
Weinheimer Philip, e. Sept. 18, '62, m. o. July 31, '65, as sergt.
Ward Frank, e. Sept. 18, '62, desrtd. Jan. 13, '63.
Zeliger Gottlieb, e. Oct. 1, '62, capt'd. July 31, '64, at Macon, Ga. not heard from since.

Recruits.

Friderick Charles, e. Jan. 14, '64, m. o. July 31, '65.
Self Nattie, e. Feb. 29, '64, disd. April 12, '63.
Hayer Christian, e. Dec. 9, '63, disd. March 18, '65, disab.
Stahler Christian, e. Feb. 29, '64, disd. April 12, '63.

COMPANY C.**Lieutenant.**

Second, Henry M. Evans, com. Jan. 7, '63, res. Oct. 5, '63.

Commissary Sergeant.

Abell Beth C. e. Sept. 18, '62, pro. to regt. com. sergt.

Privates.

Lynch Thomas, e. Oct. 14, '62, drowned in Ohio river, July 20, '63.
Prentice John D. e. Sept. 14, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.
Russell Robert, e. Nov. 28, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.
Webb Henry, e. Nov. 25, '62, m. o. July 8, '65, prisr. war.

COMPANY D.**Teamster.**

Clements Charles, e. Dec. 1, '62, sergt. desrtd. March 8, '63.

Privates.

Carter Robert D. e. Sept. 18, '62, desrtd. March 25, '65.
Carter, Capt'd. e. Dec. 1, '62, desrtd. Jan. 14, '63.
Evered Samuel, e. Dec. 1, '62, resrtd. Aug. 15, '63, m. o. July 31, '65.
Harrison Mitchell, e. Jan. 8, '63, m. o. June 15, '65, prisr. war.
Reynolds Albert, e. Dec. 1, '62, m. o. July 31, '65, prisr. war.
Reynolds Albert, e. Dec. 1, '62, m. o. July 31, '65, prisr. war.

COMPANY E.**Privates.**

Johnson Henry, e. Dec. 10, '62, desrtd. Feb. 7, '63.
Kasson George, e. Dec. 10, '62, desrtd. Feb. 7, '63.
Kasson Edward, e. Dec. 10, '62, desrtd. Feb. 7, '63.

COMPANY F.**Privates.**

Heekman John K. e. Jan. 4, '63, desrtd. Feb. 21, '63.
Pittman, Capt'd. e. Dec. 1, '62, desrtd. Jan. 14, '63.
Potter John C. e. Oct. 20, '62, desrtd. Aug. 18, '63.

Recruits.

Belthreli William H. e. Feb. 22, '65, m. o. July 31, '65.

COMPANY G.**Recruits.**

Freel Joseph J. e. March 1, '65, m. o. July 31, '65.
Hedgepath Thomas P. e. Jan. '65, m. o. July 31, '65.

COMPANY H.**Privates.**

Blackie Reuben, e. Feb. 5, '63, trans. to co. I.
Buck Henry, e. Jan. 17, '63, trans. to co. I.
Hamilton Claude H. e. Feb. 5, '63, trans. to co. I.
Meyer Peter, e. Jan. 17, '63, trans. to co. I.
Schaefer Peter, e. Jan. 17, '63, trans. to co. I.

Recruits.

Lamb John, e. March 28, '65, trans. to 45th Ill. Inf.

COMPANY I.**Privates.**

Birch George, e. Oct. 18, '62, desrtd. April 12, '63.
Black John, e. Oct. 12, '62, desrtd. April 12, '63.
Casper James H. e. Sept. 18, '62, desrtd. April 12, '63.
Mason William, e. Sept. 18, '62, desrtd. April 12, '63.
Miller George A. e. Oct. 1, '62, desrtd. April 12, '63.
O'Sullivan John B. e. Sept. 18, '62, desrtd. April 12, '63.
Phipps Charles, e. Dec. 1, '62, desrtd. April 12, '63.
Stewart Erasmus W. e. Sept. 18, '62, desrtd. April 12, '63.

COMPANY K.**Sergeants.**

First, Groshen Edward, e. Sept. 14, '62, trans. to co. A.
Allen Albert C. e. Dec. 1, '62, desrtd. Jan. 15, '63.

Corporals.

Harrow James, e. Sept. 14, '62, m. o. July 31, '65, as private.
McKenzie Allen W. e. Sept. 14, '62, m. o. July 31, '65, as private.

Teamster.

Sparroch Thomas J. e. Dec. 13, '62, desrtd. March 28, '63.

Privates.

Brown Louis, e. Sept. 15, '62, desrtd. March 28, '63.
Brown William, e. Nov. 15, '62, desrtd. March 28, '63.
Cassgrove Herman H. e. Nov. 1, '62, resrtd. March 28, '63.
Light Anthony, e. Feb. 2, '63, desrtd. March 28, '63.
Gibbler Emory H. e. Feb. 2, '63, desrtd. March 28, '63.
Loony H. e. Dec. 1, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.
McCarthy Joseph, e. Oct. 10, '62, died in Andersonville prison Nov. 1, '64.
McKenzie James, e. Nov. 15, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.
Rosen Edward, e. Nov. 15, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.
Shaffer John, e. Dec. 1, '62, desrtd. Jan. 14, '63.
Shaffer William, e. Dec. 1, '62, desrtd. Jan. 14, '63.
Somers Alfred, e. Dec. 1, '62, desrtd. Jan. 14, '63.
Westcott William W. e. Nov. 15, '62, m. o. July 31, '65, as sergt.

COMPANY L.**Privates.**

Jackson James, e. Nov. 21, '62, died at Peoria, Ill. Jan. 15, '63.
Newman Charles, e. Nov. 21, '62, died at Peoria, Ill. Jan. 15, '63.
Rosen Edward, e. Nov. 15, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.
Rogers David, e. Jan. 8, '63, m. o. July 31, '65.

COMPANY M.**Captains.**

Thomas S. Tipton, com. Jan. 7, '63, desrtd. April 12, '63.
William W. Roswell, com. Jan. 7, '63, desrtd. April 12, '63.

Lieutenant.

William W. Cowles, com. July 11, '65, not mustered, m.o. as sergt. July 31, '65.

Sergeants.

First, Cowles William W. e. Sept. 15, '62, m.o. July 31, '65, com. as 2d Lieut. but not mustered.
Irvine Alexander, e. Sept. 15, '62, m.o. July 31, '62.
Anderson James, e. Sept. 15, '62, m.o. July 31, '62.
Putnam Thomas, e. Oct. 5, '62, disd. Jan. 16, '64, disab.

Corporals.

Fowler Charles W. e. Oct. 5, '62, disd. July 12, '64, disab.
Cleveland John S. e. Oct. 5, '62, m.o. July 31, '65, as private.

Saddler.

Reed John B. e. Sept. 15, '62, pro. saddler sergt.

Wagoner.

Pitcher James, e. Sept. 20, '62, abs. sick at m.o. of regt.

Teamster.

Laughlin James, e. Oct. 5, '62, m.o. Aug. 14, '65.

Privates.

Bonty Philip, e. Oct. 5, '62, desrtl. July 17, '63.
Banks John D. e. Sept. 20, '62, transf. to 65th Ill. Inf. Jan. '63.
Barker James W. e. Dec. 18, '62, disd. Dec. 5, '64, disab.
Colinderson Joseph, e. Oct. 5, '62, disd. Nov. 6, '64, disab.
Cook George, e. Sept. 20, '62, died at Glasgow, Feb. 9, '63.
Ceirt Samuel, e. Sept. 20, '62, died Portsmouth, O. Aug. 17, '63.
Connor Thomas, e. Oct. 5, '62, died at Peoria, Feb. 2, '63.
Colender Peter, e. Sept. 15, '62, turned over to civil authority.
Dunn Thomas, e. Oct. 5, '62, m.o. June 21, '65, prisoner of war.
Egleston James, e. Oct. 5, '62, desrtl. April 13, '63.
Fenwick John R. e. Sept. 20, '62, m.o. July 31, '65.
Fernal James A. e. Sept. 20, '62, died at Andersonville, Feb. 13, '65. No. of grave 12,628.
Hopkins Thomas, e. Sept. 20, '62, m.o. July 31, '65, as sergt.
Hodgson Isaac, e. Sept. 20, '62, desrtl. Jan. 8, '63.
Hamilton John, e. Dec. 18, '62, desrtl. Jan. 9, '63.
Hatchett Clinton, e. Jan. 5, '63, m.o. July 31, '65, pris. war.
McClay James, e. Oct. 5, '62, m.o. July 31, '65.
McKee Jonathan, e. Oct. 5, '62, m.o. July 31, '65, as corpl.
Ogden Ira B. e. Oct. 5, '62, m.o. July 31, '65.
O'Shoney Henry, e. Oct. 5, '62, desrtl. Jan. 5, '63.
Price John, e. Dec. 18, '62, desrtl. April 20, '63.
Russell Emery, e. Sept. 20, '62, disd. Sept. 14, '64, corpl. disab.
Reeves John, e. Oct. 5, '62, desrtl. April 12, '63.
Sullivan John, e. Sept. 15, '62, desrtl. Jan. 18, '63.
Simmons Hobbe, e. Jan. 8, '63, desrtl. Feb. 14, '63.
Sniley James M. e. Sept. 15, '62, m.o. June 16, '65, as sergt.
Snirley Thomas J. e. Sept. 20, '62, m.o. July 31, '65, as corpl.
Seed Andrew J. e. Sept. 20, '62, m.o. June 21, '65, pris. war.
Somerseth Thomas, e. Oct. 5, '62, m.o. July 31, '65.
Temple Charles H. e. Sept. 15, '62, transf. to co. E.
Van Hess Henry, e. Oct. 5, '62, abs. sick m.o. of regt.
Walters William, e. Sept. 20, '62, m.o. July 31, '65, as corpl.
Walters Henry, e. Sept. 20, '62, m.o. July 31, '65, as corpl.

Recruits.

Miller James M. e. Feb. 30, '64, m.o. June 12, '65.
Smith David H. e. Feb. 28, '64, m.o. July 31, '65.
Smith Harrison, e. Feb. 2, '64, died Kingston, Tenn. June 19, '64.

Unassigned Recruits.

Bennett James, e. March 28, '65.
Casson James, e. March 31, '65.
Connors James H. e. March 29, '65.
Curtis Andrew, e. March 24, '65.
Ford Michael, e. March 28, '65.
Hagan George, e. Oct. 11, '64.
Haley Richard, e. March 23, '65.
Holtton Frederick, e. March 9, '64.
Kane Patrick, e. March 23, '65.
Purdy John, e. Oct. 11, '64.
Pratt Henry, e. March 23, '65.
Reed Robert, e. March 31, '65.
Seaver George, e. March 23, '65.
Seaver William, e. March 23, '65.
Williams Samuel, e. March 23, '65.
Wilkins Frank, e. March 28, '65.

15th Cavalry.

COMPANY L.

Privates.

Shaffer Simon, e. Feb. 16, '62, trans. to 10th Ill. Cav. as consol.
Wilder Morrellville, e. Oct. 11, '61, m.o. Jan. 9, '65.

Recruit.

Oakford Thomas, e. June 1, '61, trans. to Reg. Band 53d Ill. Inf.

17th Cavalry.

COMPANY A.

Private.

Chandlers Samuel J. e. Nov. 6, '63, corpl. desrtl. June 21, '65.

COMPANY D.

Q. M. Sergeant.

Frey William G. e. Oct. 5, '63, m.o. Dec. 20, '65, as sergt.

Commissary Sergeant.

Furchison Henry M. e. Dec. 15, '63, m.o. Dec. 26, '65, as private.

Privates.

Murphy Robert, e. Oct. 5, '63, died at St. Charles, Ill. Feb. 23, '64.
Robbins Benah, e. Nov. 25, '63, m.o. Dec. 20, '65.
Tindall Geo. E. e. Oct. 15, '63, m.o. Dec. 20, '65.
Walker John O. e. Dec. 15, '63, absent at m.o. of regt.

Recruit.

Todd James, e. Feb. 1, '64, died at Benton Barracks July 26, '64.

COMPANY E.

Commissary Sergeant.

Hermans Alfred S. e. Dec. 11, '63, pro. 2d Lieut. 121st U. S. C. I. July 19, '65.

Battery A Illinois Light Artillery.

HISTORY.

Battery A, Second Illinois Light Artillery was organized at Peoria, Ill., by Capt. Peter Davidson, and was mustered into State Service, May 23, 1861.

Moved to Alton, Ill., in July, 1861. Thence moved to St. Charles, Mo., with Gen. Pope, and then to Mexico, Mo. From this place sections were sent to different parts of North Missouri, and were again united at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., at which place the Battery was mustered into United States Service August 17, 1861.

Moved to Jefferson City, Mo., and October 1st to Boonville, Mo., and thence to Ottaville. Thence marched in Kelton's Brigade, Pope's Division of Fremont's army, to Springfield, Mo., and returned to Ottaville, January 25, 1862. In Col. Julius White's Brigade, Brigadier Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' Division, moved to Lebanon, and with Curtis' army to Northwest Arkansas. Was engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge March 7th and 8th, where it did faithful and brilliant service. A section of the Battery at Neosho and Fayetteville. Moved to Helena, Ark., with Gen. Curtis' army.

Battery A was mustered out of service at Camp Butler, Ill., July 27, 1865.

1st Artillery.

BATTERY M.

Privates.

Benson Thomas, e. July 3, '62, m.o. July 24, '65.
Hamilton Richard, e. July 3, '62, m.o. July 24, '65.

2d Light Artillery.

Major.

Peter Davidson, com. April 11, '63 hon. disd. for pro. May 28, '64.

BATTERY A.

Captains.

Peter Davidson, com. Jan. 30, '62, promoted Major.
Herman Borris, com. April 11, '63, disd. March 1, '65.
Wm. W. Campbell, com. July 3, '65, not m.o., m.o. as 1st Lieut. July 27, '65.

Lieutenants.

First, Herman Borris, com. May 14, '61, pro. Captain.
First, Wm. J. Gardner, com. May 14, '61, disd. Jan. 14, '62.
First, J. Corwin Hansel, com. Jan. 25, '62, m.o.
First, Frank B. Fenton, com. April 11, '63, m.o. May 13, '65.
First, Wm. W. Campbell, com. April 11, '63, pro. Capt.
First, Renssaler W. Hinman, com. July 3, '65, not m.o., m.o. as 2d Lieut. Jan. 27, '65.
First, Walter Bird, com. July 26, '65, not m.o., m.o. as sergeant July 27, '65.
Second, Frank B. Fenton, com. May 14, '61, pro. senior 1st Lieut.
Second, Abraham E. Batterson, com. Jan. 25, '62, disd.
Second, Renssaler W. Hinman, com. April 11, '63, pro. senior 1st Lieut.
Second, Walter Bird, com. April 11, '63, pro. junior 1st Lieut.
Second, Samuel Coburn, com. July 26, '65, not m.o., m.o. as sergeant July 27, '65.
Second, Denton V. Keys, com. July 26, '65, not m.o., m.o. as sergt. July 27, '65.

Company Q. M. Sergeant.

Batterson Abram B. e. April 19, '61, pro. Junior 2d Lieut.

Sergeant Major.

Titcomb Oliver P. e. April 19, '61, disd. for disability.

Sergeants.

Patterson Wm. e. April 19, '61, kid. at Vicksburg June 10, '63.

Jones Isaac W. e. Nov. 25, '61, disd. Sept. 10, '64, disab.
McDonald Charles, e. Nov. 25, '61, re-e, as a veteran

Recruits.

Lester Robert N. e. Oct. 23, '62.
Mason Simon D. e. Dec. 25, '63, m.o. July 14, '65.
Petty George A. e. Jan. 5, '64, m.o. July 14, '65.
Shupe Orrin S. e. Jan. 5, '64, absent sick at m.o. of battery.
Weid Samuel C. e. Dec. 21, '63, m.o. July 14, '65 as corpl.

Unassigned Recruits.

Attkinson William H. e. Jan. 18, '64, died at Camp Butler, Ill.
Jan. 27, '64.
Pitcher Robert, e. Sept. 26, '64, m.o. May 29, '65.
Summers James, e. March 24, '64.

13th U. S. Colored Artillery.

Johnson Charles, e. April 1, '65.
Lee John, e. April 10, '65.
Wade Hampton, e. April 1, '65.

109th U. S. Colored Infantry.

Bridges Jesse, e. Feb. 14, '65.
Barr John, e. Feb. 28, '65.
Cole Enoch, e. Feb. 28, '65.
Carter Silas, e. March 30, '65.
Drake Monroe, e. Feb. 28, '65.
Gray Samuel B. e. Feb. 28, '65.
Hicks John, e. Feb. 28, '65.
Hillman William, e. Feb. 13, '65.
Jefferson James, e. Feb. 20, '65.
Jones Wade, e. Feb. 28, '65.
Mitchell William, e. Feb. 28, '65.
Porter John, e. March 30, '65.
Red William, e. March 30, '65.
Smith Isaac, e. Feb. 28, '65.
Smith Washington, e. Feb. 28, '65.
Smith Lewis, e. Feb. 28, '65.
Smith John, e. Feb. 28, '65.
Stewart John, e. Feb. 28, '65.
Smith Alfred, e. Feb. 28, '65.
Warren William, e. Feb. 28, '65.
Washington George, e. Feb. 13, '65.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS

7th Tennessee Cavalry.

Arms John M. e. Oct. 30, '64.
Butter John T. e. Oct. 30, '64.

Cunningham Eliah, e. April 10, '65.
Divey Robert H. e. Dec. '64.
Edwards William, e. Nov. 8, '64.
Hamilton W. M. J. M. e. April 11, '65.
Hamilton Samuel, e. April 11, '65.
Hays James E. e. March 1, '64.
Jenkins Kelly H. e. Jan. 26, '64.
King Alfred, e. Oct. 20, '64.
King William P. e. March 13, '65.
Miller Joseph C. e. March 13, '65.
McAllister William T. e. March 13, '65.
McFarlane John, e. Jan. 24, '64, commissary sergt.
Purdon Benjamin, e. April 11, '65.
Perden John, e. Oct. 20, '64.
Perden Erwin T. e. Oct. 20, '64.
Ray William, e. Nov. 24, '64.
Robinson James, e. March 1, '65.
Scarlett Shadrack M. e. March 3, '65.
Thomas John W. e. Dec. 14, '64.
Tucker Geo. W. e. Oct. 20, '64.
Vickers Francis M. e. Oct. 20, '64.
Vaughn James W. e. Oct. 20, '64.

1st Army Corps.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY No. 1.

Assigned to Company A, 2d Regt. U. S. Veteran Volunteers.

Privates.

Auten John W. e. Feb. 10, '65, m.o. Feb. 14, '66.
Greenleaf Geo. D. e. Feb. 6, '65, m.o. Feb. 21, '66.
Schaller Charles, e. Feb. 4, '65, m.o. Feb. 21, '66.
Shoemaker Edward, e. Feb. 4, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY No. 5.

Privates.

Lair Noah, e. March 13, '65.
McMullen James E. e. March 13, '65, corpl. m.o. March 2, '66, as
of co. G, 4th U. S. V. V.
Uphaw George, e. March 13, '65.

13th U. S. Infantry.

Recruits.

Barber James C. e. June, '65.
Beasmore Robert G. e. June, '65.
Bink John H. e. June, '65.
Dunbar Robert F. e. June, '65.
Gunsolus James H. e. June, '65.
Satter Joseph, e. June, '65.

"THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS."

The war ended and peace restored, the Union preserved in its integrity, the sons of Peoria who had volunteered their lives in defense of their Government, who were spared to see the army of the Union victorious, returned to their homes to receive grand ovations and tributes of honor from friends and neighbors who had eagerly and jealously followed them wherever the fortunes of war called. Exchanging their soldiers' uniforms for citizens' dress, most of them fell back to their old avocations—on the farm, in the mines, at the forge, the bench, in the shop, and at whatever else their hands found to do. Some of them were called to higher honors, and their names have become as familiar to the people and governments of the Old World as their noble deeds in the hour of their country's peril are dear to the hearts of the people whom they so faithfully served. Brave men are honorable always, and no class of citizens are entitled to greater respect than the volunteer soldiery of Peoria county, not alone because they were soldiers, but because in their associations with their fellow-men their walk is upright, and their honesty and character without reproach.

Their country first, their glory and their pride;
Land of their hopes—land where their fathers died;
When in the right, they'll keep their honor bright;
When in the wrong, they'll die to set it right.

No grander tribute can be offered to the soldiers of the Union in the War of the Rebellion, dead and living, than expressed by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll at the banquet of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee on the occasion of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Society at Chicago on the 13th of November, 1879. In the regular order of toasts, the President of the Society, General Sherman, announced:

The volunteer soldiers of the Union army, whose valor and patriotism saved the world a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Response by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll.

In response Colonel Ingersoll said:

When the savagery of the lash, the barbarism of the clan, and the insanity of secession confronted the civilization of our century, the question, "Will the great Republic defend itself?" trembled on the lips of every lover of mankind.

The North filled with intelligence and wealth, children of liberty, marshaled her hosts and asked only for a leader. From civil life a man, silent, thoughtful, poised and calm, stepped forth, and with lips of victory voiced the nation's first and last demand: "Unconditional and immediate surrender." From that moment the end was known. That utterance was the first real declaration of war, and, in accordance with the dramatic unities of mighty events, the great soldier who made it, received the final reward of the rebellion.

The soldiers of the Republic were not seekers after vulgar glory. They were not animated by the hope of plunder or the love of conquest. They fought to preserve the blessings of liberty and that their children might have peace. They were the defenders of humanity, the destroyers of prejudice, the breaker of chains, and in the name of the future they slew the monsters of their time. They finished what the soldiers of the Revolution commenced. They relighted the torch that fell from their august hands and filled the world again with light. They blotted from the statute-books laws that had been passed by hypocrites at the instigation of robbers, and tore with indignant hands from the Constitution that infamous clause that made men the catchers of their fellow-men.

They made it possible for judges to be just, for statesmen to be human, and for politicians to be honest.

They broke the shackles from the limbs of slaves, from the souls of masters, and from the Northern brain. They kept our country on the map of the world, and our flag in heaven.

They rolled the stone from the sepulcher of progress, and found there two angels clad in the shining garments—Nationality and Liberty. The soldiers were the saviors of the nation; they were the liberators of men. In writing the proclamation of independence, Lincoln, greatest of our mighty dead, whose memory is as gentle as the summer air when reapers sing amid the gathered sheaves, copied with the pen what Grant and his brave comrades wrote with swords.

Grandier than the Greek, nobler than the Roman, the soldiers of the Republic, with patriotism as stainless as the air, battled for the rights of others, for the nobility of labor, fought that mothers might own their babes, that arrogant idleness should not sear the back of patient toil, and that our country should not be a many-headed monster made of warring States, but a nation, sovereign, great, and free.

Blood was water, money was leaves, and life was common air until one flag floated over a Republic without a master and without a slave. Then was asked a question: "Will a free people tax themselves to pay the nation's debt?"

The soldiers went home to their waiting wives, to their glad children, and to the girls they loved, they went back to the fields, the shops, and mines. They had not been demoralized. They had been ennobled. They were as honest in peace as they had been brave in war. Mocking at poverty, laughing at reverses, they made a friend of toil. They said: "We saved the nation's life, and what is life without honor?"

They worked and wrought with all of labor's sons that every pledge the nation gave should be redeemed. And their great leader, having put a shining band of friendship, a grille of clasped and happy hands, around the globe, comes home and finds that every promise made in war has now the ring and gleam of gold.

There is another question still. "Will all the wounds of the war be healed?" I answer, yes. The Southern people must submit, not to the dictation of the North, but to the nation's will and to the verdict of mankind. They were wrong, and the time will come when they will say that they are victors who have been vanquished by the right.

Freedom conquered them, and freedom will cultivate their fields, educate their children, weave for them the robes of wealth, execute their laws, and fill their land with happy homes.

The soldiers of the Union saved the South as well as the North. They made us a nation. Their victory made us free and rendered tyranny in every other land as insecure as snow upon a volcano's lips.

And now let us drink to the volunteers, to those who sleep in unknown, sunken graves, whose names are only in the hearts of those they loved and left—of those who often hear in happy dreams the footstep of return.

Let us drink to those who toiled where hopeless famine mocked at want, to all the maimed whose wars gave modesty a tongue, to all who dared, and gave to chance the care and keeping of their lives, to all the living and to all the dead, to Sherman, to Sheridan, and to Grant, the foremost soldier of the world, and last, to Lincoln, whose loving life, like a bow of peace, spans and arches all the clouds of war.

Pretty soon after the close of the War of the Rebellion in the Spring of 1865, the people began talking about the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers from Peoria county who had fallen in defense of their country. No definite action was taken, however, until Thursday, September 14, 1865, when, the Board of Supervisors being in

session, Dr. John Emery, the Supervisor from Trivoli, offered the following, and moved for its adoption:

WHEREAS, Many of the soldiers of this county have died in defense of their country, and lie buried in distant places with nothing to mark the place of their burial, therefore,

Resolved, That an appropriation of _____ dollars be made for the erection of a suitable monument, to be erected in the Court-house yard, upon which shall be inscribed the names of all the soldiers who have died from this county, with their company and regiment.

The resolution was referred to a committee appointed by the chairman of the Board, composed of Messrs. Dr. Emery, Watson and Day, with instructions to procure plans, specifications and estimates, and report at the next meeting of the Board.

At the April meeting of the Board (1866), the committee reported that they had received several plans, specifications and bids, all of them at a cost of five thousand dollars. The contract was finally awarded to Mr. Robert Campbell, of Peoria.

The corner stone laying was attended with much pomp and ceremony. The monument was fully completed and submitted to be dedicated on the 11th day of October, 1866.

DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

The largest assembly ever seen in Peoria was on the occasion of the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, Thursday, October 11, 1866, it being estimated that fully thirty thousand people were present. The streets were filled, and the city was wild with excitement. Old men who had stood side by side with Owen Lovejoy when he was waging a war against slavery and for the rights of man, and for which his life was sacrificed; men who, because of their devotion to freedom and the inalienable right of their fellow-men to enjoy the fruits of their own labor and the protection of their own homes, had been politically ostracised and covered with odium, greeted and rejoiced with each other; young men who had stood in the front of battle and aided in the suppression of the rebellion, met again, talked over their old campaigns, and crowded around their gallant leader, General Logan. All were present to participate in the dedication of a monument that would commemorate for all time the names of the heroic dead — of the men who gave their lives in defense of the Union and of human rights. They were all freemen, standing up for justice and for right, needing no leader but their God, no guide but their conscience.

The day was as fair as an October day could be. A soft haze overhung the sky and the atmosphere was in that condition when the slightest sound is readily and easily transmitted, so that the voices of the speakers were easily heard.

Early in the forenoon the streets began to fill up, and it was not long until the Peoria House was surrounded with a tumultuous throng hurrahing for Generals Butler and Logan. "Old Abe," the veteran war eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin, brought down by Captain A. R. McDonald, State Armorer of that State, and Major Angie G. Weissert, of the Eighth Wisconsin volunteers, was brought to the balcony, which was a signal for renewed huzzas. In the vast assemblage there were many men who had "been through the war" with that king of birds, and the sight of their old "pet" recalled many scenes of camp and field and weary march.

About ten o'clock a procession was formed in the following order:

- Four Marshals of the Day, Riding Abreast.
- Spencer's Band.
- Two Companies of Soldiers, walking by Company Front.
- Carriage with "Old Abe," the War Eagle.
- Nine Companies of Infantry, Company Front, with
- Regimental Colors.
- Cavalry Company, one hundred strong, by Fours.
- Carriage with Orators of the Day.

Peoria Medical Society.
German Turnverein.
Gillig's Band.
I. O. O. F.
Sons of Temperance.
Fire Department.
Citizens in Carriages.
Citizens on Foot.

The procession marched and countermarched along Adams street; thence along some of the other principal streets, and then debouched into the public square, where the dedication exercises were to be observed. The *Transcript* of the 12th said:

"The square was crowded full. Directly in front of the speaker's stand the throng was so great that individuals could neither get in nor out. The speaker's stand was crowded to excess, and numbers crowded on the outside wherever they could get a foothold. Others climbed the trees and swarmed in their branches wherever the branches were long enough and large enough to support them * * * * The monument had been appropriately draped with wreaths and decked with flowers. An evergreen wreath wound up the shaft, and over the eagle was a cross of flowers. The effect was exceedingly beautiful. The unsightly picket fence around it had been removed, and in its place were wreaths of evergreens and flowers. The throng, crowded as they were, respected the sacred enclosure, and not a flower or a sprig of green was touched. As the procession moved into the square, 'Old Abe' was carried to the speaker's stand and placed in the front, where his presence was greeted with long continued applause.

"Spencer's band then played a patriotic air, after which Colonel R. G. Ingersoll introduced Rev. Mr. Pierce, of Elmwood, who opened the exercises with an appropriate prayer. Gillig's band played a dudge, after which the dedicatory poem by Mrs. P. R. K. Brotherson, was read by Colonel R. G. Ingersoll."

THE POEM.

Rise, crowned with glory! shaft of white,
Tower proudly to the bright blue sky;
And tell in triumph to the world
The names that were not born to die:
Names that through all coming time,
Shall gleam with luster pure and bright—
A luster won from noble deeds,
And tinged with Heaven's eternal light.

When treason and disunion reared
Their serpent heads with tongue of flame,
And with defiance and with distrust,
Our bitter, vengeful foes became;
When o'er the mountain and the vale,
Was heard our country's stirring cry:
"To arms! To arms!"—and patriot hearts
Resolved to conquer or to die.

Then went each noble spirit forth
With trusting faith and strong right hand
They stood, "where man doth die for man,"
A fearless and unshrinking band;
They faltered not, but onward pressed,
Firm in their manhood's power and pride,
And for our safety, for our weal,
They bravely fought, they nobly died.

How shall we give them honor due?
How twine the laurel for them meet?
Had we the riches of the world
To lay at their unconquered feet,

'Twould not avail nor would it tell
The grateful memories that we keep,
Distilled in many a falling tear,
Above their calm, unbroken sleep.

But we will shrine each noble name
Upon the marble pure and white;
And the glad sunshine, day by day,
Shall bathe them in its glowing light;
The wind shall steal from Eden bowers,
And linger round the sacred place
Where stands the record that with pride
A grateful country loves to trace.

Look down, O! watchful stars of Heaven,
Through the long hours of mystic night,
To guard them well with loving ward.
And crown them with your golden light,
Fall gently, purely, dews and showers,
Those high, and holy names around,
Fall as a blessing o'er the place
Where memory makes it holy ground.

Then rise fair marble! Take thy place
Among the things which earth will keep
While time shall last, and many an age
Lies down to its dreamless sleep.
The hand of Genii was there, too
Its living impress thou dost wear,
As clothed with its unchanging grace
Thou dost immortal deeds declare.

After the poem, Rev. Richard Honey, of Peoria, formally dedicated the monument. The ceremony was simple, yet impressively performed, and was listened to with profound attention.

Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, was then introduced to the audience amid vociferous cheering, and it was some moments before the enthusiastic greetings was sufficiently stilled to permit him to be heard. The speech is too lengthy to

be incorporated within these pages, and hence we only preserve a few brief paragraphs. He commenced,

"I came at your call from the far East, where the blue waves of the Atlantic wash the granite based shores of New England, to aid in embalming for all time the deeds of the glorious dead of the prairies of the West, almost as boundless, but teeming with vigorous life, fertility and civilization. This peculiar coincidence is of itself full of promise for the unity, strength and prosperity of our institutions. The East answers to the West with the same spirit of fidelity, loyalty and devotion to the country, in the same love of kindred institutions, with unity of thought and full harmony of action." He then referred to the battles of the revolution, especially the battle of Lexington, and the monument that had been erected there, to Concord and to Charleston, the first burning sacrifice of the country to British brutality, where another granite shaft pierces the sky to mark the first victory of the revolution at Bunker Hill, and to other places where the patriots of the days of seventy-six sealed their devotion to the principles of American independence with their blood and their lives: to Ladd and to Whitney, the first martyrs to the accursed spirit of the rebellion, who fell at Baltimore on their march to defend the National Capital. Thus mingling the recollections of the war of American Independence with the deeds of the war of preservation, the speaker continued: "Is there not a peculiar significance in your invitation to meet my comrades here to do honor to five thousand soldiers who went forth from one of the central counties of the great State of Illinois, more than eight hundred of whose names are inscribed upon this shaft as dying in the noblest cause for which men ever fought? That each and all these revolutionary monuments of valor were dedicated to commemorate the heroism of the common soldier, ever the first martyrs in the cause of Liberty and Right, is most suggestive that the gratitude of the Republic will, as it ought to be, paid to those, her defenders, who, in the ranks with musket in hand, haversack at side and knapsack on the shoulder, have always marched at the call of the country, to meet danger, privations and death itself; there can be no higher subject of thought, no grander theme of contemplation, no more glorious topic of eulogy, than the patriotism, courage, constancy, fidelity and loyalty of her soldiers in the ranks to the flag of the country."

The speaker then passed on to review some of the leading features of the War of the Rebellion, the patriotic spirit of the people, and the heroic men who fell in defense of the Union, and closed with these words:

"Is it not, therefore, fit that this monument should be raised to them, and upon it their names inscribed as a perpetual memorial to their children and ours, as an object of gratitude, of love, of emulation and of reverence to those that shall come after them? Our children, and our children's children, shall be inspired to deeds of heroic valor by their example in the field as soldiers; our posterity will bless their memories and keep them green forever, for their preservation of popular government and free institutions, as citizens. And we may not on this sad, though yet joyous occasion, forget the true officers, regular and volunteer, who led them, of whom, when we say they were captains worthy of such soldiers, we pronounce their highest eulogy. Yet the living will pardon us, and the dead will smile upon us, for putting before them in the foremost ranks of honor, as they stood before them in the front rank of battle, the true defenders of their country — the private soldiers."

"It is well, again we say, to raise these monuments to the memories of both, and inscribe upon them their names, so that in all time to come the father shall lead his son here, as to his country's altar, and, as Hamilear swore the infant Hannibal to eternal hatred of the enemies of the country, so shall the American sire here dedicate his son to loyalty, devotion to his country, and to fidelity to its flag, the symbol of its glory and its fame. In each following year, through the long cycles of ages, shall the memories of

the virtues of these our fallen heroes grow greener and greener, and their sacrifices shall be remembered as the shining examples of the best days of the Republic.

"And now we of the present hour must not forget to profit by the lesson they have taught us, and to value above and before all the unity of the country for which they fought; the true idea of American liberty which they upheld, and to cherish and maintain in every field, in every forum, against all odds, and at every hazard, the institution and popular government which, by the sacrifices of their lives, they have secured. They have bequeathed to us a sacred privilege to enjoy, and an equally sacred duty to maintain—the fruits of the victory they have won. We will be false to their glorious memories, to their gallant sacrifices and privations, to their heroic deaths and to their hallowed graves, if we suffer one jot or tittle of the rights for which they fought and fell, to be tarnished in transmission to their and to our posterity.

"Let us then go on in the path of duty which they so nobly marked out, and maintain the institutions which they preserved against every attack, insidious or open, from whatever quarter or in whatever guise; and thus by our action do honor to their memories far greater, higher, nobler and more fitting than sculptured marble or monumental stone."

At the close of the oration, three cheers were called for the hero of New Orleans, which were heartily given. Bouquets were thrown to him in profusion and handkerchiefs were waved from fair hands. Loud calls were made for General Logan, and his appearance at the front of the stand was the signal for another shower of bouquets and storm of applause.

THE MONUMENT.

This commemorative column is composed of ten pieces of stone and marble as it now stands. The first base is five feet eight inches square and sixteen inches high. The second base is six feet five inches square and eight inches high. Third base, octagon, five feet three inches by five feet three inches and one foot three inches high. These bases are made of neatly dressed Ellettsville limestone. A tin box, containing relics, is deposited in crypt cut in the top of the third base. The fourth base, octagon, is four feet square, and one foot three inches high, is made of Rutland (Vermont) marble. The die is octagonal three feet by three feet, and four feet high. The names of the deceased soldiers, whose memory this monument was designed to honor and perpetuate, are inscribed on the eight sides of this die, and cover its almost entire surface. The octagon cap is four feet two inches by four feet two inches, and one foot three inches high, with moulding finish. The sub-die is two feet six by two feet six inches, and three feet high, on four sides of which are carved, in *bas* relief, figures representing the Goddess of Liberty. The spire is two feet by two feet, and eleven feet six inches high. The cap is one foot eight by one foot eight inches square, and eight inches high, surmounted by a marble figure of a perched eagle, two feet six inches high, with wings partially extended and looking to the north.

The monument was originally planted near the center of the Main street side of the Court-house square, where it remained until the grade of the square was commenced in the Fall of 1879, when it was removed to its present position on the Jefferson street front. At the time of removal, and before it was re-set, the entire shaft was worked over, repolished, and about fifty names added to those "who had gone before." The three lower bases, which had begun to shell off and to grow unsightly, were replaced with new ones. The work of removing, re-polishing and resetting this monumental shaft, was entrusted to Messrs. Triebel and Son, who successfully and satisfactorily accomplished the undertaking.

WOMAN'S WORK.

In the War of the American Revolution, a struggle for national independence, the women bore a noble part in helping their patriot fathers, husbands, sons and brothers. In the many Indian wars, from one end of the country to the other, including the Black Hawk war in 1832, they were never backward or reluctant, but by every possible means, contributed to the success of the cause in defense of which their natural protectors pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors. In more than one struggle the mothers, wives and daughters made bullets, cut patching (when the old-fashioned rifle was the approved style of fire arm), and loaded the guns as fast as they were discharged. Acts of this kind are related in connection with the Black Hawk war. In some instances the women were more courageous than men, and evinced greater bravery. Here is a case in point relating to one of the pioneer mothers of Illinois:

At Galena, during the Black Hawk war, when the stockade was nearly completed, Colonel Strode, the commandant of that post, so planned as to secure a false alarm in the night time. At midnight, May 4, 1832, a cannon was discharged, which awakened the citizens from their slumbers. Thus suddenly awakened from their sleep, and believing the Indians were upon them, they jumped into their clothes and hurried to the stockade as fast as fright and their feet could carry them. Some of them arrived at the stockade with toilets not more than half completed. Among others who were badly frightened was the Galena postmaster, who didn't stop to put on his trousers when he sprang from his bed, but jerked the sheet and wrapped it around him as he ran, and as he entered the fort commenced calling for some one to bring him a pair of pants. A large number of women were there, and a Mrs. Bennet was making bullets and otherwise encouraging the men. The postmaster kept flying from place to place calling for a pair of pants. His antics can be easily imagined by the reader, as described by the writer. At length, tired of his *chassezing* around, and thinking he could fight as well without pants as with them, and that that was neither the time nor the place "for fooling," Mother Bennett picked up a gun and placed it in his hands with the injunction, "Here, you old coward, take this gun and get into position to be killed like a brave man; and don't be scared to death."

The alarm was a cruel hoax, and the scenes attending were full of the ludicrous, but none of them were more laughable than the fright, toilet and antics of the postmaster, and he never heard the last of it as long as he remained at Galena. As with Mother Bennett, so with American women in every struggle in which the country has been involved, *devoted and brave to the death.*

In the War of the Rebellion, the women of the country were the soldiers most faithful and devoted friends. At home, they anticipated every want of the "Boys in Blue," and labored almost day and night to supply their suffering needs. Among the wounded after battles and in the hospital, women were present as ministering angels. Protestants, Catholics, daughters of America, Germany, England, Ireland, of nearly nation of the civilized world, contributed to the alleviation of the necessities and sufferings of the soldiers.

PEORIA WOMEN AT WORK.

Almost as soon as enlistments commenced, the women of Peoria, full of patriotic devotion to the country's cause and with a sympathetic desire to do something for the soldiers in the field, inaugurated measures that secured a perfect co-operation in all undertakings looking to a successful prosecution of the war and the comfort and care, so far as possible, of the brave men who went out from their midst with their lives in their hands. These women met together from week to week, and busied themselves in doing whatever seemed best to be done in aid of the cause in which they volunteered. Fairs were held

and entertainments given, and the proceeds applied for the benefit of their country's defenders. Arrangements were perfected and carried into execution which secured an enthusiastic and hearty reception of companies and regiments when they returned home from fields of battle and of danger. Such receptions as they gave! Each of them was enough to inspire the brave fellows to go through the same experiences and hardships and exposures and dangers again. Such love, such sympathy, such care, such forethought as the women of Peoria gave to the soldiers would nerve the men of any nation to face any danger, to espouse battle for any cause of justice, truth and right, no matter how great the odds.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL LEAGUE.

June 3, 1863, a meeting of the women of Peoria was held in Rouse's Hall for the purpose of organizing a League known as above. This meeting was largely attended and was presided over by Hon. E. A. Leavitt, of Cincinnati.

THE PLEDGE.

We the undersigned women of Peoria believing that in this hour of national peril to our country every influence, moral as well as physical, should be brought to bear in the great struggle for national existence against a wicked rebellion and then, with our fathers, husbands, sons and brothers are giving their treasure and their blood it is our duty to contribute the influence which God has given us in our moral sphere to the same holy cause, and that in this solemn crisis loyalty to our country is bound to be outspoken even in the case of women, as true loyalty to our God.

We therefore do constitute ourselves an association to be known as "The Women's National League of Peoria," and do pledge our personal and moral adhesion to our National government in its struggle against the present rebellion, engaging to assist it by whatever means may be in our power, in the maintenance of our National Union, and of the integrity of our National domain.

To this end we further resolve and pledge ourselves to encourage and sustain our brave soldiers by deeds of kindness and by word and cheer, to use every fitting opportunity of expressing our undiminished determination to stand by "the star-spangled flag" and to honor those who fight in its defense, until the day of its sure and certain triumph, and to prove in every way we can that we consider loyalty to our country a part of our allegiance to our God.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. The object of this League shall be to bind together all loyal women with a determination in accordance with the pledge, to use every effort in our power to discountenance secession, to sustain the National government in its present peril, and to administer in every suitable manner to the relief and comfort of our noble soldiers in the field and in hospitals.

ART. 2. Ladies may become members of the League by signing the pledge.

ART. 3. Its officers shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve Managers.

ART. 4. It shall be the duty of the President, by and with the advice of the other officers, to call meetings through the city press a day previous, and to preside at the meetings.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the Vice Presidents to fulfill the duties of the President in her absence.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend to the correspondence of the League, and to keep a record of its meetings and of the names and residences of its members in a book prepared for the purpose.

ART. 7. The Treasurer shall receive and, by order of the Managers, shall disburse funds belonging to the League.

ART. 8. It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to devise and from time to time to bring before the League measures by which its appropriate objects may be promoted.

ART. 9. Officers shall be chosen by ballot by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated meeting called in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

ART. 10. Alterations may be made in the above Constitution by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a meeting called in accordance with the fourth article of the Constitution.

FIRST OFFICERS.

President, Mrs. A. G. Curtenius.

Vice Presidents, Mrs. Frances B. M. Brotherson, Mrs. Isaac Underhill.

Secretary, Mrs. L. R. Webb.

Treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Herron.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Mrs. William Dodge, Mrs. George C. Boston, Mrs. Charles E. Day, Mrs. H. S. Austen, Mrs. W. E. Robinson, Mr. George Ford, Mr. W. B. Lyon, Mrs. Wm. Trassdale, Mrs. James Irons, Mrs. A. B. Bartlett, Mrs. Alfred Freeman, Mrs. W. G. Whelan.

Many of these officers served during the entire existence of the League, but unavoidable removals and changes made the election of some new officers necessary.

The membership of the League was as follows :

Mrs. Eliza N. Aiken.	Mrs. Sophia Burdette.	Miss Julia H. Johnson.	Mrs. H. Whittemore.
Miss N. B. Arnold.	Mrs. E. Burnham.	Mrs. J. W. Johnson.	Miss Mary Moore.
Mrs. E. B. Babcock.	Miss Jennie Cunningham.	Miss Laura Jones.	Mrs. A. C. Morse.
Miss Jane E. Babcock.	Mrs. T. L. Currie.	Miss Emma Keener.	Miss M. A. Nelson.
Mrs. E. F. Bacon.	Mrs. A. L. Curtenius.	Mrs. M. F. Keener.	Mrs. L. M. Nixon.
Miss Mary J. Bacon.	Mrs. N. B. Curtiss.	Miss Melissa Keller.	Mrs. Mary Nolte.
Mrs. S. R. Baker.	Mrs. P. Henry Curtiss.	Mrs. Cynthia W. Kerr.	Miss E. J. Norlington.
Mrs. Charles Ballance.	Miss Martha Cutts.	Mrs. Clarissa King.	Mrs. E. D. Offield.
Miss Josie Ballance.	Mrs. E. Daniels.	Mrs. H. C. King.	Mrs. Otes.
Miss Julia Ballance.	Mrs. W. Davis.	Mrs. J. W. King.	Mrs. L. W. Page.
Miss Lillie Ballance.	Mrs. C. B. Day.	Miss Julia Lathrop.	Miss Page.
Miss Mary Ballance.	Miss Flora Day.	Mrs. C. Godfrey.	Mrs. M. A. Palmer.
Mrs. Maria Barnes.	Mrs. Elizabeth Delano.	Mrs. Mary Godfrey.	Mrs. S. A. Parkhurst.
Mrs. A. P. Bartlett.	Mrs. C. F. Dickenson.	Mrs. Goldsborough.	Mrs. Parks.
Miss Mary Bartlett.	Mrs. L. J. Dickey.	Mrs. Samuel Gordon.	Miss Mary M. Peters.
Miss Sarah Bartlett.	Miss Annie Dinwiddie.	Mrs. H. W. Green.	Mrs. William Peters.
Mrs. H. D. Baston.	Miss L. C. Dinwiddie.	Mrs. C. B. Greenleaf.	Mrs. J. H. Pierce.
Mrs. W. D. Baston.	Miss Emma Dinwiddie.	Mrs. C. W. Greenleaf.	Mrs. N. H. Purple.
Miss Sarah Baston.	Miss Alice Dodge.	Miss H. F. Grennell.	Miss C. Quimby.
Mrs. M. G. Batchelder.	Mrs. Wm. M. Dodge.	Mrs. J. C. Greer.	Mrs. Rankin.
Miss Fanny Batchelder.	Mrs. C. H. Donley.	Mrs. R. C. Grier.	Mrs. Henry Rattle.
Mrs. Daniel Burrows.	Mrs. L. M. Doup.	Miss Sarah Grier.	Miss Carrie Rattle.
Mrs. John A. Bush.	Mrs. D. H. Downing.	Mrs. John L. Griswold.	Mrs. E. Smiley.
Mrs. A. W. Bushnell.	Mrs. H. W. Dredge.	Mrs. Matthew Griswold.	Miss Anna H. Smith.
Mrs. E. E. Calligan.	Mrs. C. Dunham.	Miss Kate Grove.	Mrs. C. H. Smith.
Miss Lizzie Calligan.	Mrs. H. Dunn.	Miss Kate Guerin.	Mrs. J. M'Clay Smith.
Miss M. C. Camp.	Miss Malvina Durkee.	Mrs. Jacob Guyer.	Miss Rebecca B. Smith.
Miss Mary Chamberlain.	Miss Nellie Durst.	Mrs. A. J. Hamilton.	Miss Bonnie Snow.
Mrs. Abbie P. Chapin.	Mrs. Hetty Easton.	Mrs. G. C. Hamlin.	Miss Sarah Snow.
Mrs. C. S. Clarke.	Mrs. F. E. Eaton.	Miss Maria Hamlin.	Mrs. C. R. Snyder.
Mrs. Horace Clarke.	Mrs. Sarah C. Ely.	Miss Vickie G. Hamlin.	Miss Josephine Snyder.
Mrs. E. Clarkson.	Mrs. Enoch Emery.	Miss Maggie Hankinear.	Miss Annie Summers.
Mrs. Caroline Cockle.	Mrs. Grace Emery.	Mrs. W. T. Hanna.	Miss Rachael Steer.
Miss Susie T. Cockle.	Mrs. Eppy.	Mrs. J. W. Hansell.	Mrs. F. Sterling.
Miss Julia F. Cockle.	Miss Mary Eppy.	Mrs. Phineas Harlow.	Mrs. William Steltinuis.
Mrs. E. M. Colburn.	Mrs. J. M. Evans.	Miss M. Harris.	Miss Julia M. Stone.
Mrs. H. H. Cole.	Mrs. K. Farnsworth.	Miss Helen Lathrop.	Miss Lacetta Stone.
Mrs. A. S. Cooper.	Mrs. E. N. Fay.	Miss Maria Lathrop.	Mrs. Margaret Stone.
Miss A. A. Cook.	Mrs. George Field.	Miss Mary Lathrop.	Miss A. Storey.
Mrs. J. K. Cooper.	Mrs. Frank Field.	Mrs. M. J. Lathrop.	Mrs. S. M. Stickler.
Mrs. M. A. Couch.	Mrs. Julia Finley.	Mrs. L. Laurie.	Mrs. Belinda Thomas.
Miss Kate Crane.	Mrs. Charles Fisher.	Miss Laughten.	Mrs. D. S. Thompson.
Miss Mary A. Crane.	Mrs. Henry Forsyth.	Mrs. Columbus Lindsay.	Miss Helen W. Thompson.
Mrs. William H. Cruger.	Mrs. B. Foster.	Mrs. E. A. Little.	Miss Laura A. Thompson.
Mrs. N. C. Culbertson.	Mrs. A. G. Freeman.	Miss E. Littell.	Miss Lucretia Thompson.
Mrs. H. S. Austen.	Mrs. Wm. French.	Miss H. A. Littell.	Mrs. M. A. Thompson.
Miss Nora Beall.	Mrs. H. F. Frink.	Mrs. W. B. Lyon.	Mrs. L. Raymond.
Miss N. J. Bennett.	Mrs. Mary Gibson.	Mrs. J. P. McLean.	Miss Addie Raymond.
Mrs. Merritt Benton.	Miss Beulah Gilbert.	Mrs. M. A. Marlin.	Mrs. Sarah Redingbon.
Miss S. C. Benton.	Miss Celestine Gilbert.	Mrs. Eliza W. Mason.	Mrs. Bell Reynolds.
Mrs. N. E. Best.	Mrs. Francis A. Headley.	Miss Ellen Maxwell.	Mrs. H. W. Reynolds.
Mrs. Geo. C. Bestor.	Mrs. H. Henderson.	Mrs. M. Burnie.	Miss Carrie Richardson.
Miss Martha Bestor.	Mrs. J. F. Henry.	Miss Martha A. McCoy.	Miss Lucy Richardson.
Miss A. Bewsher.	Mrs. Jacob Hepperly.	Mrs. Phebe T. McClallen.	Miss Mary E. Ripley.
Miss Eliza Bewsher.	Mrs. R. W. Herder.	Miss Sarah McClare.	Mrs. Howell Robinson.
Mrs. Roswell Bills.	Mrs. S. B. Herson.	Mrs. Ann E. McCulloch.	Miss Mary Robinson.
Miss Lillie Bishop.	Mrs. Samuel Hibbeon.	Mrs. G. H. McIlvaine.	Mrs. W. E. Robinson.
Mrs. B. L. T. Bourland.	Miss Addie Higgins.	Mrs. McLaughlen.	Miss Carrie S. Rogers.
Mrs. Electa Bowen.	Mrs. Hurd.	Miss Hattie McLean.	Miss Mary Rouse.
Miss Minnie Bowen.	Miss S. D. Hurd.	Mrs. D. W. McWilliams.	Miss Jennie Rover.
Mrs. F. B. M. Brotherson.	Mrs. A. Huribart.	Mrs. M. J. Mercer.	Mrs. Henry I. Ragg.
Mrs. A. W. Brown.	Mrs. H. M. Ireland.	Mrs. B. F. Miles.	Miss Lucy Ragg.
Miss Eliza Buck.	Mrs. James Irons.	Mrs. A. Miller.	Mrs. Mary Sanger.
Miss Mary Burdette.	Mrs. Jane G. Johnston.	Mrs. Henry Miller.	Miss Louisa Schnebley.

Miss Tryphena Schnebley.	Mrs. Ann Todhunter.	Mrs. Lucia B. Tyng.	Mrs. John Wiggerman.
Miss Mary E. Scott.	Miss Olive H. Tracy.	Mrs. Isaac Underhill.	Mrs. Margaret B. Wies.
Miss Sarah Scott.	Mrs. J. A. Troup.	Mrs. Elizabeth Vaneps.	Mrs. W. G. Wheaton.
Mrs. T. J. Scott.	Mrs. Moses Troyer.	Mrs. M. B. VanMyr.	Miss E. E. White.
Mrs. Shutts.	Mrs. J. M. Troyer.	Mrs. Thos. L. Petherbridge	Miss N. E. White.
Miss M. Shutts.	Mrs. I. G. Truesdale.	Mrs. A. J. Hardin.	Mrs. A. R. Winchell.
Miss K. Simpson.	Mrs. William Truesdale.	Miss Millie Wanser.	Mrs. J. A. Warder.
Miss Ella R. Sloan.	Miss Abbie Truesdale.	Mrs. C. O. Washburn.	Miss N. I. Wood.
Mrs. M. E. Thompson.	Miss Lucy Truesdale.	Miss Helen A. Washburn.	Miss Lou Woodbury.
Mrs. R. Thompson.	Mrs. Eliza Tucker.	Mrs. Lysander R. Webb.	Mrs. E. W. Woodcock.
Mrs. Alfred Thurlow.	Mrs. Dan Tyler.	Mrs. John J. Weed.	Mrs. Woodbury.
Mrs. George Todd.			

"Doubtless," says Mrs. A. G. Tyng, who was Secretary of the League, and from whom these facts are obtained, "there were other names added during the existence of the League, but this is the only record I have. In this, as in all societies, the active work was done by comparatively few."

The Soldiers' Rest was instituted by the League in August, 1863, and the Freedmen's Aid Society was formed in January, 1864.

LAST MEETING OF THE LEAGUE — BALANCING THE BOOKS.

The final meeting of the League was held on the 5th day of July, 1866, when the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer for the entire term of the existence of the League were read and adopted, together with this preamble and resolution:

WITNESSES. We, the members of the Women's National League, have associated since our first organization, the efficient leadership and constant cooperation of Mrs. A. Catenius, whose moving and energy and vigilance, left no avenue closed through which the objects of our society might be most successfully accomplished, who, with rare skill and much toil, so planned and promoted the labor to be performed, as to reduce the burden and increase the benefit; whose promptness, personal and constant attendance upon all meetings, acted as a spur to like activity on the part of the members and kept alive the fire of devotion; even used the expiration of our term of enlistment; and

WITNESSES. In our Vice President, Mrs. William Weiss, we have had a co-worker whose hand never lingered, and whose face never faded, who early and late has ministered to the suffering, homeless or destitute soldier — a pioneer in the work and faithful to the end; and

WITNESSES. Through the systematic performance of all the duties pertaining to the respective offices of Secretary and Treasurer, the League, as the almoner of the bounty of the public, has, by means of the carefulness of its record, been always ready to challenge investigation and render an account of its stewardship, therefore

Resolved, That we render to our beloved and much-respected officers our sincere thanks, as a token of our appreciation of their devotedness and invaluable services to us and the cause for which the League was organized.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is the Treasurer's report from June 5, 1863, to July 5, 1866:

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions and donations from June, 1863, to January, 1864, six months.....	\$	303	58
Monthly contributions.....		50	92
Sale of badges.....		21	85
<i>From January, 1864 —</i>			
Subscriptions and donations.....		3,362	60
Dinners and festivals.....		5,789	49
Receptions.....		1,340	95
Dishes.....		318	20
Monthly contributions.....		212	15
Sale of badges.....		5	70
Sale of stove.....		11	00
Sale of rags.....		1	25
Mr. Ingersoll's lecture.....		142	50
Reading by T. B. Read.....		132	00
Total.....		\$11,702	19
Donation of sanitary stores.....		1948	64
Grand total.....		\$13,640	83

EXPENDITURES.

From June, 1863, to January, 1864, six months:—

Soldiers' Rest.....	\$ 34 05
Sanitary.....	158 00
Badges.....	42 50
Presentation of flag to 77th Ills., and banner sent to Springfield.....	127 00
<i>January, 1864:—</i>	
Dinners and festivals.....	1,935 07
Receptions of soldiers.....	1,419 71
Dishes.....	294 75
Soldiers' Rest.....	2,903 40
Sick Soldiers.....	1,085 75
Serving.....	124 80
Incidentals.....	99 84
Union Relief Society.....	100 00
Freedman's Aid Committee.....	723 74
Rent of Room.....	120 00
Decatur Fair.....	52 35
Refugees.....	30 50
Expense of Mr. Ingersoll's Lecture.....	51 00
Expense of Reading, by T. B. Read.....	34 00
Sent to School in Natchez.....	25 00
Balance on Hand.....	82 19
Total.....	\$11,692 19

Number of boxes sent, 70; barrels, 85; kegs, 24; rolls bandages, 89; packages of rags, 15; packages of lint, 4. With regard to the balance on hand in our treasury, it was unanimously decided that it should be appropriated to the improvement of the soldiers' lot at the Springdale Cemetery.

LIZZIE CALLIGAN, Treasurer.

FREEDMAN'S AID COMMITTEE.

The following is a report of the Freedman's Aid Committee of the League, from January, 1864, to July, 1866:

RECEIPTS.

Through Soliciting Committee.....	\$ 138 24
Fred Douglass' Lecture.....	94 00
From West Jersey, per Dr. Copestake.....	12 25
From Low Point, per D. Fragin.....	57 10
Donations.....	80 69
Thanksgiving Collections, New School Presbyterian Church.....	105 00
" " Congregational Church.....	60 03
" " First Presbyterian Church.....	64 88
" " Second.....	12 73
" " Adams Street Baptist Church.....	3 00
" " German Baptist Church.....	9 00
Collections and Subscription at Union Meeting, May 28.....	170 00
" Episcopal Church.....	40 00
" First Baptist Church.....	5 75
Mush and Milk Festival and Concert.....	548 21
Woman's National League.....	723 74
Shoes and dolls.....	37 00
Total.....	\$2,162 22

EXPENDITURES.

Sent to Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Committee, cash.....	\$1,148 36
" " Freedmen's Department of the Fair, at Chicago.....	100 00
" In new clothing.....	737 61
Expense of Mush and Milk Festival.....	73 70
Fred Douglass' Lecture.....	50 00
Fancy articles sent to the Mississippi Valley Fair.....	52 00
Balance on hand.....	55

Total.....	\$2,162 22
Second hand clothing, books and sanitary articles donated and sent to Chicago.....	\$ 739 00

MRS. WILLIAM WEIS, Treasurer F. A. C.

Mem.—During the existence of the League, 1,223 soldiers were entertained at the Rest; receptions given, not including one general reception, 14; regiments received, 11th Illinois cavalry, twice; 17th Ills., 8th Ills. (twice), 8th

Mo., 77th, 108th, 137th, 89th, 102d and 17th (three times) Ills., number of soldiers received in regiments 2,500; number of soldiers to each, 10; number of meetings held by the League, 91; average attendance, 18.

GOOD BYE.

After the adoption of these reports, the League was declared to be dissolved, and it only remains for us to add its last official *pronouncement*, as written by the worthy, highly honored and universally respected Secretary, which was in these words:

"In concluding the labors of the League we desire most heartily to express our gratitude for the very generous manner in which the public have responded to our repeated calls for aid in our work for the soldiers. Especially do we desire to thank those gentlemen who have always been ready with their counsel and material and to co-operate with us in any undertaking, and I given our labors so efficiently, and to Col. B. G. Ingersoll for the very able and most eloquent lecture delivered by him for our benefit. Upon all who have aided us and through us the soldiers in any way, shall abide the blessing of Him who said, 'inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me.'"

MRS. A. G. TYNG, Secretary."

SPRINGDALE SOLDIER'S MONUMENT.

[BY MRS. A. G. TYNG.]

Very shortly after the disbanding of the Women's National League of Peoria, the active members of the same organized a new society having for its object the erection of a suitable monument to the soldiers who are buried in Springdale cemetery. A lot of about one hundred and fifty feet square had been presented for the burial of the soldiers by the Cemetery Association, and the women composing this Association felt that it was a fitting close to their labors of love for their soldiers, to honor their final resting places. Mrs. Curtin was elected President; Mrs. Wm. Weis, Vice President; Mrs. Thomas Petheridge, Secretary, and Mrs. William Herron, Treasurer.

In the Spring of 1870 the monument was completed and in its place. It was designed and executed by Mr. Robert Campbell, and cost \$2,500. It is an imposing and attractive structure, and can be seen from all parts of the cemetery. The limestone base is five feet square and a foot and a half high. Above this is a marble base four feet square and a foot and three inches high—upon this is a die which is a three feet cube. On the sides of this die are inscribed the words "Liberty," "Justice," "Equality," "Pro Patria." A second die is two feet square and three feet high, and above this is the cap two feet ten inches square and one foot four inches high. The cap is surmounted by the figure of soldier at "parade rest," the workmanship of Mr. J. J. Jewell. The figure is six feet six inches high, and the execution of it is good. It faces the burial place of the soldiers. Thirty-seven soldiers are buried in this lot at Springdale cemetery. Each grave is provided with a small, neat headstone with the name of the soldier carved upon it. There are three unknown graves. The Monument Association also paid into the "Trust Fund of the Cemetery" one hundred dollars to ensure the perpetual care of this lot for all time. The dedication took place May 30th, 1870, Decoration Day. It was a beautiful day and large numbers of people came in from the surrounding country to be present at the ceremonies. Many hundreds gathered at the soldiers' lot. The company were formed into a hollow square around the graves. A platform had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers and singers, and Gen. Magee officiated as master of ceremonies. Thirty-four little girls, dressed in white, were detailed to strew the flowers. They stood at the graves during the services and at the proper time placed the flowers on the mounds tenderly and reverently. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. A. Spencer. Misses Ballance, Truesdale, Tileston and Mowatt sang the Decoration Hymn. The statue, which had been draped in the American flag, was then unveiled by Mrs. Annie Curtin. The dedicatory address was delivered by Rev. S. A. Kingsbury, D.D. After this a soldier's requiem was sung by Mrs. Frank Field, Mrs. C. B. Allan, Messrs. Charles

F. Bacon and S. S. Patton. The chairman then introduced Col. Lucien H. Kerr, who read the following poem, written for the occasion by Mrs. Frances B. M. Brotherson, of this city :

HAIL SENTINEL.

Stand ! in thy manly pride and might,
Stand ! with a purpose firm — to keep
A tireless, ceaseless watch and ward.
Above the calm unbroken sleep
Of our dead heroes. They rest well
Upon this sunny slope, where falls
Purely and fresh the unstained light
That gleams from off the jasper walls.

Guard each green hillock — every blade
Of grass that trembles in the breeze,
And every flower whose fragrance makes
A link in Nature's harmonies.
Keep faithful vigil o'er the trees —
The tall green trees that stand like Thee,
So grand and glorious — things of Time
That image forth Eternity.

But yet a holier trust is thine —
Our patriot and immortal dead ;
We give *them* to thy guardian care,
And bless each silent sleeper's head.
The fallen braves — whose names we speak
With tenderness and tears — who live
In grateful memories — and thoughts
Which only loyal hearts can give.

Watch lovingly the manly brows
Which wore with such an honest pride
The cap of blue — and with stern power
The haughty rebel foe defied. —
Locks which are like the raven's wing
Lie there — and those of clustering brows,
Love's hand hath smoothed their brightness off,
And Love hath wept to lay them down.

Keep guard above the eyes grown dim,
Closed in a quiet dreamless sleep,
From every vexing vision free,
No bitter tears have they to weep.
They looked upon war's combat fierce,
They caught a glow from victory,
And were content to close in death,
For the dear flag and liberty.

Guard well the silent lips, whose tones
Rang out amid the darkest hour,
And shouted death to rebel foes
Amid the shot's de-destroying shower.
The echoes of the words they spoke
By hearth and home are lingering yet.
Love crowns them with enduring grace,
The love which *never* can forget.

Beneath the turf pale hands are crossed
Above each silent faithful heart —
True hands and good — that were so strong
And bore so well their noble part.
True hands that proudly held aloft
The musket tipped with bayonet bright,
And to it clung with deathless power —
With a firm strength — a hero's might.

Guard their unconquered feet — we know
How proud and brave they marched away,
Amid our farewells and huzzas,
With stars and stripes and banners gay —
We know how firmly and how true
They stood upon the crimson field ;
They walked 'mid carnage and 'mid flame,
But *never* to the foe did yield.

We miss their homeward coming steps
That stand not on the threshold more :
No future time shall bring them back,
Or win them from the silent shore.
Give to these quiet feet fond care
Brave sentinel ! and ever keep
With faithful vigilance thy watch
Above our martyred heroes' sleep.

Not only for the Spring's bright days
Claim we for them thy kindly care —
Nor for the golden Summer hours,
When Earth her coronals doth wear,
Nor for the Autumn time when wave
Banners of gold and crimson heave,
And trees and shrubs so gaily don
Their russet mantle, fair to view.

But in the Winter, too — when streams
Have hushed their songs of melody,
When Nature's myriad voices cease
And leafless stands each forest tree —
When echoes weird and spirit-like
Float mournfully upon the wind
And ice and snow hold carnival
As with strong chains the earth they bind.

In the glad morning, when the dawn
Comes forth to wake the silent bird —
When woodland minstrelsy floats out
And blithely on the hills is heard :
In the hot noon tide — in the hour
Whose calmness breathes of peace and Heaven
And soothes unrest with whisperings
To its own holy moments given.

When quiet stars are looking down
Upon the joy and woe of life ;
In solemn midnight, when is hushed
The voice of toil, and care, and strife.
In mystic darkness — when the skies
Of blue their wonted luster lack —
Keep then with tenderness and trust
Thy silent, faithful bivouac.

They are thy comrades — whose white tents
Are folded here, but pitched again
Beneath a great Commander's eye
Upon a vast and boundless plain.
There sounds no din of battle here —
No war cloud comes its light to dim ;
Pure is its summer air — and peace
Chants there her sweet eternal hymn.

Type of our heroes' To our souls
 A living presence thou dost seem,
 The might of Genius hallows thee,
 Fair effluence of the sculptor's dream.
 Shall not the sunlight wake thy voice
 As Memnon's statue woke of old
 On some fair morning — when its rays
 Brought thee to a world of gold?

Oh! sweet the fancy — that from Heaven
 A vital power may yet descend
 And to thy lips, and cheek, and brow,
 The grace of thought and feeling lend.

That thy grand ministry of love
 May win the gift of life for thee —
 That with thy comrades, thou may'st wear
 The crown of Immortality.

Then watch thou! Till the angel's trump
 Shall wake earth's silent sleepers, stand!
 Till the Great Captain's voice is heard
 In mighty and supreme command,
 Bidding the land and sea restore
 Earth given to earth, and dust to dust,
 Then — cease thy vigils — then yield up
 Our patriot dead — thy precious trust.

At the conclusion of the reading of the poem, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. John Benson, and the crowd dispersed. In the afternoon of the same day impressive exercises were held at the Soldiers' Monument in the Court-house square, with an eloquent address by Col. R. G. Ingersoll.

DECORATION DAY.

About 1872, Mrs. Curtenius removed to New York, and as the Society wished to perpetuate its existence for the purpose of securing the observance of Decoration Day from year to year, Mrs. Alex. G. Tyng was elected to fill the vacancy made by her absence. Mrs. George A. Wilson was elected Secretary. These officers are still at their posts. A donation of four condemned pieces of artillery was secured from the Government and stand to mark the corners of the soldier's lot at Springdale. At the annual call of the President the women of this society meet with unabated interest, and, with the co-operation of a committee of gentlemen, made arrangements for the proper observance of this day. While these ladies live the soldiers' graves will never be neglected or forgotten, and we do not doubt that as their ranks are thinned by death or removal others will come forward to do the work. At these times not only are the graves on the soldier's lot decorated with flags and flowers, but also those of every soldier, officer, and private, buried in Springdale cemetery. On the morning of Decoration Day this sad and yet pleasant office is performed by a committee of ladies from this society, who, with their own hands, place these tokens of loving remembrance upon the soldier's graves, before the exercises at the soldiers' lot in the afternoon.

It is but a deserved tribute in this connection to mention the name of Mrs. Hetty H. Easton one of the most devoted workers of the League from its birth, and always one of this committee to decorate the scattered graves of the soldiers. To her, a soldier's grave is a hallowed spot. There are over sixty in different parts of the cemetery. A record of these graves is carefully preserved and the name of every new soldier who dies is faithfully added, for the guidance of those into whose hands it will fall when we, too, have finished life's battle.

[As a fitting close to this chapter, the following beautiful sentiment spoken by one whose gifted eloquence is not alone admired and honored by the people among whom he lived for so many years, but throughout the civilized and educated world, is deemed exceedingly appropriate.—Ed.]

"These heroes are dead. They died for liberty — they died for us. They are at rest. They sleep in the land they made free, under the flag they rendered stainless, under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows, and the embracing vines. They sleep beneath the shadows of the clouds, careless alike of sunshining or of storm, each in the windowless palace of Rest. Earth may run red with other wars — they are at peace. In the midst of battle, in the roar of conflict, they found the serenity of death."

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Little Provision for Schools in early times — School Commissioners, School Superintendents — Women Superintendents — Weekly Institutes — The Centennial Exhibit — Order for Building First School-house — A Queer Document.

In 1819, when the little colony of emigrants from Shoal creek came to Fort Clark, there was not a building in all the territory included in the great State of Illinois worthy of the name of a school-house. Now, after a little more than half a century from the date of that settlement, there are thousands of them, from the ordinary frame structure of one room and one story, to magnificent brick and stone edifices of two, three and four stories, with numerous departments, and colleges and seminaries equal in all respects to the colleges and other institutions of learning in any of the older States. In this county alone there are one hundred and sixty school-houses of different grades of excellence.

For a good many years after the settlement of the country of the Peorias commenced at Fort Clark, there were no school-houses, nor school districts, nor school money. Educational affairs, like every thing else, was in chaos, without form and void, for the country was a wilderness, and the pioneer fathers were left to their own resources and management.

As settlements advanced and schools were desired, a central location as to the neighborhood and convenience of the scholars was selected and a log school-house erected. Each settler who had children large enough to go to school, volunteered a *certain* amount of work toward its erection. In no case was the school-house large or pretentious. One window in each side of the structure furnished light — that is, if the settlers had money enough to buy the sash and glass. If not, greased paper supplied the place of glass, and just as likely as not a part of a log was cut out of each side of the building, and greased paper fastened over the aperture, made to serve as a window. There was a puncheon door in one end of the building, and a mud and stick, or sod chimney and earthen fireplace in the other end. The seats were made from puncheons, or a suitably sized tree, cut to the desired length, and then halved, *i. e.*, split in two. The split sides were dressed down with a broad-axe. Holes were bored near the ends of the rounded sides, with an inch-and-a-half or two-inch auger, and pins driven in for supports. Writing “benches” or desks were made by boring slanting holes in the logs of the building, in which supports or arms were driven, and on which a wide plank or puncheon, with the upper side dressed smooth, was laid, and held in place by a shoulder that was cut on the lower ends of the supports. This completed the furniture, unless, perhaps, an old splint-bottomed chair was added for the teacher.

The principal books were Webster's elementary spelling book, the English reader — the best reader ever used in American schools — Daball's or Talbot's arithmetic, Morse's geography and Kirkham's grammar; hence, the course of study was orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography.

Orthography was the first great principle of education, for the people in those days were of the opinion that no one could ever become a good reader or a good writer unless he was a good speller, and, as a consequence, children who were ambitious to become good scholars and aspired to become men and women of note, were anxious to become good spellers; and no higher honor could be bestowed upon a girl or boy than to say they were the best spellers in the neighborhood. Spelling schools or spelling matches —

who of us don't remember them" — were frequent. But why distress *old foggy* minds by recalling those happy days, when they met at the old log school-houses, chose their captains, the best spellers, who would toss up the master's rule for first choice, and then "choose up" their lieutenants, commencing with the ones regarded as the best spellers, or, more likely, the prettiest girls, without regard to their orthographical excellence, and so on, until all the boys and girls were arranged on benches on opposite sides of the house. Then the fun began. The "master" "gave out" the words from side to side. How quickly a "missed" word would be caught up! Those were happy days, and days that are sacred in the memory of the gray-haired fathers who took part in the exercises. It would be a pleasing reflection to them to know that their children, their children's children and the children of their neighbors, were permitted, by the modern system of education, to indulge in the same kind of old-fashioned spelling schools.

The school system of the spelling-school period, and even up until within a few years ago, in many localities, was fully described in the back-woods vernacular of "Pete Jones," in "Eggleston's Hoosier Schoolmaster," "lickin' and learnin'," the "lickin'" being the indispensable requisite. The perfect, or ideal teacher of those days was a man of strong muscular development, an imperious form, a sonorous voice charged with terror, punctual in bringing "hickories" into the school-house, and a liberal disposition to use them as *book applications*.

But all these things are changed now. A log school-house in Illinois is a rarity. Their places are filled with handsome frame and brick structures. The rude furniture of primitive times has given way to seats and desks combined. The old books have followed the old teachers into retirement, and both are superseded by others of greater pretensions, if not of greater merit. The old spelling classes and spelling matches have followed the old log school-houses until, with rare exceptions, they are remembered only in name.

Of her school system Illinois can justly boast. It is a pride and a credit to the adopted home of the great men this State has sent out as rulers and representative men — men like Lincoln, Douglas, Grant, Shields, Lovejoy, Yates, Washburn, Ingersoll, and hundreds of others whose names are as familiar abroad as they are in the histories of the counties and neighborhoods where once they lived.

While the State has extended such fostering care to the interests of education, the several counties have been no less zealous and watchful in the management of this vital interest. And Peoria county forms no exception to the rule. The school-houses and their furnishings are in full keeping with the spirit of the law that provides for their maintenance and support. The teachers rank high among the other thousands of teachers in the State, and the several county superintendents, since the office of superintendent was made a part of the school system, have been chosen with especial reference to their fitness for the position.

Like the settlement of the county, the schools commenced at Fort Clark, or Peoria. As already indicated, the first schools were subscription schools, and very naturally there are no records left to guide the writer in this part of his work. The true history of these schools is buried beneath the debris of time.

In 1876, President M. Gregory, of the Illinois Industrial University, of Champaign, issued a circular to the teachers and friends of education throughout the State, soliciting historical sketches of the schools of the several counties. In response to that request, the following article was prepared, which is our only guide to the history of the pioneer school of the county:

"The early French history of Peoria is so obscure that neither in tradition or fact can be found anything reliable about the educational efforts made by the early missionaries and *voyageurs* on that subject. In his diary Father Hennepin rejoiced that he had baptised one infant into his church in the Illinois valley.

" Although Peoria was settled by the French as early as January 1, 1680, we find no account of schools nor other evidences of modern civilization. At one time several hundreds of French and Indians occupied the upper and lower villages of Peoria. No traces of an agricultural character remained after the destruction of their village by Captain Craig, November, 1812; no fruit trees, shrubbery, or grape vines, except the wild grape, to support the tradition that at one time several barrels of wine were made and shipped to France, unless it was made from the wild grape, which grew in abundance along the river bluffs. And as almost all the early French conveyances to quiet title under the act of Congress, approved March 4, 1823, were signed by marks, clear evidence that the conveyancers could not write, and hence the conclusion that no provision was made for schools.

" The first school in any part of the county, was taught at Fort Clark by a man named Peter Grant, about 1821 or 1822. The school was necessarily small, and the teacher was paid by subscription at so much per quarter for each scholar. Grant subsequently removed to Lewistown, Illinois, and afterwards to Palmyra, Missouri, where he died about 1840. Beyond this brief statement there are no particulars.

" The next school, about 1823 or 1824, was taught by Isaac Essex, who was appointed teacher to the Indians by Rev. Jesse Walker, the hero of Methodism in Illinois. Although this school was intended more especially for Indian children, white children were permitted to attend.

" FIRST FEMALE TEACHER.

" The first school taught by a woman was in 1826, one year after the county was organized. Of this school, Mrs. Maria Harkness, wife of James P. Harkness, of Elmwood, and daughter of Isaac Waters, who was the teacher, says:

" In May, 1826, as was then the custom, I wrote out an article of agreement proposing to teach a school at Peoria, as Fort Clark had then come to be called, and enumerating the branches I proposed to teach—spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and needle-work, at one dollar and fifty cents per scholar for a term of three months and board, as the teachers in those days boarded around among the patrons of schools. Thirty scholars were subscribed, and I had an average daily attendance of twenty-four. My patrons were Judge Latham, then Indian agent; Dr. Asahel Langworthy; Joseph Ogee, Indian interpreter; John L. Bogardus, attorney at law; John Dixon, county clerk; John Parker, the ferryman; George Sharp, William and Abner Eads, Captain Joseph Moffatt, and Isaac Waters. The school was commenced in a log cabin owned by William Holland, the village blacksmith, where it was continued one week, when, because there were no windows and no light, except from the open door, it was opened the second week, and the term completed, in Ogee's new hewed log cabin, which was afterwards used as a court-house."

" Mrs. Harkness also furnished the following statement in regard to the first schools in Trivoli and Elmwood townships.

" The first school in Trivoli township was taught by Miss Ruth Waters, in a log cabin built by Isaac, Daniel, and James P. Harkness, my husband. In Elmwood township the first school was taught by Miss Eliza Rowley, near the village of Southport."

This is all we find in regard to the early first schools in the localities named, and was the beginning of that system, which, fostered and encouraged from that time to the present, makes the educational advantages of Peoria county pre-eminently praiseworthy, and renders the county a desirable home for parents who wish to bestow upon their children a first-class common school or commercial education.

Like the settlement of the county, the progress of schools was slow. In 1832 there were less than fifty houses, all told in Peoria. Part of these were business houses, and of course there was but a small population, and not more than enough children for an ordinary school. Back from Peoria, settlements were few and far between, and schools and school-houses unknown until about 1834-5-6. In 1831, however, a law was passed requiring the County Commissioners of each county to appoint a commissioner to sell the school lands. In 1840 the powers and duties of the school commissioner were increased and it was made his duty to distribute the school fund to the treasurers of the several

townships. In 1841 the law was again amended and the office of school commissioner was made elective by the people.

In 1845 it was made the duty of the commissioner to enforce any system of schools proposed by the State Superintendent, and to examine all teachers who were employed in the public schools of their respective counties, in orthography, reading in English, writing, geography, arithmetic, English grammar and the history of the United States. This law was in force four years when it was again amended (in 1849) making the commissioner *ex-officio* County Superintendent of Schools; and it was also made his duty, by this amendment, in addition to the duties previously imposed, to visit every township in his county, to examine teachers, to advise with each school officer, to prepare and submit to the State Superintendent, a report of all the schools of the county.

When the general free school law passed by the Legislature in 1855, the office was retained, and the officer still designated School Commissioner, his duties and responsibilities largely increased, and their character in many respects, materially changed, while the compensation was allowed to remain inadequate, as it had been from the beginning. After this last change the office continued to grow in importance and responsibility, as it had never done before, and the schools, not only in Peoria county, but throughout the State, improved rapidly.

NOTE. — The first School Commissioner was Andrew M. Hunt, who was appointed by the County Commissioners at their March meeting, 1833. He held the office until June, 1837, when he was succeeded by Charles Ketelle. Mr. Ketelle served under appointment until the office was made elective in 1841. In August of that year he was elected by the people; re-elected in August 1843, and continued to serve until June 5, 1848, when he resigned. In August, 1848, Clark B. Stebbins was elected to fill out the unexpired term, and November 6, 1849, the time of holding elections having been changed he was elected for a full term of two years. His successor was Ephraim Hinman, who was elected November 4, 1851.

In 1863, the name of this officer, by act of the Legislature, was changed to the more appropriate one of "County Superintendent of Schools." The duties of the office were again increased and rendered still more important in their relations to the common schools, and to the general educational interests of the several counties. This law required the Superintendent to visit all the schools of the county at least once in each year, and oftener if practicable, fixing his salary at three dollars a day for a time not to exceed two hundred days each year, together with the commissions formerly allowed to the school commissioner on the distribution of the public fund, selling school lands and loaning the county fund coming into his hands.

In 1867 the law was again amended and the *per diem* increased from three to five dollars a day, for services actually rendered. The good effect of this amendment soon became apparent in the increased interest in public school affairs. Efficient superintendents were enabled to bestow their time and energies upon the duties of the office. Schools were visited, and more time was devoted to the examination of teachers. More and better Teachers' Institutes were at once held in almost all parts of the State, and the general impetus given to the cause of education was greater than it had ever been in the history of the Illinois school system.

In 1872, the last act of the Legislature above quoted was amended, and the pay of the superintendent reduced from *five to four* dollars per day for such number of days as the Board of Supervisors or County Court should allow. This reduction was of questionable economy. *Fair wages and strict accountability* is a rule that should govern in the management of all public interests. The law requires that the superintendent shall examine all the teachers in the various branches authorized to be taught in the common schools, examine the boards of township treasurers, to assist in the management of Teachers' Institutes, and to labor in every practical way to advance and elevate the

standard of the common schools; to give advice in all controversies arising under the school law; to receive and examine the reports of township treasurers; to prepare and forward to the State Superintendent an annual report of the condition of the schools, and to perform such other duties as are incumbent upon the office. Besides the duties here enumerated there are innumerable questions submitted to him for consideration and decision. To properly discharge these duties is a work of no small moment, and often requires more time than is allowed. Instead of a *reduction* of the pay, it ought to have been *increased*; at least fixed at a respectable living price. That would have been *economy* in the strictest sense. At reduced wages men well qualified for the duty of superintendent can not afford to accept the office without a pecuniary sacrifice. To submit the office of superintendent to men who are not well qualified as educators, is to impair the efficiency of the school system and the success of free schools. Men well qualified for the duties of the office can readily enter other departments of educational interests at more remunerative salaries than the law gives to County Superintendents. Time and history will prove the truth of these remarks.

WOMEN SUPERINTENDENTS.

In 1873, ten ladies were elected County Superintendents of Schools. Five of these were present at the Chicago meeting of the State Association of County Superintendents, on the 28th and 29th of December, 1874. These five were Mrs. Sarah C. McIntosh, of Will county; Miss Mary Allen West, of Knox county; Miss Mary W. Whiteside (now the wife of E. Emery, Esq., editor of the *Transcript*), of Peoria county; Mrs. Mary E. Cary, of Boone county; and Mrs. Mary L. Carpenter, of Winnebago county. In speaking of their election and their presence at that meeting, State Superintendent Bateman said in his report for 1873-4: "Their excellent official record in this office warrants the belief that they severally acquitted themselves with credit." Miss Whiteside acted as secretary of the meeting quoted, an honor to her and the people by whom she was elected.

Again the Superintendent says: "When Mary W. Whiteside presented her plan of conducting Township Institutes, it was evident she was working upon the same idea in the series of 'popular' institutes she was holding throughout the county on Saturdays. Parents and school officers were being drawn more and more into the discussion of methods and defects. Much general interest had been excited. This will naturally result in a demand for a higher standard of excellence in the teacher, and at the same time a more intelligent appreciation of his value."

WEEKLY INSTITUTES.

The honor of founding the institutes mentioned in the above paragraph, and known as the Saturday Township Institutes, belongs to Mrs. Emery, *nee* Whiteside. She commenced this work in the first year (1873) of her administration as County Superintendent of Schools. One of these institutes, or meetings of superintendent and teachers, is held on Saturday in some one of the townships, during the Fall and Winter terms of schools. These institutes are considered very important auxiliaries in school work, as they bring the superintendent, teachers, pupils and parents in frequent contact, and make each acquainted with the desires, wants, intentions and purposes of the other, as relates to school interests and school duties. The institutes are generally well attended, and a lively interest manifested in them by all present. The line of work consists of papers and discussions thereon by teachers, class-exercises, questions and replies, etc. Miss Whiteside also inaugurated the system of a general public examination of pupils throughout the county once each year on a given day. It is safe to say that Miss W. was one of the most faithful, industrious, and enterprising local school officers known in the history of Illinois schools.

In 1874 Miss Whiteside reported :

"Peoria county represents a free school population of 9,992 pupils enrolled, and an outlay of \$128,887.67 for the support of free schools the past year. Besides this the Board of Supervisors voted \$4,900 for the support of our County Normal School the coming year.

"There are fourteen graded schools in the county, of these the city of Peoria contains seven, with an enrollment of 3,427 pupils, and a corps of 55 teachers. The High School of Peoria numbers 150 pupils, and its course of study compares favorably with those of older and larger cities.

"Elmwood has a high school, and five departments in its grammar and primary schools.

"Chillicothe has a high school and four departments.

"Brimfield has four departments; Princeville, three; Lawn Ridge, two; Kingston, two; Rochester, two.

"The public spirit and intelligent appreciation of the American free school system, which provides so completely for an education of all the people, paid for by all the people, are unmistakably evident in all parts of the county in substantial school-houses, often handsome edifices, built at considerable cost. But with all this liberal outlay of money in providing school-houses, models of comfort and convenience, a careful observer will see one of two serious evils in almost every school district in our land. One is a want of sympathy and confidence on the part of parents toward the teacher. The first of these evils we are trying to overcome by a general course of institutes throughout the county, held on Saturdays. We held ten last year, and I have advertised to hold sixteen this year. The good resulting from these popular meetings has been far greater than I dared to hope for. Parents meet us most heartily and generously. They feel a new pride in, and respect for, their teacher as he presents a bright class or fine exercise. They see that the teacher is working for the best interests of their children, and as they understand better his methods and aims they are led to a higher appreciation of his efforts, and this appreciation, in turn, animates the teacher to nobler endeavors. Another valuable feature of our meetings is the individual improvement in each teacher who presents a paper or exercise, for the close concentration of thought and teaching on a given topic results in positive strength in that direction. And such is the cordial co-operation of the teachers in this effort for their improvement, that I have always obtained from four to six carefully prepared exercises at each session. * * *

"There are comparatively few colored children in this county, and they are quietly allowed the same rights and privileges as the white children."

In concluding her report, Miss Whiteside added: "The Board of Supervisors allow me two hundred and fifty days at four dollars per day. They also allow me one hundred dollars per year for office rent, and they generously granted me seventy dollars I asked for to free our 'drill' from debt. These allowances made a sum total of \$1,170. Since the completion of the present Court-house rent is avoided, for handsome and convenient quarters were provided in the lower part of the building for the Superintendent."

Mr. J. E. Pillsbury, the present incumbent of the office, was elected in November, 1877, and entered upon the duties of the office the following December. He had previously been connected with the city schools, having been principal of the Second District School for more than twelve years.

School statistics compiled from Superintendent Pillsbury's report, including the months from Oct., 1878, to June 30, 1879:

Number of males under 21 years of age.....	12,781
Number of females under 21 years of age.....	12,718-25,499
Number of males between the ages of 6 and 21.....	8,851
Number of females between the ages of 6 and 21.....	8,758-17,619
Number of school districts.....	158
Number of districts having school five months or more.....	158
Number of public schools.....	161
Whole number of months of school.....	1,209
Average number of months of school.....	7-4
Number of male pupils enrolled.....	5,480
Number of females enrolled.....	5,334-10,814
Number of male teachers employed.....	114
Number of female teachers employed.....	221- 335
Number of months taught by male teachers.....	628 1/2
Number of months taught by female teachers.....	1,342-1,970 1/2
Grand total number of days attendance.....	1,090,744
Number of graded schools.....	12
Number of months taught in graded schools.....	837
Number of ungraded schools.....	148
Number of months taught in ungraded schools.....	1,133 1/2
Number of public high schools.....	3
Number of school-houses built during the year.....	1
Whole number of school-houses in the county.....	160
Number of stone school-houses.....	1
Number of brick school-houses.....	27

Number of frame school-houses.....	126-161
Number of private schools.....	7
Male pupils in private schools.....	866
Female pupils in private schools.....	822-1,688
Number of teachers in private schools.....	34
Number of districts having libraries.....	16
Number of volumes bought during the year for district libraries.....	102
Whole number of volumes in district libraries.....	1,750

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1878.....	\$ 38,857 59
Amount of State and county funds received from County Superintendent.....	19,729 07
Amount of fines and forfeitures received from County Superintendent.....	108 78
Amount of interest on township fund received.....	3,526 85
Amount of special district taxes received.....	72,735 55
Amount received from sale of school property.....	2,172 56
Amount from district bonds to pay outstanding indebtedness.....	18,000 00
Amount from railroad and other back taxes.....	1,484 04
Amount from tuition.....	292 31
Amount from treasurer Union district.....	485 80
Total amount received during the year ending June 30, 1879.....	\$157,392 55
Amount paid to male teachers.....	\$ 26,789 59
Amount paid to female teachers.....	49,145 82
Whole amount paid to teachers.....	75,935 41
Amount paid for new school houses.....	1,295 00
Amount paid for school sites and grounds.....	160 00
Amount paid for repairs and improvements.....	6,016 34
Amount paid for school furniture.....	2,324 50
Amount paid for school apparatus.....	518 45
Amount paid for books for district library.....	88 73
Amount paid for fuel and other incidental expenses.....	5,278 68
Amount paid township treasurers for services.....	2,034 05
Amount of interest paid on district bonds.....	2,135 27
Amount paid on principal of district bonds.....	19,785 30
Amount paid on outstanding indebtedness by new issue of bonds.....	100 00
Miscellaneous.....	5,320 79
Amount paid janitors.....	274 37
Music.....	150 00
Insurance.....	12 50
Amount paid treasurer Union district.....	199 28
Total expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1879.....	\$121,634 70
Balance on hand.....	35,757 85
Total of expenditures and balances.....	\$157,392 55
Principal of township fund.....	56,583 76
Amount of township fund loaned.....	54,993 69
Amount loaned on personal security.....	36,239 73
Amount loaned on real estate security.....	18,663 96
Average monthly wages paid male teachers.....	45 87½
Average monthly wages paid female teachers.....	33 11
Amount borrowed for building purposes.....	200 00
Amount of district tax levy for support of schools.....	99,666 24
Amount borrowed to pay outstanding indebtedness.....	22,700 00
Estimated value of school property.....	314,605 00
Estimated value of school apparatus.....	4,126 00
Estimated value of school libraries.....	2,785 00

COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution was established in 1868 by the joint action of the Board of County Supervisors and the Board of School Inspectors of the city of Peoria. The object of this school, as with normal schools wherever they have been established, was to afford those who intended becoming professional teachers a better opportunity of thoroughly qualifying themselves, under the training of old and experienced educators, for the duties of that honorable avocation, than otherwise afforded.

The committee, under whose management this school was inaugurated, was composed of Messrs. Loren Wilder, George Jenkins and Dr. G. L. Lucas on the part of the

Board of Supervisors, and B. L. T. Bourland, William F. Bryan and Dr. John N. Niglas from the City Board of School Inspectors, to which were added N. E. Worthington, County Superintendent, and Charles Feinse, Superintendent of City Schools.

The first business meeting of this committee was held at the office of Dr. Niglas, on the 25th of July, 1868. Present, Messrs. Wilder, Lucas, Bourland, Niglas, Feinse and Worthington. Dr. Niglas was elected chairman and N. E. Worthington was chosen secretary. The selection of a principal was discussed, and at a subsequent meeting, Prof. S. H. White, of the Brown School, Chicago, was elected to be principal, and his salary fixed at \$2,500 a year. The city provided the building and defrayed one-fourth the current expenses, and the county three-fourths. The school was opened on the 9th of September, on the lower floor of the High School building, with Prof. S. H. White as principal, with no assistant until the opening of the second term, when Miss Jeanette Hannay was engaged as assistant and head of the training department, which was then established.

The management was under a joint committee from the two bodies — the Board of Supervisors and the City Board of Education — called the Normal Board. A sub-committee of this board, consisting of one member from each, and the superintendent of the county and city schools, with the principal, had direct control. The last named committee (the sub-committee) was clothed with full power to make all purchases, settle all accounts and make all needed regulations.

RULES FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to the benefits of this school were required, males to be sixteen and females at least fifteen years of age, and declare it to be their intention to become permanent teachers, and, if residents of the county, to give preference to the schools of the county in making engagements to teach; but pupils from other counties were not required to make this pledge. Applicants were also required to pass a satisfactory examination in spelling, reading, arithmetic, to per centage, the geography of North America and Europe, especially that of the United States, and English grammar through etymology. Especial attention was given to the applicant's knowledge of the fundamental rules of arithmetic, and his ability to perform examples in them rapidly and correctly. A practical familiarity with the common abbreviations, punctuation marks, and the common rules for the use of capital letters, was also required.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study was arranged as follows:

FIRST YEAR.		
First Term — 16 weeks.	Second Term — 12 weeks.	Third Term — 12 weeks.
Reading. Writing. Spelling. Grammar. Arithmetic. U. S. History. } Alternate Geography. }	Reading. Spelling. Grammar. Arithmetic. U. S. History. } Alternate Geography. }	Reading. Spelling. Grammar. Arithmetic. Civil Government. Geography.
SECOND YEAR.		
First Term — 16 weeks.	Second Term — 12 weeks.	Third Term — 12 weeks.
Mental Philosophy. Algebra. Geography. Natural Philosophy. Rhetoric.	Methods of Instruction. Algebra. Physiology. Zoology. Rhetoric.	Methods of Instruction. Geometry. Botany. Analysis of English Words. English Literature.

The growth of the school was gradual. During the first year the total number of

students was fifty-six ; average number, thirty-one. During the second year, the total number was sixty-nine ; average number, thirty-five.

At the end of two years the management of the school passed to a County Board of Education, provided under an act of the State Legislature approved March 15, 1869, intended for the better and more uniform management of normal schools.

At the beginning of each year pupils intending to teach within a year, were organized in a class in school economy, embracing school organization, school government and other questions involved in school management. Special classes were organized in a study whenever the number desiring to enter that study was sufficient to justify the course and the number of organized classes would permit.

This department was in the same building with the normal and afforded easy access for observation by the pupils of the latter. It embraced classes in the first four years of the course of study for the public schools of the city. Under the management of the training teacher, the pupils were introduced to the actual work of school instruction.

The text-books used in the school were Hilliard's Sixth Reader, Guyot's Common School Geography, Greene's Grammar, Hagar's Common School Arithmetic, Seavey's Goodrich's U. S. History, Olney's Complete School Algebra, Olney's Elements of Geometry, Dalton's Physiology, Swinton's Word Analysis, Haven's Rhetoric, Gray's "How Plants Grow," Cooley's Elements of Natural Philosophy, Nicholson's Zoölogy, Haven's Mental Philosophy, Wickersham's School Economy, and Wickersham's Methods of Instruction.

LIBRARY.

The library contains four hundred and eighty-five volumes. Among its works of reference are the revised edition of the American Encyclopedia, Chambers' and Zell's Encyclopedias, Webster's and Worcester's Unabridged Dictionaries, Allibone's Dictionary of English Authors, Chamber's Encyclopedia of English Literature, Lippincott's Gazetteer, Thomas's and Appleton's Biographical Dictionaries, besides the works treating especially of the different studies taught in the course, the leading works being accessible to the students at all times for consultation.

CABINET.

The cabinet contains a human skeleton, a life-size manikin, and other preparations in papier maché, from the celebrated establishment of Auzoux, in Paris, a full set of the Bock-Steger models, and other appliances for use in teaching physiology. It is probable that no other school in the State, except the medical colleges, has so large an amount of illustrative material as this for teaching this important subject.

For instruction in natural history there is a collection of skeletons illustrating the osteology of the classes and some of the orders of vertebrates, and other preparations. It received during the year 1876, from Miss Emma Smith, of Peoria, several cases illustrating the orders and some of the families of the insects of the county. Miss Smith collected and arranged these for the school from a desire to aid and encourage teachers in studying one of the most important divisions of natural history.

SUPERVISION.

Appropriations by the County Board of Supervisors, were never adequate to the proper maintenance and support of this school. First, it was sought to economize by dismissing one of the teachers. In 1879 the Board made an insufficient appropriation, and the school was suspended in June. This action was influenced, perhaps, by complaints that came up from the country districts that only the sons and daughters of the rich and well-to-do of those who were able to defray the expense of board, etc., in the city—were benefited by the Normal. There were also some unfriendly influences in

Peoria that were also brought to bear against appropriations for its support, and the doors of the institution were allowed to be closed.

The Normal School building, proper, was built by the city of Peoria in 1871. It is a two-story brick structure, and was erected at a cost of \$15,000. It is now used for the eighth (Peoria) district school.

PEORIA SCHOOL WORK AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Under the direction and supervision of Miss Whiteside, a work of three volumes was prepared from the ungraded schools of the county for the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. One of these volumes contained specimens of penmanship, spelling and letter-writing, and a second one on arithmetic. Each of these volumes was a compilation of the best work of the pupils of the schools of the county, and involved a labor of no small magnitude on the part of the Superintendent. The third volume was an Institute book and embodied the proceedings of the Institute, the most valuable papers read by the teachers of the county, historical sketches and other educational matter. This volume was honorably mentioned by the Centennial Board.

A work of a character similar to that of the ungraded schools was prepared by the city graded schools, and also a volume of Normal school work, and forwarded to the Centennial. These volumes were honorable alike to those by whom they were prepared and forwarded, and the schools of the county.

ORDER FOR BUILDING THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE.

Verbatim copy of the original order issued for the erection of the first public school-house in Peoria Co., now in the possession of Mr. John Ferguson of Hallock Township.

In pursuance of the order of the legal voters of Peoria School District No. 1, the Trustees made the following appointment of families in classes, to erect and finish a school-house sixteen by eighteen feet, and at least ten feet high from the ground from the eave-bearers, as follows, to wit:—

The first class to consist of

Henry Neely,	}	To cut the logs for the body, and sills, ribs, butting poles, joists,
James Walker,		sleepers, eave-bearers, chimney and chinking stuff, door, facing curtain,
John Hamlin,		to split puncheon stuff for floor, benches, and all other necessary
John Barker,		timber for the said house.

The second class to consist of

Isaac Waters,	}	To cut and split 700 clap-boards, hew the puncheon-stuff for floor, seats and lay the floor.
James Latham,		
William Clark,		
Aug. Langworthy,		

The third class to consist of

William Holland,	}	To haul all the timber and stone for the house, and to chink the same, cut out and face the door and windows, and cut out the fire-place.
Abner Eads,		
Geo. Sharpe,		
Alva Moffatt,		

The fourth class to consist of

Isaac Hyde,	}	To build the chimney and daub the house, make the door, windows, and writing table and hang the door, and bank the house, etc.
John Dixon,		
Jno. L. Bogardus,		
Archibald Allen,		

All the classes to join to raise and cover the house, and lay the loft floor.

To Mr. *Elijah Hyde*. — You are requested to call on each individual in the above classes, and notify all those belonging to the first, second, and third classes to meet and perform their several portions of labor from Wednesday to Friday next both inclusive,

and the fourth class to meet and perform their respective portions of labor also from Monday to Wednesday next both inclusive, and you will fail not to serve the same on each of the above named persons on or before the 12th day of the present month, and make due return thereof, and thereof fail not, on pain of five dollars.

Witness,

(Signed) NORMAN HYDE,

Clerk

of Peoria Common School District No. 1.

Peoria, Dec. 25th, 1825.

CHAPTER XV.

OLD SETTLERS' UNION.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river of Time,
As it runs through the realm of tears,
With a faultless rhythm, and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep, and a surge sublime,
As it blends in the ocean of years. —B. F. TAYLOR.

Since the time when Abner Eads, I. Hersey, Seth Fulton, Josiah Fulton, S. Daugherty, J. Davis and T. Russell, pitched their tents against the remnants of Fort Clark, in the early Spring of 1819, the years have been so full of change that the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past, could scarcely be made to realize that during these years a population of more than sixty thousand has grown up within the limits of the county whose history we are writing. From a savage wild this land has become a center of civilization, net-lined with fences, and checkered with the fairest fields of cultivation.

It is not strange that among the pioneer settlers of any new country a deep-seated and sincere friendship should spring up, that would grow and strengthen with their years. The incidents peculiar to life in a new country—the trials and hardships, privations and destitutions—are well calculated to test not only the physical powers of endurance, but the moral, kindly, generous attributes of manhood and womanhood. They are times that try men's souls and bring to the surface all that there may be in them of either good or bad. As a rule, there is an equality of conditions that recognizes no distinctions. All occupy a common level, and as a natural consequence, a brotherly and sisterly feeling grows up that is as lasting as time, for "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." With such a community, there is a hospitality, a kindness, a benevolence and a charity unknown and unpracticed among the older, richer, and more densely populated commonwealths. The very nature of their surroundings teaches them to "feel each other's woe, to share each other's joy." An injury or a wrong may be ignored, but a *kind, generous, charitable act is never forgotten*. The memory of old associations and kind deeds is always fresh. Raven locks may bleach and whiten: full, round cheeks wither and waste away: the fires of intelligence vanish from the organs of vision: the brow become wrinkled with care and age, and the erect form bowed with accumulating years, but the *true* friends of the "long ago" will be remembered as long as life and reason endure.

The surroundings of pioneer life are well calculated to test the "true inwardness" of the human heart. As a rule, the men and women who first occupy a new country—who go in advance to spy out the land and prepare it for the coming of a future people—are bold, fearless, self-reliant and industrious. In these respects, no matter from what remote sections or countries they may come, there is a similarity of character. In

birth, education, religion and language, there may be a vast difference, but imbued with a common purpose—the founding and building of homes—these differences are soon lost by association, and thus they become one people, united by a common interest, and no matter what changes may come in after years, the associations thus formed are never buried out of memory.

In pioneer life there are always incidents of peculiar interest, not only to the pioneers themselves, but which, if properly preserved, would be of interest to posterity, and it is a matter to be regretted that the formation of Old Settlers' Associations, or Unions, has been neglected in so many parts of the country. The presence of such associations in all the counties of a common country, with well kept records of the more important events, such as dates of arrivals, births, marriages, deaths, removals, nativity, etc., as any one can readily see, would be the direct means of preserving to the literature of the country the history of every community, that, to future generations, would be invaluable as a record of reference, and a ready method of settling important questions of controversy. As important as these associations are admitted to be, their formation has not yet become general, and there are many counties in the Western country whose early history is entirely lost because of such neglect and indifference. Such organizations would possess facts and figures that could not be had from any other source. Aside from their historic importance, they would serve as a means of keeping alive and further cementing old friendships, and renewing among the members associations that were necessarily interrupted by the innovations of increasing population, cultivating social intercourse, and creating a charitable fund for such of their old members as were victims of misfortune and adversity.

In the Summer of 1876, a few of the earliest settlers, actuated by the motives suggested in the preceding paragraph, determined to call a meeting of old settlers for the purpose of organizing an Old Settlers' Association. The meeting was held at the Court-house on the 4th day of July, 1867. Hon. John Hamlin presided and Colonel Charles Ballance acted as Secretary.

After a full and free discussion of the subject it was resolved to organize a Society of Old Settlers, and Messrs. George C. Bestor, Edward F. Nowland and Charles Ballance were appointed as a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws to be submitted to a future meeting to be held at such time and place as the committee should appoint.

Pursuant to the action of this committee, a general meeting of old settlers was held at the Court-house on the 27th of July, 1867, which was largely attended—Hon. John Hamlin presiding, and Charles Ballance, Esq., acting as Secretary.

Mr. Ballance, of the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a constitution which was adopted, viz.:

PREAMBLE.

For the information to be derived from social intercourse, and reminiscences of the settling of this part of the country, we, the undersigned, agree to form ourselves into a society to be called the "Old Settlers' Union of Peoria and Vicinity," under the following constitution, to wit:

ARTICLE I. The officers of this society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected by a majority vote of the society at the first meeting and at each yearly meeting of the society; and they shall hold their office respectively until their successors shall have been elected and are ready to enter upon the performance of their duties.

ARTICLE II. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the society, and to call extra meetings upon the petition of any six members.

ARTICLE III. It shall be the duty of the Vice Presidents in case of the absence, resignation or death of the President, to perform all of his duties.

ARTICLE IV. In case of the absence, resignation or death of the President and both Vice Presidents, any six members shall have power to call a meeting, and in such case any meeting shall have power to elect a President *pro tem.*, which meeting so called and presided over shall be as valid as any other.

ARTICLE V. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the society, which shall be subject to the inspection of all the members.

ARTICLE VI. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to carry on any correspondence of interest to the society, and promulgate the same at the yearly meeting.

ARTICLE VII. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep all moneys belonging to the society, and pay out the same upon the order of the society or any committee vested with the power to control the same, and he shall make report thereof at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VIII. Every man having a good moral character and having resided in the State of Illinois for a period of thirty years prior to the date of this constitution, and for the last ten years in Peoria or its vicinity, shall, upon payment to the Treasurer of an initiation fee of one dollar, be eligible to become a member of this society. [At a meeting of the Union, July 4, 1869, this article was amended so as to read "that every person who has resided in the State of Illinois prior to A. D., 1840, who is now a resident of Peoria or its vicinity, shall be entitled to become a member of this society by signing the constitution and paying the initiation fee; and the children of any person who is a member of the society shall be entitled to membership at any age.]

ARTICLE IX. The first meeting of this Society shall be held at the Court-house in the city of Peoria at two o'clock on the 27th day of July, 1867, and forever thereafter at the same place, and at the same hour of the day, on the fourth day of July, and at such other times as may be appointed, as hereinbefore provided. [At the annual meeting of the Society, July 4, 1870, on motion of John Waugh, the time of meeting was changed to the 10th of September, the anniversary of Perry's victory. At the re-union on the 10th of September, 1873, the time of meeting was again changed, on motion of Alva Dunlap, and the second Thursday in September substituted.]

ARTICLE X. If at any time it shall be thought necessary to have by-laws to aid in carrying out the objects of this Society, it shall be competent for the Secretary, by a majority vote, to adopt such by-laws, and in the same way to amend or repeal them, when they shall have been proved to be defective or injurious.

ARTICLE XI. It shall be competent for the Society at any yearly meeting to make any amendments to this constitution which a majority shall approve.

The following names were signed to this constitution at the time of its adoption, together with date of settlement, etc.:

NAME.	MONTH.	YEAR.	REMARKS.
John Hamlin.....	November.....	1823	Settled in the State in 1819. Deceased.
C. Ballance.....	November.....	1831	Died Aug. 10, 1872.
Samuel B. King.....	September.....	1831	
John Waugh.....	June.....	1836	
Jacob Hepperly.....	March.....	1831	
E. F. Nowland.....	January.....	1835	
John C. Flanagan.....	May.....	1834	
John T. Lindsay.....	July.....	1836	
John Todhunter.....	June.....	1834	
Samuel Tart.....	September.....	1834	
M. Tagart.....	November 18.....	1835	?
Joseph J. Thomas.....	June.....	1837	Deceased.
Thomas Mooney, Jr.....	October.....	1835	
Daniel Trail.....	May 4.....	1834	
C. M. Frazer.....	July.....	1834	Deceased.
E. N. Powell.....	March.....	1836	Died.
Alva Dunlap.....	May.....	1834	
L. J. Loomis.....	August.....	1834	
A. W. Bushnell.....	June.....	1837	
George W. H. Gilbert.....	February 13.....	1837	Born in Peoria
George W. Fash.....	June.....	1835	
Allen L. Fahnestock.....	November.....	1837	

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:
President, John Hamlin.

Vice Presidents, Colonel Charles Ballance, Jacob Hepperly.

Recording Secretary, G. W. H. Gilbert.

Corresponding Secretary, John C. Flanagan.

Treasurer, Edward F. Nowland.

Hons. E. N. Powell, John T. Lindsay and John C. Flanagan, Esq., were appointed a committee to prepare a code of by-laws, to be submitted at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Nowland it was unanimously

Resolved, That when any member of the Society may die, it shall be the duty of the Society to attend his funeral in a body.

The meeting then adjourned until the next regular meeting, subject to an earlier call under the constitution.

The following names were subsequently signed to the constitution, and are given in

regular chronological order of settlement, with such other information as is preserved on the record of the Union:

NAME.	MONTH.	YEAR.	REMARKS.
Joseph F. Bushnell	April 19	1810	Came to the Illinois country in 1806.
David Barnes	May 23	1810	Died in Bushnell in the Summer of 1870.
William Blanchard	June	1810	Took out first marriage license from Peoria Co.
A. P. Barnes	March 26	1821	Born in Peoria county.
Agnes M. Matt	June 20	1822	Died January 10, 1880.
Alva Moffatt	June 20	1822	
H. Rosling	June	1822	
Eliah Brown	June	1824	South Hampton.
I. L. Stewart	June	1824	Born in Illinois.
Henry H. Moffatt	July 29	1825	Born in Peoria county.
Mrs. Pierre Renon		1825	Tremont.
Moses Clifton	October	1826	Deceased.
Alexander Caldwell	December	1827	Deceased.
J. Clegg	February	1828	
M. B. Silliman	September 21	1828	South Hampton. Deceased.
Fountain Watkins	November 4	1829	Elmwood.
James Harker	November 18	1829	Harker's Corners. Deceased.
Isaac Harkness	February	1830	Iowa.
Clementinus Ewalt	May 1	1830	Peoria.
John Hammett	June	1830	Chillicothe.
Elizabeth Hammett	June	1830	Chillicothe.
Joseph Schirtz	August	1830	
J. W. Caldwell	October 3	1830	Hilton.
E. C. Root	October	1830	Blue Ridge.
J. E. Bristol	October 19	1830	Mossville.
J. S. Hornbaker	October	1830	
John M. Roberts	December 10	1830	Morton.
J. S. Adams	March	1831	Hilton.
Linus Scoville	April	1831	Mossville.
J. H. Sisk	September	1831	
Alexander M. King	September	1831	Deceased.
Henry W. Jones	November 1	1831	Kickapoo township.
E. A. Van Meter	November 25	1831	
Rudolphus Rouse	August	1832	Deceased.
S. R. Mooberry	October	1832	
B. Douglas	March 1	1833	Dunlap.
H. G. Anderson	March 11	1833	
Amos Stephens	July	1833	Elmwood.
Auren Garrett	August	1833	
William A. Hall	September 6	1833	
John J. Runkle	October	1833	Summerville.
Mark M. Aikin	October 28	1833	Learned printers' trade with the Harpers.
B. G. Roe	November	1833	Groveland.
Peter Sweet	December 24	1833	Deceased.
Isaac Underhill	December 25	1833	Died at Austin, Texas, March 31, 1875.*
Jane S. Underhill	December 25	1833	
Moses V. Dusenberry		1833	
Crosby White		1833	Peoria.
Daniel Brown†	January 22	1834	South Hampton.
Joseph Kelso	April 20	1834	Washington.
John Benson	May	1834	
Edward C. Benson	May	1834	
Benjamin L. T. Bourland	June	1834	Born October 10, 1825.
Ferry Frazer	July	1834	Leadville, Colorado.
Edward Daws	August	1834	Born 1786. Deceased.
William E. Mason	August 19	1834	
George P. Rice	October	1834	Trivoli.
Alexander Sisk	October	1834	Peoria.
Peter Frye	November	1834	Peoria.
Thomas D. Smithey	November	1834	Pana.
C. P. W. Eastman	November	1834	

* Mr. Underhill's remains were first buried at Austin, and subsequently taken up and brought to Peoria, where they were re-interred with high Masonic honors, on Sunday, April 18, 1875.

† Son of Job Brown, inventor of the Lever corn planter, in 1857.

NAMES.	MONTH.	YEAR.	REMARKS.
Calvin Blake.....	December 24.....	1834.....	Dunlap.
Sarah C. Robinson.....	January.....	1835.....	
Griffith Dickerson.....	April.....	1835.....	Peoria.
J. H. McCall.....	May 10.....	1835.....	Died August 30, 1873.
Mrs. Louisa McCall.....	May 10.....	1835.....	Canton.
Mrs. Grace Horrett.....	May.....	1835.....	
John Holmes.....	June.....	1835.....	
James F. Murden.....	June 15.....	1835.....	
Jacob Darst.....	June 20.....	1835.....	
Mrs. Margt. P. Raymond.....	June.....	1835.....	Peoria.
Peter W. Hawley.....	July.....	1835.....	Alta.
T. B. McFadden.....	July.....	1835.....	Peoria.
Geo. C. Bestor.....	August.....	1835.....	Deceased.
John Whitby.....	October.....	1835.....	
G. Greenwood.....	October 9.....	1835.....	
Nathaniel Robinson.....	October 19.....	1835.....	Mossville.
John Conkleton.....	October.....	1835.....	Glassford.
Mrs. Eliza J. Sickler.....	October.....	1835.....	Peoria.
Daniel Corbet.....	October.....	1835.....	Dunlap.
Nelson Woodruff.....	November 16.....	1835.....	Deceased.
G. W. Schelby.....	November.....	1835.....	
John C. Schnebly.....	November.....	1835.....	
J. H. Schnebly.....	November 10.....	1835.....	Peoria.
George Woodruff.....	November 18.....	1835.....	Peoria.
W. H. Richmond.....	December.....	1835.....	
Robert W. Summers.....	.....	1835.....	
William Comegys.....	.....	1835.....	Peoria. Deceased.
Elizabeth Comegys.....	.....	1835.....	Peoria.
J. McClay Smith.....	April 5.....	1836.....	Deceased.
John F. King.....	April 27.....	1836.....	Born in Peoria county.
Lewis Horrell.....	May.....	1836.....	
H. T. Baldwin.....	.....	1836.....	Peoria.
Isaac Taylor.....	.....	1836.....	Peoria.
R. H. Boal.....	June 4.....	1836.....	
Frederick Miller.....	June 10.....	1836.....	
Ebenezer Stowell.....	June.....	1836.....	Blue Ridge.
William Stilwell.....	June.....	1836.....	Peoria.
W. H. Partridge.....	June.....	1836.....	
Thomas J. Henderson.....	June 24.....	1836.....	Princeton.
Charles Robinson.....	June.....	1836.....	
William H. S. Gorsuch.....	June 10.....	1836.....	
William Gifford.....	July.....	1836.....	Kickapoo.
Justus Gibbs.....	July 7.....	1836.....	Elmwood.
L. L. Guyer.....	July 19.....	1836.....	Peoria.
John Felkel.....	August.....	1836.....	Hilton. Deceased.
Augustine Greenwood.....	August 16.....	1836.....	
James Monroe.....	September 5.....	1836.....	
C. C. Wood.....	September.....	1836.....	
Edson F. Smith.....	September 16.....	1836.....	Now lives in Iowa.
W. Case.....	October 3.....	1836.....	Alta.
Edward D. Shutta.....	October 4.....	1836.....	
John Leadley.....	October.....	1836.....	Hilton. Deceased.
Lorin Wilder.....	October 27.....	1836.....	Alta.
Langworth Armstrong.....	October.....	1836.....	Deceased.
W. H. Ellis.....	October.....	1836.....	Deceased.
George Gilfillin.....	October.....	1836.....	West Halleck.
G. C. Babcock.....	October.....	1836.....	
Norman Howe.....	October.....	1836.....	
John Hines.....	November 3.....	1836.....	
William Robinson.....	November 13.....	1836.....	Mossville.
Thomas Boyle.....	November 15.....	1836.....	Peoria.
Mahlon T. Powell.....	November 6.....	1826.....	
Daniel Slane.....	November 29.....	1836.....	
L. H. Armstrong.....	November.....	1836.....	Deceased.
W. Reynolds.....	November.....	1836.....	
Jacob Tapping.....	December 1.....	1836.....	Deceased, September 15, 1875.
J. A. McCoy.....	December 28.....	1836.....	
L. A. Cole.....	March.....	1837.....	

NAMES.	MONTH.	YEAR.	REMARKS.
Cyrus Tucker	April	1837	P.O. Kickapoo.
Henry House	April 20	1837	Born in Peoria.
Robert Wal.	May 1	1837	Lawn Ridge.
George L. Boston	June 10	1837	Born in Peoria. Deceased.
Ira Smith	June 15	1837	Peoria. Deceased.
William Kellogg .....	.....	1837	.....
James Stratton	June	1837	Deceased.
Henry Apple .....	.....	1837	Methodist Minister, Kickapoo Tp.
Walter Stewart	July	1837	Deceased.
Henry Detweiler	September	1837	.....
Thomas Huff .....	.....	1837	.....
Patrick Harmon	November 15	1837	.....
Amos A. Couch	November 25	1837	.....
Harvey Lightner	April	1838	.....
John Crowl	April	1838	.....
J. M. Cooper .....	.....	1838	Died in Chicago.
C. P. King	April	1838	Peoria.
Sampson Shockley	May 6	1838	.....
John Moss	May 12	1838	Jubilee.
William Weiss	May 13	1838	.....
James C. Lindsay	May	1838	Peoria.
O. C. Parmly	May 14	1838	.....
John McDonald	June	1838	Deceased.
H. M. Robinson	June	1838	.....
Sidney Pulsifer	June	1838	.....
D. C. Farrell	June	1838	.....
Samuel Dimon	June 19	1838	Kickapoo. Born in Conn.
J. N. Gorsuch	June	1838	Deceased.
George Divelbliss	June 21	1838	Radnor Township.
G. H. Kettelle	July	1838	Born in Peoria county.
E. M. Colliem	July	1838	.....
Eldrick Thomas	July	1838	Deceased.
John A. Thomas	August 24	1838	Kickapoo.
Gilbert Hathaway	August 28	1838	Brimfield.
F. M. Dunlap	October	1838	Dunlap.
Lloyd Shaw	November	1838	.....
W. J. Jones	April	1839	Removed to Bardolph, Mo.
Florian Haugs	May	1839	Deceased.
William H. Jenks	November	1839	.....
William A. Herron	November	1839	.....
G. B. Furbett	November	1839	.....
E. C. Silliman .....	.....	1840	.....
Seth W. Freeman	May	1840	.....
J. L. Knowlton	July 12	1840	.....
Mrs. J. D. McClure	November 3	1840	Born in Peoria.
G. A. Wilson	December 9	1840	Born Tazewell Co.
M. O. Bestor	January 1	1842	.....
James M. Rice	March	1842	.....
Mrs. G. H. Williams	February 16	1850	Born in Peoria.
Harry M. Van Buskirk	June	1852	.....
P. Menard	December 26	1795	Born at Kaskaskia. Deceased.
Lawson Howland .....	.....	1815	Washington.
Mrs. A. M. Gorsuch .....	.....	.....	.....
Mrs. Catharine Summers .....	.....	.....	.....
W. T. Dowdall	May	1865	Born in Illinois, March 8, 1835.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual meeting of the Union, a basket pic-nic, was held in Flanagan's Grove, July 4, 1868, that well-known old settler having tendered the use of his premises for that purpose. John Hamlin presided. This meeting was largely attended and highly enjoyed. After dinner and attendant festivities came the election of officers for the ensuing year. John Hamlin was re-elected president by acclamation, and the other officers of the preceding year were then re-elected by one vote by acclamation.

RACY LETTER FROM AN OLD SAILOR.

Mr. J. C. Flanagan, corresponding secretary, presented a letter from Captain L. Coolidge, which was read and ordered to be engrossed in the records of the Society, and the original to be filed among the archives of the Union. The letter is herewith presented:

BRIMFIELD, August 5, 1868.

J. C. FLANAGAN, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* As Secretary of the Old Settlers' Society, I wish you to hand the underwritten to its committee. I should be happy to attend the meeting on the ensuing 10th, but think it quite uncertain. I recall with pleasure the pleasant times, the long nights "when winter chills the darkened air," passed with Pinckney, Abbott, Thompson and Caldwell, choice spirits, whose genial dispositions and social powers crowned old Winter's head with flowers.

With respectful compliments to the committee, I remain, truly your friend.

L. COOLIDGE.

To the Old Settlers' Society:

In accordance with the desire of the committee of the Old Settlers' Society, before it is presumed they will "shuffle off this mortal coil," that they should leave some little item pertaining to themselves, I am induced, principally that my example may be followed, to offer this as "something—nothing." I am very sensible there is a diffidence and reluctance in being the herald of our own exploits. It is hard to get acquainted with ourselves. We may have a distinct notion of what we are, and yet would prefer that somebody else would tell the world of it. But all reluctance in this respect is obviated by the intention that these sketches are to be exclusively as "tablets of memory" and references for the use of the Society. Few, indeed, have experienced more of the sad vicissitudes of life than myself. "Variety is charming," as Cowper says. Among its numerous favors was being shipwrecked once—"resolved into dew" in one zone, and congealed into ice in the other; on an uninhabited island fourteen months; and a prisoner at Halifax eighty-four days in 1812. At the time of my discharge John Bull's short commons of pea soup and middlings had reduced me to an "anatomy or tailor's yard-stick." Being rather at variance with the ocean, I bid it farewell, and "cleared" for the Green Mountains of Vermont. Here I eventually bought a farm, and after residing on it nearly fifteen years, I was induced, by the persuasion of a farmer friend who had "moved" to Illinois, to leave the mystic grandeur and romantic beauty of the Green Mountains for the dull monotony of the Prairie Land, a contrast which took us a long while to reconcile with complacency.

I arrived in Peoria in June, 1834, and after a few days tarrying, which made us more than homesick, bought a "claim" near Kickapoo, of C. K. —, who, of course, overcharged us prodigiously. We resided here nearly sixteen years, when we had an opportunity of "selling out" quite advantageously, and removed to Brimfield. Here my son opened a farm about a mile E. by E. from French Grove, which, at present, consists of two hundred and forty acres of as good land as any in the county. * * * * *

I am every inch a Yankee or "round head," but forswear "barebones" and their potations; was born at the "hub" of the universe, or which is rather more refined; the "modern Athens," within a few rods of the Old South Church, as well known in all Yankeedom as St. Paul's to Londoners. "Age has claw'd me in his clutch." I am now eighty-five; enjoy comparatively good health, which, while I retain, makes life endurable.

I devoutly hope that the last days of the Old Settlers may be their best days, serene and peaceful, with the precious attributes of an holy trust and confidence, so that when the time comes that they return to mother earth, the common mother of mankind, they may

"—— make their exit
Like a well-graced actor,
When he leaves the stage."

L. COOLIDGE.

A REQUEST.

After considering this letter and discussing various incidents in the life of the writer, on motion of Colonel Ballance, it was resolved that each member of the Union be requested to furnish a sketch of his life, with any incidents of an interesting or historical nature, and deposit them with the secretary. The spirit of this resolution, it is to be regretted, has never been fully carried out.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The third annual meeting of the Union was held at Flanagan's Grove on the 4th of July, 1869, Hon. John Hamlin presiding. E. F. Nowland resigned the position of Treasurer, and on motion of Colonel Ballance, Louis Howell, Esq., was chosen to the vacancy. With this exception, the old officers were re-elected.

The day was an enjoyable one, and in the greetings and interminglings of the old settlers, many incidents and happenings of the long ago were recalled and discussed, and

for a few brief hours they seemed to live over again the times that tried their souls and powers of endurance "when this country was new."

"INVITED OUT"—THE INVITATION ACCEPTED.

In May, 1870, the officers of the society received a communication from the lady managers of the Springdale Soldiers' Monument Association, conveying an invitation to the Union to attend the unveiling of the soldiers' monument on the 30th day of that month. A call for a meeting of the society on the 18th of May was published in the city papers. The meeting was held at the office of Hon. E. W. Powell, Hon. John Hamlin presiding. The communication of the ladies having been read, Hon. J. T. Lindsay presented the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted without dissent:

WHEREAS, Our Society of Old Settlers has been honored with an invitation from the Springdale Soldiers' Monument Association to meet with them to commemorate the heroic deeds of the soldiers of the War of the Rebellion, and to witness the ceremonies of unveiling of the soldiers' monument on the 30th of May, instant; therefore,

Resolved, That we accept the kind invitation, and recommend all the members of our society to turn out on that day as a society.

[A full account of the unveiling of this monument, with a full description of the same, will be found in an appropriate place in this volume.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

Arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July were discussed at this meeting, and it was finally agreed that it was best to delay action for the time being, and the President of the society was instructed to issue a call for a meeting to be held on the 30th to make the necessary arrangements for such a celebration. Pursuant to the action of this meeting (of the 30th) the society was called to meet at the Court-house on the 4th of July. Hon. John Hamlin presiding, called the meeting to order, and announced that the first business was the election of officers for the ensuing year.

A. W. Bushnell, Esq., moved that the officers of the previous year "be declared by acclamation the officers for the ensuing year." The manner of choosing officers, as defined by the constitution, was discussed at some length, but Mr. Bushnell's motion finally prevailed, and the old officers were declared elected.

FOURTH ANNUAL REUNION.

The fourth annual meeting of the society assembled at Parmely's Hall, on Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1870, the anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie. It had been intended to hold an out-door meeting, but the weather was unpropitious, and hence the meeting in the hall mentioned. In consequence of a misunderstanding as to the place of the meeting, the assemblage was not large. The weather kept many people at home; others went to the grove, where they expected the "old folks" to assemble, and finding no arrangement there for the meeting, returned to their houses. Those who assembled in the hall were well entertained. Several short speeches were made, and old times reviewed. Among the speakers was Major A. E. Barnes, of Bushnell. His father, D. W. Barnes, came to Fort Clark with Capt. Jude Warner's fishing party, about the 10th of June, 1819. "He had looked forward to this reunion with a great deal of pleasure," said Major Barnes, "and had his arrangements perfected to visit his old friend, Blanchard, and attend this gathering at the same trip, but death came a few days too soon, and he sleeps the sleep from which he will awaken to join his old friends in a reunion that will never break up."

"LOOKING FORWARD."

July 4, 1871, at a meeting of the society held at the Court-house, the old officers were re-elected by acclamation. Committees were appointed to make arrangements for

the annual reunion, to consider and recommend a day for adoption by the society, on which to hold its annual meetings, etc., after which the meeting adjourned.

FIFTH ANNUAL REUNION.

The fifth annual reunion of the Old Settlers of Peoria county and vicinity, was held at Central Park on the first Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1871, and was very largely attended by citizens from adjoining counties. An excellent dinner was served, and the afternoon was spent in recounting old-time incidents. Josiah Fulton, of Richwoods township, was presented with a mammoth pear of the Ohio Belle variety, measuring four and one-quarter inches in diameter. It was sent to the society with the request that it be presented to the oldest settler in the county. Of the seven men who came to Fort Clark on the 17th of April, 1819, Mr. Fulton is the only one who has maintained a continuous residence in the county.

Colonel George C. Bestor exhibited the kitchen furniture with which he commenced keeping house in Peoria. It consisted of three pieces—a Dutch oven, an iron dinner pot and a copper tea-kettle. "The tea-kettle," said Colonel Bestor, "was considered d—d aristocratic when it was first brought to Peoria." He added that "the young people of the present wanted to commence house-keeping with as much furniture as their parents left off with, and that they were astonished when told of the few and simple utensils, furniture, etc., with which their fathers and mothers had commenced the battle of life."

A map of Peoria in 1831, drawn in India ink, was on exhibition. It was executed by Mr. John Roberts, of Morton, on the 29th of August, 1831, and showed sixteen log cabins, all of them below Main Street. The view was taken from the opposite side of the river, and although many of the oldest settlers did not know it was in existence, they pronounced it to be perfect, and pointed out the respective residences of each family then in Peoria.

Colonel Peter Menard, of Fremont, seventy-three years of age, and the oldest native-born inhabitant of Illinois, was present. He was born at Kaskaskia, 26th December, 1798.

RESTING.

No meeting of the society was held in 1872.

July 4, 1873, as shown by the records, a meeting was held at the Court-house, John Waugh presiding. The election of officers was considered, but deferred to the regular meeting of the society, which, on motion, was fixed for the 10th of September.

Messrs. A. W. Bushnell, John Waugh and Samuel Tart were appointed a committee to arrange for the manner of reunion, and fix the place where it should be held.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL REUNION

Was a basket pic-nic and was held at Central Park on the 10th day of September, 1873. A large number of the old settlers and their descendants were present. Dinner was taken at 12 o'clock, after which a business meeting was held.

On motion of Alvah Dunlap, of Radnor, it was resolved to hold all regular annual meetings of the society at Central Park on the second Thursday in September. The election of officers being next in order, Alvah Dunlap was chosen president; Lewis Howell, treasurer; G. W. H. Gilbert, secretary. Then came speeches full of reminiscences of the olden-time by Judge Wellington Loucks, Hon. J. K. Cooper and John Todhunter, of Peoria, and William Blanchard, of Hilton, Tazewell county.

The following lines were prepared for the occasion of this meeting by John Todhunter, Esq., who came to the county in June, 1834: They were entitled

THIRTY YEARS AGO

With hearts and hands united,
We meet together here
To tell of by-gone days again,
And join in hearty cheer;
And tho' surrounded by our friends,
While comforts overflow,
We still look back to happy days
Of thirty years ago.

The glittering spires from here are seen,
And mansions grand and great,
While monuments of wealth and power
Are scattered o'er our State;
But monuments like these, forsooth,
With all their dazzling show,
Are poor, compared with friendship's wealth
Some thirty years ago.

Our ladies here, God bless them—
How beautiful to see,
With dresses rich, and jewels bright,
No fairer sight can be;
But when in linsey-woolsey,
Our wives would go,
We thought them quite as handsome
Some thirty years ago.

'Twas then our doors were open—
Our hearts were open, too;
The stranger then was welcome,
And no one hunger knew;
We made his bed upon the floor,
And spread upon the straw,
We slept before the blazing fire
Some thirty years ago.

The highest pride our settlers felt
Just then in Illinois,
Was in our wives and children—
Our happy girls and boys.
And cherishing within our hearts,
Our greatest joy below;
We blessed the God who sent them here,
Some thirty years ago.

But here and there a little mound
That tells of by-gone days;
How clouds would sometimes cross our path—
The sun withhold its rays.
But tender tears of sympathy
Would soften all our woe;
For friends were worthy of the name
Some thirty years ago.

The Autumn of our lives is here—
The leaves begin to fall,
And one by one disappear
("The common lot of all.")
But whilst on earth we linger—
Till from these scenes we go,
While memory lasts we'll bless the days
Of thirty years ago.

A tear for those we loved then,
Whose tongues are silent now,
Who grasped our hand in friendship then,
Or cooled our fevered brow,
And though we do not meet them here,
Their virtues still we know,
And love in memory as we did,
Some thirty years ago.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REUNION.

The meeting of the Old Settlers was highly interesting. It was held at Central Park, on the 10th of September, 1874, Alvah Dunlap presiding. Among the visitors present was the venerable John Dixon, then nearing his ninetieth birthday. Although one of the earliest settlers at Fort Clark, and intimately associated with the people and the public affairs of Peoria county in early times, he was an entire stranger to many of those present. He was introduced to the assemblage by the president, and was greeted with three hearty cheers. "Speech! Speech!" was voiced from many mouths as soon as the cheers subsided. He declined to make a speech, but being urged to tell how he happened to come to this country, essayed to answer in a few words, but as he referred to old times, slumbering memories were awakened, and catching the enthusiasm of the masses by which he was surrounded, he made quite an interesting talk. His remarks were full of humor, and happily received. He related how he was chosen clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, how he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court, and how he became a great office-holder, having more offices thrust upon him than he knew what to do with. He was clerk of the County Commissioner's Court, Circuit Court, Justice of the Peace, hotel keeper (in his log cabin), and farmer at the same time.

Letters were read from Hon. W. J. Phelps, Col. T. J. Henderson and Hon. R. J. Oglesby, expressing regret at their inability to be present at this gathering of the old men and women, whose courage, enterprise and industry, made Peoria county a garden of beauty and productiveness.

After these letters were read, a recess of two hours was taken for dinner. When

the meeting was called to order at two o'clock P. M., John Todhunter, an old settler, was introduced as orator of the day. His speech was replete with reminiscences, and embodied a complete review of life-experiences in a new country. Mr. Todhunter is a gentleman of versatile intellect, ready tongue, retentive memory and varied experience, so that a better selection for orator could not have been made.

A short address was also made by Hon. John Hamlin, who was followed by John M. Roberts, of Moreton, who came from New York to Illinois, in the early part of 1832. Bloomington was the first place in the State where he found a settlement, and that settlement consisted of only a few log huts. Traveling on towards Peoria, he came to the log hut of Isaac Funk, who was the nearest settler to Peoria. Mr. Funk was sick in bed at the time with the prevailing disease of the country, bilious fever. At the beginning of the Black Hawk war, the speaker was the only fifer in his neighborhood, and he was enlisted to form a company for that conflict, which was organized at Pekin. He still lives upon the same land on which he settled when he came to the country.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REUNION AT CENTRAL PARK, SEPTEMBER 10, 1875.

There is no written record of this reunion on the journal of the Union, and this sketch is made from newspaper reports, which, with the exception of the address of Dr. J. T. Stewart, is necessarily brief.

ADDRESS OF DR. STEWART.

In the morning of life the sun shines brightest. In the morning of life the green earth puts on a deeper green. The rosy hues of the sky are more rosy. The sparkling dew drops are real gems. The twinkling stars are real diamonds. The flowery fields are more gorgeous, their fragrance more delicate. The rainbow comes and vanishes away, but the bow of hope never fades. In the morning of life we drink in all the surrounding sweetness, beauty and fragrance, and they are stamped on our minds forever. In later years we look back upon this period as an Eden from which we have been banished.

Those who in early life have lived and mingled together, with the same surroundings and under similar circumstances, can look back upon essentially the same picture.

It is for this purpose we have come together to-day. The same panorama is passing before us all.

We who are here assembled have had essentially the same surroundings, the same experiences, the same hardships to endure, the same bright hopes to buoy us up—the same joys, the same sorrows.

We have seen and lived in one of the fairest and richest spots of the earth, when it was in its pristine beauty; we have with our own hands broken the virgin soil and laid the foundation of civilization in the wilderness. As nature is rough, wild, romantic, grand and free, so were we.

We found this country, as I said, in a state of nature, without a house, without a fence, without a road, without a bridge, without a town, without a city, without a school, without a church.

What did we have? for nature has her compensations. She will not suffer any of her children to be deprived of all her blessings. What did we have? We had freedom. Many of the conventionalities that now trammel us were unnecessary and unknown. We had strong arms and willing hearts to battle with the elements, build our houses and provide the necessities of life; we had unbounded confidence in each other, and that confidence was rarely misplaced; we had a society that was democratic in the true sense of the word; we had a warmth of feeling toward each other and a free-hearted, open hospitality that is to-day unknown.

We had unlimited pasturage for our cattle, and our meadows were bounded only by the forests; we had the land before us and could choose our own abode with none to dispute our right. I must here make one exception. The Indians had a prior claim on all this country and sometimes made us serious trouble.

In 1832 the Black Hawk war broke out. In Bureau county some families were butchered and others had to fly for their lives. In this county there was much fear but no serious danger. In Putnam county the settlers had to build forts and remain in them for safety during the war. I lived in one of them three months. I think that was the happiest three months of my life. But alas for human happiness! It is never unalloyed; while we boys were at the very height of our enjoyments our worthy fathers employed a stray schoolmaster who happened to be in the fort and left us to his tender mercies, while they went in squads with their guns, their plows and hoes to work their corn fields, first to one farm and then to another; we also had a stray preacher in the fort by the name of McDonald. He served as chaplain and made himself generally useful as well as ornamental. A mile and a half from this fort was a log meeting house; we being piously inclined went to this house on Sundays and held religious service. A guard was left at the fort, and the rest of the men with their guns and what women and children could go went regularly to church. I well remember going repeatedly to this place and hearing McDonald preach with a guard placed outside and the guns of the male members of the congregation stacked in the corners of the church.

Near one side of this building, within a stone's throw, was a thicket; hundreds of acres of ground covered with hazel and other underbrush, where ten regiments of Indians might have concealed themselves and at any time dashed upon and slaughtered us. The road leading to and from the church went through a portion of this thicket. Why these men should not have held their meetings at the fort, why they should go off to this out-of-the-way log house and

thus needlessly expose themselves, their wives and children to the dangers they did, has always been a mystery to me. The only theory that to my mind gives any rational solution, is this: "They had been implor'd faith in Providence they must not believe any harm would befall them while they went up to the house of God to worship. And not only that, I believe they thought it gave them additional security during the week. They evidently thought it was their duty.

A coward in the face of duty may brave any danger and not falter; but when he thinks he is not doing his duty, the moment he is exposed to danger he is a coward.

But the Indians I wish to say a word. In time of peace they were, as a rule, friends of the settlers and did them many acts of kindness. They treated the settlers better than the settlers treated them. Their word was unimpeachable. But when on the moment you could trust them with any thing you had. If they found one in distress they never failed to give aid, pointing out their power to relieve that distress. They would give the last morsel of food to a hungry man. They would go any distance, night or day, to guide one home, who was lost. If it were necessary to stay with them over night, they would give him the best they had, and his life and personal effects were safer than they are today in any house in Peoria. If a man was sick, they would give him their simple medicines, sometimes hunt all day in the woods for something they thought would relieve him and travel for miles to bring it to him.

Notwithstanding their degradation and their many bad traits, it is sad, very sad for us who have known their kindness and their many good qualities to think of them as a dying race. But the laws of nature are inexorable. Men have their period of existence and must die. Races have their period of existence and must die. The Indian race has fulfilled its mission in the world and is now going out of it. Their "days are in the sun and yellow leaf," yea, even the autumn of their life is passed, the pitiless Winter is upon them, whose drifting snows will bury them out of sight forever.

My personal history is of little moment, but taken in connection with the early settling of the State may be of some interest. My father moved from Southern Ohio to Bond county, Illinois, in 1820, two years after the territory was admitted into the Union as a State. Then all north of a line drawn from a few miles north of St. Louis, east, with the exception of a few settlers in the vicinity of Beardstown, and a very few in the vicinity of this place and Pekin, was an unbroken wilderness. South of that line were a few thousand immigrants chiefly from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina.

My father took a piece of land six miles north of Greenville, the county seat, and twenty miles from Vandalia, then the capital of the State. I was then a fortunate move for him. The land was flat and poor, and in those days in that locality the horse-shoes were so bad that it was almost impossible to work corn or drive a team across one of those prairies during that time of the year.

In a wet season the corn was drowned out, and withal we had a bountiful supply of chills and fevers.

He improved his farm as best he could, lived upon it twelve years, and then sold it, with all the improvements, including a bearing orchard, for just twenty dollars more than he paid for the land in the land office. I have heard him say that this was the best trade he ever made in his life, for he moved to Putnam county, where he obtained more land of the best quality and in a dry, healthy locality.

It was during his sojourn in Bond county, in 1824, I was born. I have no very distinct recollection of that event, but the fact of its occurrence is well authenticated.

Among my earliest recollections is, of my father shooting a wolf from his very door-yard, of him bringing in deer and wild turkeys he had killed, and the savory dishes they made; of visiting a camp of Indians near his house, of his feeding a half a dozen of them at his table, of his telling us "if it were but for you, children, I would go to the lead mine and get rich." The Galena lead mine excitement was then at fever heat. Of old Black Paddy and her broadsword. Fanny was a runaway slave from Kentucky, who carried a very large sword to protect herself against any one who might attempt to capture and take her back into slavery.

This was actually attempted by a man by the name of McGoon, with a posse of men from Kentucky, but was defeated by her bravery and the assistance of the neighbors. She lived there many years afterwards, was regarded as a heroine, and was, what, a very good woman. These are a few of the little incidents that reach back into the early twilight of my life.

In all the speeches I have heard at old settlers' gatherings I have never heard yet one word about the children of old settlers. From this uniform silence one might infer that they had no children; but ladies and gentlemen, I can assure you that would be an erroneous inference, and being one of them myself I have a word to say in their behalf.

They shared the privations of frontier life, equally with their fathers and mothers. They sometimes suffered with cold and hunger. Many of them died from disease in consequence of insufficient or unsuitable food, clothing and housing. Many of the means of amusement that are now common with us were to them unknown. The old settlers very generally held to the belief that a reasonable and sometimes an unreasonable amount of rough usage was conducive to their happiness, as it was a sort of toughening, hardening process that every child should go through to make it develop into a strong man or woman. This was a very serious error and sometimes with the feeblest ones proved to be a fatal mistake. They pointed to the Indians who lived, as they said, in a state of nature, as examples of healthy and strong, forgetting that they raised but few children, not enough to keep up their numbers; the feeblest ones dying for want of proper care and exposure. Toys were not regarded as important, but as rather trifling things and not to be encouraged. This was also a mistake. The means of education were necessarily limited. I do not make these remarks to reflect upon the early settlers, or to depreciate that they were wanting in affection for their children. I but would be doing them a great injustice. They had as warm hearts as any people that ever lived and would, and sometimes did, sacrifice themselves to defend and protect their children. It arose from two causes: First, the circumstances in which they were placed, rendering it necessary to devote most of their time and energies to obtain the necessities of life; and, second, to erroneous theories in relation to the mental, moral and physical development of children.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks and disadvantages, our lives had a bright side; for, as I before said, nature has her compensations; we knew nothing else; we were unconscious of the existence of the things we were deprived of; we were like the beggar girl in New York who, with her mother, one cold night took shelter under a cellar door. She remarked to her mother, "Ma, ain't you sorry for the poor folks that have no cellar door to get under?" Knowledge is obtained by comparison. The Greenlander will not believe there are any fairer fields or greener hills than his own.

We had the green open fields for our playgrounds; we basked in the sunshine and in the shade. No one who has not seen the primitive prairies can realize their beauty. In the Spring time they were spread with a carpet of flowers. I have time and again spent whole days on them. When I look back forty years I see them now as I saw them then in all their freshness and beauty, but never again except in imagination expect to see such a wilderness of bloom. In the Summer there was not such a profusion of flowers, yet they were many and varied; and in the Fall, above the tall grass shone the asters, golden rods, phloxes, wild sunflowers, and a host of others — white, light and deep blue, purple, red, flesh color, pink, crimson, scarlet, yellow and orange — all blending harmoniously together and with the deep rich green of the grasses.

We gathered the wild strawberry, blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry, cherry and plum. Some of these were very abundant. I have seen hundreds of acres literally covered with wild blackberry bushes loaded with fruit. I have seen the finest of wild plums, so abundant they could be gathered by the bushel.

In the Fall we laid up a supply of hazel nuts, hickory nuts and walnuts for Winter. When old enough we often amused ourselves hunting and f-hing. Children growing up under such circumstances, with such surroundings, naturally acquire more love for nature than art.

We grew impatient of restraint and despised conventionalities.

I believe children of strong physique and large brain, brought up on the frontier, are likely to develop into large proportions and make greater men than those brought up and educated in the older States, but they are not apt to accumulate wealth — they have not had financial training. Those who come in later have the advantage in this regard, and usually surpass them in that line.

If I were to choose a place for a child to be born in, I would choose a wild and romantic one, that is yet in a state of nature. I would give him the prairies and the forests for his playgrounds. I would have them in all their freshness, beauty and grandeur, impressed upon his mind, while it is young and plastic. I would give him all the freedom that is compatible with civilization. A strong physical development is the foundation of mental power. When this was well developed and a love of nature made a part of his existence, I would throw him in contact with men. He has now a foundation on which to build. The rough corners will wear off while his strength remains. He will then have a freedom, a breadth of thought, and boldness of action that can be acquired no other way. It is a notorious fact that most of the great merchants, machinists, physicians, lawyers, ministers and scientists of our great cities were brought up in the country, and many of them on the frontier. In our great anxiety to refine and educate our children, we are weakening them. We are making them nice and precocious at the expense of their vitality. We must go back two thousand years, to the Spartans, and learn how to make men and women.

Fifty years ago the few scattered settlers of this State had no conception of the greatness and grandeur of its future. They had no means of knowing. Perhaps they knew as well as we know what the condition of things will be fifty years hence. There is no period of time in which we can with certainty judge the future by the past. Had it not been for the introduction of railroads, their calculations would not have been so far wrong. That element of which they had no means of knowing produced a revolution. What new element may be invented and introduced in the next quarter or half a century that will still more revolutionize trade and the distribution of population, no one can tell.

From 1825 to 1850 there was no great or marked change. The population increased, settlements were extended, immigrants penetrated all sections of the State. Thrifty villages sprang up in the interior, supported by the surrounding settlements; but the chief towns were on the rivers and on Lake Michigan. All the settlements were on or near the borders of the timber, and the interior villages never dreamed of being anything more than villages. The great prairies lay undisturbed, except on their borders. No one any more thought of them being settled than we think of the Desert of Sahara being settled. In looking back over those early settlements, one curious fact is worthy of notice. The different sects of religion were represented in the different settlements. Two or three Presbyterian families would strike out and form the nucleus of a new settlement. They would write to and visit their friends of the same faith and induce some of them to join with them. Their combined influence would draw in others, until, in a few years, they would have a large Presbyterian community. Ten miles distant there would be a Methodist community gotten up in the same way, with perhaps not a Presbyterian in it. A little way in another direction would be a Baptist settlement. In a few sections there was a mixture of all, and some even without any church members at all. These sects were not harmonious, no one of them had any love for the others, each wanted to establish its peculiar faith in the new country, and felt it a special duty to accomplish that object. Their zeal was often greater than their knowledge. This sometimes led to disputes and quarrels in which a whole neighborhood became involved. As the settlements increased in numbers they became more mixed, and as they learned more of each other these asperities softened. Men began to suspect there might be some good Christians that did not belong to their sect, and that possibly there might be some good men who were not Christians at all. Christians are now more liberal, but less zealous, and I am sorry to say less honest. A man's word was then better than his note is now. Litigation was rare, arbitration common. In 1845 to 1850 the whole scene began to change, and the change came so rapidly we old settlers could not well adapt ourselves to it; we could not realize it; many were drifted ashore and left high and dry while the great stream of life flowed on; others, with quicker perception and broader comprehension, kept in the current, keeping pace with the march of events.

The Illinois Central Railroad from Cairo to Galena and from Centralia to Chicago, making 691 miles of road, was built in a very short space of time. Almost simultaneously with this the Chicago and Rock Island sprang into existence, followed by a net-work of roads too numerous to mention. They penetrated all the great prairies, render-

ing them available for settlement and brought with them a tidal wave of population and business. It changed the currents of travel and commerce. It diverted the travel from our river and most of its freight. It built up towns and cities in the interior where before there was nothing but open prairie or small villages. It made a great city of Chicago. She made the great Northwest tributary to her, and in an incredibly short time developed into one of the chief cities of the world.

One local effect of the introduction of railroads should here receive notice. Peoria was not fortunate enough to secure any important lines of road until she was belted round with them, her travel taken away, and her trade cut off in every direction. For fifteen years she virtually stood still. While Springfield, Bloomington, Galesburg, and other inland towns were building up, accumulating wealth and rising in importance, she was hedged in, and but little more than hiding her own. We knew from the natural advantages of our location we must in time make an important city, but "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and many became despondent and some left.

We finally got the T. P. & W. road through to the State line, but our connection there was with a road run in the interest of Chicago. We got another line east, but its connection was controlled by the same interest. In going east we were compelled to submit to annoying delays, or go round by Chicago. Travel and traffic coming west was forced round the same channel. Chicago held us in her hand and had no mercy on us. Finally Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore and Philadelphia saw that Chicago was not all the West and determined that all other interests should not be subservient to hers. They having the means and the will broke down these barriers and gave us free exit. Then our prosperity began — then a new era dawned upon us. Now our railroad facilities are not surpassed, and our future is as bright as any other city in the West.

The contrast between our mode of living forty years ago and now, is very great. We enjoyed it then because not many of us knew anything else; but none of us would like to go back to it again; we lived in log cabins with puncheon floors and no carpets; we wore the plainest of clothing, most of it home made. I have raised flax — pulled it, dried it, threshed it, rotted it, broke it, sketched it and hatched it. My mother has then taken it and made shirts, pants and coats for me.

I have raised sheep and sheared them, washed the wool, hauled it thirty miles to a carding machine, and brought home the rolls. My mother has spun them into yarn, wove it into cloth, and cut and made up this cloth into winter clothing.

I remember, when a little boy, of my mother going, several times, about two miles to a certain place where some quill wood grew. She brought home the canes, scraped off the outside bark, cut them into proper lengths, pushed out the pith, and made empties of them. Upon these empties she wound the yarn with a reel, or made us boys do it, and made quills to put on the shuttle, to weave cloth with.

Years afterwards, when I studied botany, I wondered what that quill wood was, and was finally delighted beyond measure to find the identical thing growing on Kickapoo creek. It proved to be the *hydrangia arborescens*. I took a stalk of it and planted it in my garden, where it now grows and shall grow as long as the memory of my mother and old times last.

It was a common thing to go to mill, ten and twelve miles (sometimes thirty). This I have done myself. I well remember going to mill one time with an older brother, with an ox team. We had to cross a prairie ten miles wide, without a house. In doing this we mired down three times and each time had to carry the entire load across the slough on our backs, and then get the oxen and wagon out the best way we could. We finally made our way through, got our flour and returned safely home and, withal, had a very enjoyable trip.

I well remember seeing potatoes sold for five cents a bushel. I well remember hauling wheat from Putnam county to Chicago and selling it for fifty cents a bushel. I well remember of my father selling eight hundred bushels of as fine wheat as ever grew for thirty cents per bushel.

The school house in which I was taught to read. I could throw a cat through between the logs, and the windows were filled with oiled paper instead of glass.

The first church I ever attended had the ground for a floor and a fire built in the center without chimney or flue, true Indian fashion. Then we had a mail once in two weeks, and we paid twenty-five cents postage for a letter. Five letters cost just as much as an acre of land. No one complained of this. No one thought a letter could be carried for less money.

In the professions there was here and there a man of education and sense; but the average professional gentlemen were not of a high order.

Now, a lawyer to be prepared for business, requires a ton or more of books; then an armful sufficed with a corresponding amount of legal knowledge.

The Methodist minister was prepared to prove that John Wesley was the greatest man that ever lived, and the doctrine of falling from grace, to disprove Calvinism, the doctrine of elections, God's foreknowledge and his decrees.

The Baptist never failed to prove that immersion was the true and only mode of administering the rite of baptism, and that without it no one could be saved.

The Presbyterian could demonstrate to any rational man who was not blinded by sin, the truth of Calvinism, original sin, God's foreknowledge, his decrees, election, pre-ordination, baptism by sprinkling and the perseverance of the saints.

They all agreed, however, on one thing, and never tired ringing it in our ears — that was the doctrine of eternal damnation.

The physician mounted his horse with his saddle-bags, which contained the following articles, viz. a pound of salty, a bottle of castor oil, a bottle of calomel and jalap, a bottle of tartar emetic, a lancet and a fly blister. This was his entire stock, and when that failed, the Lord help the patient.

I might go on and specify many other things, but this is enough to give an idea of the settlers and the country at that time. Forty years have wrought a complete revolution; yet forty years ago men were as happy as they are now. Times, manners and customs change, and we must change. The march of improvement is ever onward, and we must march with it. We may enjoy certain circumstances and conditions, but when these have changed, passed

away, and new ones have taken their place, we can not go back and enjoy them again. We enjoy our childhood state, but when we are fifty years old the things that pleased and satisfied us will please and satisfy us no more.

Ladies and gentlemen. I now bid you adieu ! I hope to meet you on many more occasions like this. The ranks of the original settlers are growing thin; there is now but a remnant left; the frost of age is upon them all, and one by one Father Time is bearing them away. May he spare them yet a little longer. May he remember their long and troubled lives; have compassion on their gray hairs; bear them gently down the sunset of life, and when he must claim them for his own, land them where there is a fairer clime and greener fields than ours, where trouble shall cease, where every tear shall be dried, where sickness, pain and sorrow shall be known no more forever.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

At the close of Dr. Stewart's remarks, which were well received, Geo. H. Kettelle was called for, and in a fifteen minutes speech acquitted himself handsomely, comparing the old and new. He was followed by Dr. Castle, formerly of Peoria, now of Stark county. Mr. Kettelle, at the close of his speech, presented, on behalf of Perry Frazier, a bread plate to Mr. Wm. Blanchard, of Tazewell county, being the oldest settler in this portion of the State, and the first white man married in Peoria county, which took place in 1825. Mr. Blanchard returned his thanks in telling of what he found in Illinois on his arrival in the State in 1819. Dr. Castle was most complimentary in his remarks to the city of Peoria, stating that we have the handsomest and most healthy location he ever saw, and predicted at no distant day the old settlers of this county will meet in a city of an hundred thousand inhabitants instead of only 35,000 that we now have. He closed by giving many incidents of especial interest to the ladies and gentlemen who remembered as well as the speaker did the occurrences of the long ago.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Rev. Mr. Hall followed Dr. Castle in a few appropriate remarks, and gave way for the election of officers, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Samuel Tart, president; John A. McCoy, vice president; George Bestor, secretary; H. B. Rouse, corresponding secretary, and L. Howell, treasurer.

George H. Kettelle offered the following resolution, which, after some discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the constitution be so amended that any person residing in the State of Illinois for more than thirty years previous to this time, be allowed to become members of this Association, upon signing the constitution and paying the usual fee.

On motion, the time of the next annual meeting of the society was changed to the 4th of July.

The names of Mr. Isaac Underhill, Mrs. Morse, John Sharp, Mrs. Dunlap, Mr. Bristow and A. Beal were handed to the Secretary to be recorded as among the dead, having died since the last meeting.

NINTH ANNUAL REUNION.

The ninth annual re-union of the Old Folks, of which there is no written record, was held at Jefferson Park, on the 10th day of September, 1876. Addresses were made by Judge Weed, John T. Lindsay and others. The old officers were re-elected.

TENTH ANNUAL REUNION.

September 5, 1877, the tenth annual reunion of the surviving veterans of early times in Peoria county, was held at Spring Hill Park, the use of which had been tendered by Colonel Deane. The day was pleasant, and the attendance large and respectable. An abundance of substantials and luxuries had been prepared by the pioneer mothers, and dinner was served from one to three o'clock. Said the *Transcript*, of the 6th: "Two long tables were spread just back of the fountain, and were presided over with the grace and efficiency that always characterizes the ladies when they undertake

any thing. There were too many present to be accommodated at one sitting, and a large number had to wait for the second table."

After dinner the old settlers gathered "on the hill," where a speaker's stand had been improvised, and were called to order by President Tart, when the assemblage, led by E. A. Van Meter, Charles Cruicknell, Miss Hilliard and Miss Kent, joined in singing to the air of the *Old Folks at Home*, the following:

OLD SETTLERS' SONG.

Right here, where Indian fires were lighted,
Long ago, long ago;
Where dusky forms, by rum incited,
Danced wildly to and fro;
Where birch canoes, like arrows darting
Swift o'er the waves,
Showed but a gleam of waters parting,
Cleft by the oars of the braves.

Chorus: We, Old Settlers, come to greet you,
Proffer heart and hand;
Breathe, too, a fervent prayer to meet you
Yonder, in the spirit land.

Old Black Hawk, with his chiefs about him,
Once gathered here;
Never a warrior dared to doubt him—
"Pale face," too, learned to fear;
But scalping-knives and belts have vanished,
Fires blaze no more;

While, like to Arab tents, are vanished
Camps to the further shore.

Chorus: Still, Old Settlers, we come to greet you,
Proffer heart and hand;
Breathe, too, a fervent prayer to meet you
Yonder, in the spirit land.

Oh! brothers, there are dear old faces
Hid 'neath the mould;
Forms missing from their wonted places,
Hands we love clasped still and cold,
While all the vanished years behind us
Leave few to come;
And missing links on earth remind us
Scores have been gathered Home.

Chorus: Where with welcome shouts they'll greet us,
When we reach Heaven's strand;
Fling wide the golden gates and meet us,
Brothers, in the better land.

After this song was rendered, the president introduced Rev. A. R. Morgan, pastor of the First M. E. Church, as orator of the day. The address of Mr. Morgan was able and interesting, but too lengthy to be re-produced entire in these pages, hence only the closing paragraphs, which were expressed in well chosen words, are here presented:

"Of those who first composed this society of Old Settlers, many have entered into rest during the year. I have buried two of your number. Others will soon follow, and soon not one will be left to tell of the events which this day calls to your minds. Gather ye, then, to your greetings with truest friendship. Be ever the friends of the good and true. Be ever, with tenderest pity, the friends of the fallen, the ignorant and the helpless. Keep this day of thanksgiving in a genuine love. Let it be engraven deeply on all your hearts and wear it there through all time."

"I am glad to meet you, glad to see you so happy, so youthful in heart and soul, while the shades of evening are setting upon you. We separate, another such day will never come to us all. Let me remind you, remind all, we journey to one goal, man's last resting place? Happy if we march to it bright, happy if, when the sands have run through the hour glass, when the last rugged march along life's dreary pathway shall have been trodden, when the last storm shall have beaten upon us, if the bow in the cloud be ours."

"Shall sweetly span the vaulted skies,
A pledge that storms shall cease."

"Then let me call upon you to bury to the grave of to-day the wrongs, the prescriptions, the sorrows of a weary past, bury the memory of wrongs, every thing that corrupts, corrodes and destroys. Let every one of you in filling up the grave sound it over. Now clasp hands once again with old and tried friends, forget the things that are behind and reach on to the future, renew your faith in God and plight in truth as pure as the heavens a love stronger than death, and go forward for whatever duty demands, whether labor or conflict, and soon you will hear the words of the Master as you enter upon your final rest, 'the laborer is worthy of his hire.'"

John W. Caldwell, of Tazewell county, followed Mr. Morgan and made a characteristic speech. He alluded to the hardships of his early life, or what he considered as hardships, as compared with the condition of the people of to-day. "Hominy was the principal article of food. The corn was pounded in a mortar, or hominy block. The finer part of the crushing was sifted through a wire sieve and made into corn bread, and the coarser part was used as hominy. There were two mills within twelve or fifteen miles. We would sometimes go to mill with a half bushel of corn to have it ground into meal.

Sometimes we had to wait two days to have it ground, there were so many others ahead of us. Perhaps our friends would like to know what kind of floors we had. Well, we had puncheon floors. Our whole family, strangers and all, slept on beds made on these puncheon floors, and we all *slept*, I tell you! No matter where one went in those days, they were among friends and were never turned away."

Samuel King spoke next, and was followed by William Blanchard. Colonel Dowdall, of the *National Democrat*, was called, and in response, said he had not before wanted to be counted among the Old Settlers; that he wished to be recognized as being a young man, but the open prairie on the top of his head admonished him that he was getting along in years. He came to Illinois in the stormy Winter of 1835. Privileges, comforts and luxuries were scarcer then than now. He was not in the war of 1812, but his father was. The speaker related an anecdote about going to mill once on horseback with a bushel of corn in one end of the sack and a rock in the other end to even it up, in accordance with a custom handed down from the fathers. As he returned home with the meal, he came across a wolf track, and concluded to have a wolf hunt. In the chase he lost the meal, and didn't get the wolf, and consequently returned home empty handed. His father forgave him for the loss of the meal, but threatened to whip him because he didn't get the wolf.

At the conclusion of Colonel Dowdall's remarks, the society proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

President, Samuel Tart; Vice-President, John Todhunter; Secretary, George L. Bestor; Treasurer, Lewis Howell.

Samuel Tart, E. F. Nowland, John A. McCoy, and John Todhunter, of Peoria, and John W. Caldwell, of Tazewell, were appointed as a committee to look after the sick among the Old Settlers, with power to relieve their necessities, where necessities existed.

The gathering then dispersed.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REUNION.

The last annual meeting of the Old Fathers and Mothers of Peoria county was held at Spring Hill Park, on the sixth day of September, 1878, Samuel Tart presiding. "The attendance," said the *National Democrat*, of the 7th, "was not as large as it should have been, not more than four hundred persons being present." Dr. George A. Wilson delivered the regular address, which was principally devoted to historical reminiscences of Peoria county. He did not claim to be the oldest settler, although that was not his fault. He was born in 1840, which was as early as he could *settle anywhere*. He spoke of the early explorations of Marquette, LaSalle and Hennepin between the years 1673 and 1680. "The first houses were built in Peoria in 1778 and 1779, and numbered, in 1779, about twenty-five. In 1780 Peoria first took its name from a tribe of Indians, the Peorins. In 1812 the French village was destroyed by order of Capt. Craig. Fort Clark was built by soldiers in 1813, and destroyed by Indians in 1819." The speaker then gave the names of the settlers who came here in 1819, also the settlers of 1822.

In 1824, Jacob Wilson, father of the speaker, Jesse Walker, John Stark, and others, and year by year down to 1836. He then referred to the early history of Peoria county, the first persons elected to office, the organization of the city government, etc., and closed with a happy tribute to the pioneers and early settlers, whose enterprise laid the foundations of the county and city's present prosperity.

Doctor Boal, Hon. Washington Cockle, Dr. C. A. Roberts, of Pekin, and William Blanchard, also made short addresses. Miss Lou Deane, in a natural and effective manner, read Carleton's poem, "Nancy and I are Out," which was enthusiastically applauded. Letters were also read from Governor Cullom and Secretary of State George H. Harlow,

expressing regret at not being able to attend ; also, from Aquilla J. Davis and J. M. A Miller.

Samuel Tart was re-elected president ; John Todhunter vice-president ; Lewis Howell treasurer ; and George L. Bestor secretary.

Geo. L. Bestor, secretary, being called suddenly away from earth in January of 1879, and President Tart being temporarily resident in Chicago, the vice-president, John Todhunter, and secretary *pro tem.*, G. W. H. Gilbert, and other members of the society, conferred as to the annual meeting and election of officers, and concluded to pass it over, in the hope that ere another Autumn the honored president would be returned to this city and his place in the Society.

One by one the old heroes and heroines are passing away. At each of their reunions there have been fewer hands to clasp, and the bending forms and hoary heads of those who are still spared, tell plainer than words can do, that soon, very soon, not one of them will be left to tell the story of the struggles and triumphs incident to the settlement of the country of the Peorias, Kickapoos and Pottawatomes.

CHAPTER XVI.

PEORIA CITY.

Near the lower end of the expansion of the Illinois river denominated Lake Peoria, and on its north-western margin, midway between the two great cities of the West, in latitude 40°40' north and longitude 12°40' west from Washington, upon a sandy plateau, nestles the beautiful, thrifty city of Peoria. Were a person to ascend to the brow of the bluff three-fourths of a mile back from the margin of the lake and there leisurely survey the magnificent landscape spread out before him ; the busy city four or five miles in length, with its broad avenues, lined by superb business blocks or palatial private dwellings, nestling at its feet, semi-girdled beyond by Lake Peoria and the Illinois river — a great silver mirror, upon whose surface the sunbeams dance in joyous glee — ; the many miles of fertile valley skirting their borders ; and in the distance the variegated declivities of the bluff — the frame to the picture ; and in addition to this inspiring spectacle the beholder contemplates the practical advantages of natural drainages of this gently sloping gravelly plateau ; and the further grand fact that the country within a radius of a hundred miles of Peoria is probably unequalled by a like area in the world for productiveness, he at once recognizes a Divine handiwork in shaping this as a site for a great commercial metropolis. The observer is not surprise that the Indians selected it as their favorite camping ground, nor that those heroic French explorers, Father P. Marquette, M. Joliet, Father Hennepin, and M. De LaSalle, fell in love with this charming spot and resolved to plant the first seeds of civilization here more than two hundred years ago.

The site upon which the most populous portion of the city of Peoria is built rises from the lake and river bank with a gradual slope to the height of 83 feet at the base of the bluff above the low water horizon ; and varies in width from less than three-fourths of a mile at the upper end of the city to a mile and a half at the lower end. The bluffs rise from a hundred to a hundred and twenty feet above the plateau. On the top of the bluffs are situated numerous princely residences, surrounded by ample and richly decorated grounds, commanding a view of many miles of the city, lake, river and valley below. Farther back also rise church edifices and imposing school buildings, among which

are interspersed dwellings and business houses, constituting a city of several thousand inhabitants on the highlands. The country beyond presents a gently undulating surface of fertile prairie and woodland, which is converted into finely improved farms of rare productiveness. About four miles up the lake from the Court-house is Prospect Hill, which rises nearly a thousand feet above the lake, and from its summit is presented one of the most extended and charming landscape views in the West. The upper end of Lake Peoria, some fifteen miles away, is plainly visible, as are the city of Chillicothe still beyond and the villages of Rome and Mossville along its border. When the atmosphere is very clear the city of Lacon, on the opposite shore of the river, twenty-five miles distant, can be seen. In 1850 a hotel costing \$5,000 was erected there, covering an area of 53x76 feet, containing a fine ball room and other attractions for visitors. It was called Prospect Hill Pavillion, and was kept by Mason Gass. It was destroyed by fire some years ago, and was never rebuilt.

Lake Peoria is simply an expansion of the Illinois river, about 20 miles long and varying in width from a half a mile to a mile and a half in common stage of water. At the narrows, three miles above the city, the river is compressed into its usual width of channel, thus virtually dividing the lake into two. The lake formerly abounded with a variety of water fowls, such as swans, white and blue cranes, wild geese, ducks and brants; and fish in great quantities and variety inhabited its waters. But now the wild fowls are greatly reduced in number, and fish are not nearly so plentiful as of yore.

The early history of the city of Peoria is really the history of the county, as the first settlement and the only improvements made within the present boundaries of the county for many years was on the ground now occupied by the city. Hence the important facts and incidents connected with the first exploration, the establishment of the French colony, the building and destruction of the several forts in the vicinity, and the settlement of the village of Fort Clark by native Americans in the early part of the present century have all been previously narrated as an essential part of the county history; and will only be briefly alluded to here, as links in the chain, otherwise disconnected.

The first white men known to have set foot on the site of Peoria were Father James Marquette, a French Jesuit missionary, and Louis Joliet, a native of Quebec, from which city they started in the Spring of 1673 accompanied with five Canadian assistants, on an exploring expedition, under the authority and in behalf of the French Government. Going across by the way of the Wisconsin river to the Mississippi, they followed down the "Great River" in their canoes. When nearly opposite to Peoria, they landed one day, and seeing the tracks of men upon the sand, which led off across a meadow—prairie—Marquette and Joliet instructed their comrades to remain with the canoes, and they resolved to follow the path to see where it led. Marquette says in his memoranda of the expedition, that they traveled about "ten leagues from thence when they came to a village on the bank of the river and two other villages on a hill a half a league from the former." This was on Sunday, the 25th day of June 1673. They spent Sunday and part of Monday with the Peorias, a branch of the Illini Confederacy, and then pursued their journey, promising to return at the end of four moons. After descending the Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas, and thus satisfying themselves that it emptied into the Gulf of Mexico, they returned to the mouth of the Illinois and ascended to the village of the Peorias, where they arrived about the first of August, and after remaining some time, during which Father Marquette preached to them, the company continued their journey, arriving at Green Bay in September.

The next white adventurers to visit Peoria were Robert de LaSalle, Father Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan monk, and Chevalier de Tonti, the historian of the expedition, who with some thirty companions, left Quebec about the middle of the Summer of 1679, and

passing down the line of the present canal, landed their nine canoes near where the bridge now spans the Illinois river, on Tuesday, January 1, 1680. They were hospitably received at first, but after a few days discontent began to be manifest among LaSalle's men, and some contention arose with Indians, and fearing trouble, he crossed over the river where they erected Fort Crevecoeur — broken heart — at the base of the bluff between two and three miles east of the present city, where the old foundations were explored and measured in 1848 or 1849 by S. De Wit Drower and several other gentlemen. Before the fort was fairly completed LaSalle returned to Canada, leaving Father Hennepin and a portion of his men in charge of it. A few months later it was abandoned entirely by the French and only served as a halting point for subsequent expeditions while it remained.

In 1698 an Englishman by the name of Daniel Cox, passed down the Illinois river, and in the memoirs of his explorations entitled "Cox's Carolina" he speaks of the beautiful lake and adjacent country. He named the river Chicagou and the lake Pinkatori. P. de Charlevoix visited the site of Peoria, from Canada, on Friday, October 3, 1721.

From the formal declaration of LaSalle of the French possession of the Mississippi valley, after his descent to the mouth of that river, on April 9, 1682, until the year 1763 France held dominion over the country. In the latter year it was ceded to England, but that Government did not take formal possession till two years later, and was forced to abandon it in 1778: when the State of Virginia assumed control of all the country west of the Ohio river and organized the county of Illinois. The following year a French colony named *La Ville de Maillet* was established by M. Hypolite Maillet, on the border of the lake, a mile and a half above the outlet, on land that was afterwards a part of the farm of John Berket. The location being considered unhealthy, the colony removed to New Peoria — Fort Clark — down at the lower extremity of the lake, near Liberty street. This was the original French settlement, and out of it grew the celebrated "French Claims," which were so fruitful of litigation in the establishment of titles to real estate among the American settlers in the early part of this century, and which were finally set aside by the indefatigable labors of Charles Ballance. The French erected their cabins near the lake shore, and occupied long narrow lots extending back toward the bluff, the size varying with the industry of the occupant. They were almost entirely devoid of education, and lived chiefly by hunting and fishing. About 1781 the inhabitants became alarmed and abandoned the settlement, but returned two years after. At the time Capt. Thomas E. Craig burned the village in the early part of November, 1813, it consisted of not more than twenty-five families, who were without a church or a school, and had less than 200 acres of land under cultivation. Their dwellings were mere hovels. The first residence was built in 1778 or 1779. By the year 1796 the old village had been entirely abandoned and removed to New Peoria. Neither the old nor new village was ever laid out, and the inhabitants held no other title but possession, the lands were only made valuable in proportion to the labor they expended upon them.

On the third day of August, 1795, the Indian title was extinguished by a treaty in which, with other lands ceded, was included "one piece six miles square at the old Peoria Fort a village near the south end of the Illinois Lake on said Illinois river." The adjoining lands were not surrendered until 1804.

During the war with England an expedition defeated the Indians in the Fall of 1813, and Capt. Thomas Craig believing the French settlers to be in collusion with the red men, burned their village. While the troops were quartered here they built Fort Clark, at the intersection of Liberty and Water streets, on the lake shore. It was thus named in honor of Col. George Rogers Clark, of Virginia, who commanded the first expedition against the Western Indians, then the allies of Great Britain. In June, 1818, the fort was evacuated and, in the Fall of the same year the Indians set fire to it, which con-

sumed the more combustible parts. Some of the old timbers were found when excavations were being made there but a few years ago.

From the time the French village was destroyed, in the Fall of 1813, till the Spring of 1819, no white man lived at Fort Clark, as the place was called after the erection of the fort of that name. The former occupants all left, never to return.

On Monday, the 19th of April, in the 19th year of the 19th century, T. Russell, of Kentucky, Joseph Hersey, of New York, Abner Eads, Josiah Fulton, Seth Fulton, S. Dougherty and J. Davis reached Peoria. On the 10th of June Capt. J. Warner arrived with a keel boat, from St. Louis, with a company consisting of Isaac De Boice, James Goff, William Blanchard, David Barnes and Charles and Theodore Seargent, for the purpose of catching and packing fish. Several of this party afterwards settled in this vicinity. During the following Winter two men, Lyman Andrews, of New York, and John Barker, of Ohio, arrived with their families. In the Spring of 1821, John Hamlin, of Massachusetts, came here, and in 1822 established an Indian trading post, as clerk of the American Fur Company. In 1825 he shipped the first produce to Chicago in boats.

The growth of this settlement was slow until 1825, when it had attained a population of 1,236. That year Peoria county was organized. It embraced thirty-two or thirty-three of the present counties of the State, extending from the Mississippi on the west, to the Indiana line on the east, and to Wisconsin on the north. It included Chicago and Galena in its limits. Fort Dearborn, a trading house of the American Fur Company, being the extent of the former city. Peoria was the county seat, and the first election for County Commissioners was held March 7th, 1825. The whole number of votes cast was sixty-six. Nathan Dillon, Joseph Smith and William Holland were chosen as Commissioners; Norman Hyde, Clerk; Samuel Fulton, Sheriff; Aaron Hawley, Treasurer, and William E. Phillips, Coroner. The county was organized the next day and a Court-house ordered built. It was erected of hewed logs, and was 14x16 feet in size. It stood on the bank of the river, south of old Fort Clark, on block 51. It had a cellar beneath it which was used alternately as a jail and a stable. Religious service was held in the Court room on Sundays, and it served as a lodging room at night for those in attendance upon Court. It was pulled down in 1843 and a steam flouring mill, afterwards known as the "Old Red Mill," built by Orrin Hamlin upon its site.

Peoria was first laid out by William S. Hamilton on the 10th of July, 1826. On March 1st, 1831, the legislature passed an act under which the Town of Peoria was finally incorporated, but owing to dispute concerning the land title, the people did not avail themselves of the law until the 18th of July, 1835, on which day a vote was taken and it was duly incorporated as a town; and Rudolphus Rouse, Chester Hamlin, Rufus P. Burlingame, Charles W. McClallen and Isaac Evans were elected trustees. The board met the same day and chose Mr. Rouse president. On the 23d of the same month they met at the store of Rufus Burlingame and elected Cyrus Leland as clerk and Mr. Burlingame treasurer; and passed a resolution that the town should embrace an area of one square mile. In the meantime Charles Ballance had resurveyed the town site on May 27, 1834. This plat did not interfere much with the "French Claims."

During the Black Hawk War in 1832, many of the settlers in the northern and western portions of the county came to Peoria for protection; and that year Fort Clark was rebuilt on the old site, but never occupied. A company numbering twenty-five persons was organized and called the Peoria Guards. There were then fifteen to twenty log cabins and two frame houses in the village. The next year five new frame houses were erected. There was but one building west of Washington street, and lots sold on that street for forty dollars.

The first flouring mill in this section of the State was erected in 1830, by John Hamlin and John Sharp, on the Kickapoo, three miles west of the city. It had two run of stones and made about 50 barrels of flour per day, much of which was shipped by flat boats to

New Orleans and sold at \$1.37½ and \$1.50 per barrel. In 1833 the mill was bought by Joshua Aiken, and the following October Mark M. Aiken, of Hillsborough Co., New Hampshire, arrived here and became interested in the mill. On the 15th of October, 1837, William and Asahel Hale and George G. Greenwood began to build another mill, further up on the Kickapoo. This mill did a large business for years, and was widely known as Hale's mill. In 1850 there were four mills in operation in the city, and the amount of flour exported, aside from home consumption, was 33,753 barrels valued at \$151,877.50. Five years later the value of the flour manufactured was estimated at \$650,000. In 1858, with six mills in operation, 98,000 barrels were manufactured. In 1870 flour was the leading manufacturing interest, and there were eight first-class mills, with a capacity to consume daily 12,600 bushels of wheat, producing 2,800 barrels of flour and eighty-five tons of mill feed. This flour was shipped South and East and even to European markets. The capital invested was \$602,000. They employed about one hundred and thirty hands at an annual cost of \$91,200. They consumed 603,000 bushels of coal, at a cost of \$50,600; consumed 2,765,200 bushels of grain, valued at \$4,235,612; used 573,500 empty barrels, costing \$288,875, and manufactured the same number of barrels of flour, which, with 16,407 tons of mill feed, was valued at \$3,907,485. From that date the milling interests began to decline, owing to various causes.

In January, 1834, the County Commissioners' Court ordered proposals for building a new Court-house. The bids accepted at the next meeting were those of Charles W. McCallen for the masonry and George B. Macy for the carpenter work. This Court-house cost about \$15,000, and was completed in 1836. Previous to this time, during warm weather the Grand Jury held its sessions under a crab apple tree, and the petit jury deliberated in a potato hole, as it was humorously called, a circular excavation, probably for a cellar, at some previous period, located near the old log Court-house. A log jail was built about the same time on the alley between Monroe and Perry streets. It stood on the lot now owned by B. F. Ellis, and was sixteen feet square and fourteen feet high. It cost about a thousand dollars. A new jail was built in 1849, of brick and stone, at a cost of about \$11,000. The building is still standing on the corner of North Washington and Fayette streets in the Fourth Ward. Isaac Walters was clerk of the Court in 1834 and had his office and residence in a log cabin on the site of Toby & Anderson's plow factory, now occupied by H. & J. Schwabacher. At this time there were only two practicing attorneys in Peoria, Hon. Lewis Bigelow and Col. Chas. Ballance.

There were no schools in the place until about the time it was incorporated, nor no commodious place of worship, although a Methodist church was organized in the Fall of 1833. Prior to that time the religious and intellectual culture was embodied in the domestic circle.

Peoria was governed as a town, by a Board of Trustees, which had been gradually increased to nine members, until the 5th of May, 1845, when it assumed the city form of government.

The following named gentlemen served as President of the Board of Trustees: Rudolphus Rouse, 1835-6; George B. Parker, 1836-7; Rudolphus Rouse, 1837-8; Rudolphus Rouse, 1838-9; Rudolphus Rouse, 1839-40; Rudolphus Rouse, 1840-41; Peter Sweat, 1841-2; Lewis Howell, 1842-43; John King, 1843-44; Halsey Merriman, 1844-45.

The town having attained a population of 1,619 souls, aspired to become a city; and the Legislature having passed "An act to incorporate the city of Peoria," an election was held at the Court-house on the 21st day of April, 1845, and of the one hundred and ninety-seven votes cast, one hundred and sixty-two favored the adoption of the city charter, entitled an act incorporating the city of Peoria. An election was held on the 28th of April, 1845, for the purpose of choosing a Mayor and eight Aldermen, which resulted in selecting William Hall, Mayor, and for Aldermen, Jesse L. Knowlton, Peter

Sweat, Charles Kettelle, C. Cleveland, Chester Hamlin, John Hamlin, Hervey Lightner and A. P. Bartlett. On May 5th, 1845, the oath of office was administered to the Mayor and Aldermen, and Peoria started out on her career as a city. Jesse L. Knowlton was appointed clerk. Since that time the following gentlemen have filled the position of Mayor for the terms opposite their names:

William Hall.....	1845	Charles Ballance.....	1855	Henry T. Baldwin.....	1865 and '66
Charles F. Stearns.....	1846	Gardiner F. Barker.....	1856 and '57	Philip Bender.....	1867
William Mitchell.....	1847 and '48	William R. Hamilton.....	1858 and '59	Peter R. K. Brotherson.....	1868 and '69
Jacob Gale.....	1849	John D. Arnold.....	1860	Gardiner F. Barker.....	1870 and '71
Dennis Blakeley.....	1850	William A. Willard.....	1861	Peter R. K. Brotherson.....	1872 and '73
George C. Bestor.....	1851	Gardiner F. Barker.....	1862	John Warner.....	1874 and '75
Jonathan K. Cooper.....	1852	Mathew W. McReynolds.....	1863	Leslie Robinson.....	1876 and '77
George C. Bestor.....	1853 and '54	Jacob Gale.....	1864	John Warner.....	1878, '79, '80 and '81

It will be observed that from 1868 the term of office was extended to two years, which was owing to a change in the laws by the session of the Legislature that year.

During the early years of the city government the Mayors exercised judicial authority, but after the adoption of the new State Constitution in 1848, the Supreme Court decided that it prohibited them from exercising that power. For some years the Mayor received no salary; later he was allowed \$500 a year, and since it has been increased.

The city of Peoria is now divided into nine wards, each of which is entitled to two Aldermen, making eighteen in all, half of whom are elected each year, for a term of two years. The present Board of Aldermen, '79, is composed of the following members:

- First ward — S. B. Hart and Joseph Herwig.
- Second ward — J. G. Higgins and J. F. King.
- Third ward — J. C. Dolan and F. J. Kelly, resigned.
- Fourth ward — N. Bergan and H. Fellrath.
- Fifth ward — L. B. Day and E. P. Sloan.
- Sixth ward — A. Barnewalt and A. M. Studer.
- Seventh ward — D. S. Brown and C. D. Clark.
- Eighth ward — H. B. Gibson and Daniel Rowan.
- Ninth ward — John Biggins and Wm. McLean.

The City Council holds its regular meetings on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

The other city officers are:

- City Clerk* — H. H. Forsyth.
- Treasurer* — F. D. Weienett.
- City Attorney* — M. C. Quinn.
- City Engineer and Surveyor* — N. R. Gibson.
- Superintendent Water Works* — Thos. J. Kelly.
- Supt. Streets* — Patrick Kelly.
- Collector Water Rents* — Henry G. Belcke.
- Supt. Police* — Martin C. Daily.
- Capt. Night Police* — E. C. McWhirter.
- Chief Fire Department* — J. H. White.
- Gas Inspector* — Frank McLaughlin.
- Market Janitor* — F. W. Houser.
- Board of Health* — J. N. Niglas, H. Mansfield and Mark M. Aiken.

Under the law termed the Mayors' Bill, enacted by the General Assembly in 1872, the mayor had the appointing of all the city officers, save the City Treasurer. This law was repealed at the last session of the legislature in 1878-9; and now the Board of Alder-

men elect the city officers except the Mayor and Treasurer who are chosen by the people; and the Police Force which is appointed by the Mayor, and the members of the Fire Department except the Chief who is chosen by the Council.

Since Peoria was incorporated as a city its growth has been substantial and progressive, each year witnessing an increase in the magnitude of its business and the erection of sightly and permanent new buildings. It can boast of one of the most elegant court-houses and one of the best jail buildings in the State, and its Chamber of Commerce is not surpassed by any similar building in the West, outside of Chicago and St. Louis. Numerous fine business blocks of imposing and pleasing architectural appearance grace its several leading business thoroughfares. One public building which the city very much needs and well deserves is a U. S. custom house and post-office. An effort is being made by some enterprising citizens to procure an appropriation by Congress for this purpose which will probably result in another edifice which will be an ornament to the place. The principal manufactories are located along the river and in the lower end of the city, while many of its palatial residences crown the crest of the bluff.

The streets and avenues are broad, and though, in numerous instances not intersecting each other at right angles, they usually slope gently toward the lake and river with sufficient fall for easy and ample drainage.

Peoria being near the geographical center of the State, and in a beautiful and healthy location, it was deemed by many people the most befitting place for the State capitol. Accordingly an effort was made in the Legislature in 1843 to that end. In 1847 the subject was again brought before the General Assembly, but without any satisfactory results to the agitators. But when the question for building a new State house came up in 1867, the city of Peoria determined to make a formidable effort to secure the removal of the seat of government from Springfield to this city. The city offered \$400,000 and a beautiful site of twenty acres upon the bluff overlooking the city and lake. The press of the entire State was enlisted upon one side or the other, although a large majority of the papers were in favor of Peoria. If an election had been held by the citizens of the State, Peoria would undoubtedly have been chosen. The citizens brought the entire Legislature to Peoria in palace sleeping cars. They arrived on a beautiful morning in March, and for the entire day were feted and dined to their heart's content. Carriages were placed at their disposal to ride around and view the city and its surroundings. A steamboat was chartered and steamed out upon the surface of Lake Peoria so as to give the party a fine view of the city and the proposed site for the new building. Even its strongest opponents were forced to acknowledge the great natural advantages Peoria possessed for the new Capitol building. When the Legislature returned to Springfield there was a hard fight over the removal, but money finally won, and the appropriation for the building was voted for Springfield.

Besides carrying forward her municipal improvements, Peoria has subscribed more than six hundred thousand dollars toward building the railroads which center here and contribute so largely to her commerce and prosperity, and has paid it all up but one hundred thousand dollars. The total bonded indebtedness of the city now aggregates \$685,500. The total valuation of the property of the city as listed and assessed for 1879 was \$6,798,187. The municipal tax for that year was \$2.17, and the aggregate tax, including county and State levy, as equalized by the State Board of Equalization, was \$4.27 on the hundred dollars valuation. The population of the city is estimated at 38,000 to 39,000.

CHURCH HISTORY.

Of churches there are thirty-five in Peoria, divided up as follows: One Apostolic Christian, four Baptist, one Christian, one Congregational, one Episcopal, one Reformed

Episcopal, one German Evangelical, two Lutheran, one Friends, one Latter Day Saints (Mormon), six Methodists, one Swedenborgian, four Presbyterian, one German Reformed, four Catholic, one Universalist and two Hebrew.

The Apostolic Christian Church. This church was organized in Peoria, by Johannes Kreienbiel, in the year 1852, with about six members, and the first sermon was preached by Joseph Werker, of New York State. From that time up till 1874 their meetings were held in the houses of the members, but in the latter year their present church on Green Street was built at the cost of about \$1,000, and services in the German language are held there twice every Sunday. The present officers of the church are Messrs. G. Böesig, John Schneider and W. Schmidt, trustees. There are about sixty members, and the church property is valued at about \$25,000.

The First Baptist Church. In the year 1836 the first steps were taken looking to the establishment of a Baptist church in Peoria. At that time there were ten members of that order who united together for the worship of God according to the tenets of their faith. August 14, of the year above named, the church was constituted with Henry Headly, J. R. Stanton, A. M. Gardner, Adam Gardner, William Swinerton, Alpheus Richardson, Ruth Chichester, Mary Stanton, Mary Frye and Malinda Harrison. Of this number Alpheus Richardson was some years after excommunicated on account of heresy. He had adopted the doctrines of Swedenborg.

In 1837 the church reported one baptism and twenty members. About this time Henry Headly was ordained to the work of the ministry. In the Fall of that year Rev. Alexander Ridler took charge of the church. From November, 1839 until June, 1842, Rev. A. M. Gardner was pastor. In 1839 there were thirty-three members on the church roll. The year following it fell off to twenty-six, the next year to twenty-two, but in 1842 there were twenty-eight members. In the Fall of 1843, Elder I. D. Newell became pastor. Saturday, August 24, 1844, a resolution was adopted that an effort be made to build a church. Up to this time the society had no regular place of worship. At a meeting held the 12th of September following an organization was effected under the law. Benjamin Frye, George W. Willard and Smith Frye were elected trustees, and it was resolved to purchase a lot in Block 9, from Mr. T. L. Mayne, at \$200. At the same meeting Elder Newell was authorized to make a trip East to solicit funds to aid in the construction of a "meeting house." His trip was successful and he raised between \$1,700 and \$1,800.

At that time it was expected that such a sum was amply sufficient for the construction of a fine edifice. The result was a structure of which for years the congregation had reason to be proud. It was a brick with basement, fine audience-room, steeple, and every thing nicely finished. In the hurricane of 1858 the steeple was carried away and was never rebuilt. The building still stands on Hamilton Street, adjacent to the jail. But to what base uses has the house dedicated to God been put. It has been occupied as a beer saloon and billiard hall, and again as a variety theater. Subsequently it was occupied by Mr. A. J. Cole as a business college. Now it is occupied by the society of Union Turners.

The first revival of religion enjoyed by the church followed soon after the completion of the building. The dedication took place October 17, 1846. April 7, 1844, the first Sabbath school connected with this church was organized, with Elder Newell as superintendent and Theodore Adams as assistant.

In the midst of the revival that followed the completion of the church, Elder Newell resigned to become the agent of Shurtliff College.

November 7, 1846, Rev. H. G. Weston was called by the church. For about twelve years' time he continued pastor. Those were stormy years in the history of the church. There were charges and counter charges, and even excommunication was a matter of frequent occurrence.

We give below, as showing the prevailing sentiment about that time, a resolution passed by the church July 8, 1848, as follows :

"Whereas we learn with deep regret that some of the members of this church have attended the circus; *Resolved*, That attending the circus, promenade concerts, or the drinking or using spirituous or malt liquors, by any member of this church, will render the person so offending a proper subject of discipline."

From 1851 until 1856, the membership increased from 100 to 166. From October, 1843 to November 1847, the church received aid from the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, but since that time it has not only been self-sustaining but has frequently aided weaker sister churches.

May 1, 1847, the basement of the church just completed was leased for two years for a female seminary. In 1851 this school, which was called the "Peoria Institute," was in a flourishing condition. Mr. C. C. Bonney, now an attorney in Chicago, was principal; Miss Adeline Walker, assistant; and Prof. C. W. Van Meter, who has since achieved a world wide reputation as a philanthropist, was teacher of music.

December 31, 1858, Rev. H. G. Weston dissolved his connection with the church. From that time until April 29, 1859, there was no regular pastor in charge. On that date Rev. Mr. Sayer was called and soon signified his acceptance.

As a tree grown top-heavy is sometimes seen, through disturbing causes, to part with a limb, so with a church. When the membership becomes numerous and the interests various and conflicting, it sometimes occurs that there is a split in the church. This happened to the Baptist church June 10, 1859, when letters were taken out by Mr. and Mrs. L. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Lenhart, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Petherbridge, Sarah and Phoebe Bastow, Mr. and Mrs. Vann, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Mudgett and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Bushnell, Sanderson, Bacon, and Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, and Miss McKiver. These parties split off from the First Church and established themselves under the name of the Tabernacle Church. The 9th of October, 1863, they knocked once more at the door of the mother church and were graciously admitted.

March 27, 1860 Rev. Mr. Ketchum was hired to succeed Mr. Sayer, but in November of the same year Rev. J. H. Hazen was called. He served until September 6, 1861, when he resigned to accept a chaplaincy in a regiment then organizing for the war of the rebellion.

January 15, 1862, Rev. D. E. Holmes was called. May 14 he was duly ordained and August 7, 1863, his resignation was accepted. From that time until 1869 the pulpit was occupied by Rev. D. Stowell and Rev. — Jones, the time being about equally divided between the two.

May 26, 1869, Rev. S. A. Kinsbury was called and for two years and about three months he was pastor of the church.

July 3, 1872, Rev. Alexander McArthur was called and served for one year. For some months no regular pastor was secured but April 1, 1874, a call was extended to Rev. C. J. Thompson, who is still (1879) the shepherd of the flock. But one other man in the history of the church has occupied the position so many years in succession. This however has not been done altogether by smooth sailing.

September 9, 1878, Messrs. Norris Pitt, Thomas Petherbridge and William D. Bastow were excluded from fellowship on account of non-conformity to the covenant. The controversy was occasioned by the unwillingness of the parties to be bound by the total abstinence clause in the covenant.

September 13, four days later, twenty-six members withdrew from the church by letter and joined their fates with those of the excluded brethren in the formation of a new church which they named the Peoria Baptist Church.

July 27, 1864, the First Baptist church exchanged their property in Block 9, on

Hamilton Street for their present church building lot 7, block 25 Underhill's addition, corner of Fayette and Madison Streets. The building was erected by the Unitarian Society, but as the membership of that church had been gradually swallowed up by other churches, chiefly by the Universalists, the church became extinct and Mr. Isaac Underhill became the owner of the old church on Hamilton Street. Since purchasing the building on Madison Street, a Sunday-school room has been added, a baptistry put in and other improvements made.

Adams Street Baptist Church—In May, 1854, the Rev. Henry Weston of the First Baptist church, and Mr. Thomas Powell of the Home Mission Board, first conceived the idea of building up another church interest in the lower portion of the city, and commenced meetings in a school-house on Adams Street, belonging to Miss L. Wright, and during the Fall of this year they secured the services of Rev. John Edminton, who labored in that part of the city. In consequence of the earnest efforts of these gentlemen, sufficient interest was aroused to justify them in calling a meeting on December 12, 1854, for the purpose of organizing a church, which was duly accomplished. Subsequently the Sabbath School was organized with twenty-five scholars. In the following year through the personal efforts of Rev. Mr. Weston, a lot was secured, and a house of worship was erected, 30 x 40 feet in size, and seating 250 persons, at a cost of \$1,000. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. John Edminton, the pastor of the congregation. The other officers of the Society were Richard Denby and William F. Kinsey, deacons, ——— Conibear, clerk. The subsequent pastors were, Revs. J. S. Mahon, L. Raymond, Oliver Cromwell, A. Greenbrand, Henry Wilbur, J. S. Brown, A. Kenyan, Geo. Prunk, William T. Green, Henry L. Humphrey, and William Shields.

The society has at present no pastor, but is otherwise officered by the following gentlemen, Job Whitimer, John Herschberger, and C. Loquist, deacons; John Herschberger, C. Loquist and Geo. W. Martin, trustees. The present membership is forty, and that of the Sunday School sixty. The value of the church property is about \$3,000.

The Peoria Baptist Church.—The history of this church, though brief, is eventful. Three of its constituent members had been driven from their former church home (which home they had been largely instrumental in securing), for refusing to stand up to a total abstinence pledge in a new covenant (said covenant having been passed in direct violation of all Baptist principles and usage), the church putting upon their records at the same time the fact that these three men were without reproach as consistent Christians and members. Twenty-seven other leading members of the same church directly applied for their letters, refusing to longer fellowship a body that would do so great a wrong. Immediately after the split occurred, these thirty persons held a meeting on the evening of September 11, 1878, and decided to organize a church on purely Baptist principles, as laid down in the word of God, allowing liberty of conscience in all matters non-essential (namely), on all points in which the Bible lays down no laws or commands. They named their organization "The Peoria Baptist Church," and adopted the following creed and covenant:

CREED.—We believe in God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit, and that these three are one. That God the Son was manifest in the flesh, in the person of Jesus Christ, the example of the perfect man who died for our transgressions, bore the full penalty of our sins, rose from the dead, and ever lives our friend and intercessor. That God the Holy Spirit manifests Himself in the use of the word of God, drawing to Christ, changing the heart from sinfulness to righteousness, by inducing therein faith in Christ, and comforting, enlightening, and directing the spirit of those who are Christ's.

That those who have faith in Christ are heirs of eternal salvation, and should be baptized by immersion and may come to the table of the Lord; that these two ordinances should be maintained in the foregoing order of the church, which consists of a body of believers in Christ, banded together for the worship and service of God.

That there will be a resurrection of those who have done well to eternal life, and of those who have finally rejected Christ to eternal condemnation.

That the word of God is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and is the supreme rule of faith and practice in matters of religion.

COVENANT.—"Having been brought as we trust by Divine grace to receive Christ as our Redeemer, we have

solemnly and joyfully united together in humble dependance upon the Holy Spirit for the service and worship of God.

We seek by the faithful use of all Christian methods as sanctioned in God's holy word, for blameless and devout lives, for abundant faithfulness in Christ, for the salvation of souls, and for the complete kingdom of God.

We covenant to tolerate charity in belief and usage in things not essential and to cherish Christian liberty, moderated by Christian charity, and we consecrate ourselves, our property, our time, and our talents to the glory of God the Father, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

The following gentlemen, W. Bastow sen., Mr. Sedgewick, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Petherbridge, Mr. Carson, and Mr. Hall, were regularly chosen trustees of the church and empowered to purchase a lot, on which to erect a house of worship. They selected a lot on Fifth Street, and within eight weeks from the time that the first shovelful of earth was thrown out for the foundation, the building was completed and ready for dedication. The house is of wood with block front, cheerful, commodious and inviting, capable of seating 300. On Nov. 24, the church was opened for divine service in the morning, a Sabbath School was organized with sixty-three scholars in the afternoon, Rev. M. Card of Somanauk, preached the dedication service to a crowded house from the words, "I beseech of thee show me thy glory." Up to this time not a dollar had been asked for to defray the expenses of building. Something less than one hundred dollars had been given in voluntary contributions, the members themselves paying for the house as the building progressed. At its dedication about \$400 debt remained. An appeal was made to the congregation and something like \$200 subscribed. Every Sabbath morning and evening services were regularly held, and sermons preached by two of the members alternately, till the following February when the church was fortunate enough to secure the services of the Rev. Dr. Post of Southern Illinois as their pastor. Since then the Sunday School has increased to 125 and the church membership to double its original number. At the date of this sketch the church is prospering beyond the utmost expectation of its members. Happy, harmonious, and united, with a pastor whose zeal and knowledge is only equaled by his kindly interest in every member of his flock, and whose able sermons are building up good congregations, and a steadily increasing membership.

The German Baptist Church.—In the year 1851 Rev. John H. Krueger was sent to Peoria by the Baptist Home Missionary Society. For about a year he preached as missionary, sometimes in the Court-house, but oftener in his own residence, until August 8, 1852, when the church was duly constituted with eight members. Mr. Krueger was elected pastor and served faithfully and well for about ten years, until his voice failed on account of an affection of the throat, when he was compelled to quit preaching. Since that time he has resided in the city and for several years has sat upon his shoemaker's bench in his shop on the Knoxville road just north of Main street.

After a time, as the church began to grow in numbers, they sought and obtained permission from the First Baptist society to hold meetings in the basement of their church. Here they continued to make their abiding place until in 1862. That year a lot was leased on the corner of South Jefferson and Maple streets and a small frame church was built with parsonage attached at a cost of about \$600.

About this time, a few months after Mr. Krueger's resignation, Dr. G. D. Menger was chosen pastor, which position he occupied for about five years. Then followed a lapse of a few months, after which Rev. Mr. Merz was ordained pastor. This relation continued during a period of about two years.

The next pastor chosen was Mr. L. H. Donner, who continued in the place about nine years. During the pastorate of this gentleman the parsonage was found too small, and a couple of rooms were added. Mr. Donner resigned his place October 1, 1878. Soon afterward Rev. H. L. Dietz, the present incumbent, was chosen.

In the year 1875 the society purchased a brick building on the southwesterly side of Monson Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, for \$1,800. It had been built for what was known as the Cumberland Presbyterian church some years before, but for some time

previous to its purchase by the German Baptists it had been allowed to run to decay. It had been a fair looking and comfortable building for a small sized congregation. The German Baptists as soon as they came into possession of it went to work to improve it. A Sunday-school room was built on in rear of the church and the building was thoroughly repaired and made better than when new.

The Sabbath-school in connection with this church was organized in November, 1859, with Henry Hoklas as superintendent. About twenty-five scholars were enrolled at the first meeting. The present membership is about eighty, and Mr. Charles Haman is the superintendent.

The Catholic Church in Peoria.—In the year 1673 the illustrious Father Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, ascended the Mississippi, passing the Missouri, and, entering the Illinois, met the Indians called Peorias on its banks, most probably where the city of Peoria now exists, or in its neighborhood. He spent three days preaching in all their cabins. He there baptized a child that died in a few days afterwards — the first fruits of Catholicity in Peoria.

LaSalle descended the Illinois river in the year 1680. He was accompanied by missionaries of the order of St. Francis, called Recollects. Of these Father Gabriel, Rebourde, and Father Membré, visited the Peorias.

Father Gravier, Jesuit, labored as a missionary with the Peorians in the years 1693 and 1694. There were among them some fervent Christians. Even in the absence of the missionary the men assembled in the chapel for morning and evening prayers, and after they had left an old chief went through the village to call the women and children to the same duty.

About the year 1700 Father Gravier returned to Peoria and renewed his labors there; but the medicine men excited a sedition in which the missionary was dangerously wounded, and narrowly escaped with his life.

Father Marest occupied the station for some time after Father Gravier, and the mission, then becoming vacant, the Indians, in punishment for their cruelty to their late missionary, were cut off from the French trade. Father Marest again visited them in 1711 and found them humbled and conscious of their fault. On his return to Kaskaskia he sent from there Father DeVille to renew the faith among the Peorians.

DeVille was a man of zeal and talent, and possessed of the art of winning Indians, so that the progress of the mission was rapid.

However, comparatively few of the Peorians had bowed to the cross, and after Father Louis DeVille had left, the village was again without a missionary and it became almost entirely pagan.

Yet it presented hopes. The great chief wore on his breast a cross and figure of the Blessed Virgin. He had found the latter and wore it with confidence when told that it represented the mother of God.

At the time of Father Charlevoix's visit to the mission in 1721, this chief's little daughter was dying and he brought her to the missionary to be baptized.

In course of time, from many causes not necessary to mention here, the Indian mission of Peoria, like all the other Illinois Indian missions, ceased to exist.

About the year 1839, Father Reho, an Italian, visited the few Catholics then in the village of Peoria and its surroundings for many miles distant.

As a Catholic center in those early days, Kickapoo was regarded as of more importance than Peoria, for Father Reho built a stone church there in 1840, while Peoria had not one until 1847, the old brick building long since taken down.

After Father Reho, several priests, Parodi, Stehle, Rinaldi and others, had charge of the Peoria mission up to the time of Father Montuori, who built the present St. Mary's brick church. It was dedicated by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, on the 17th of April, 1853. About that time the German Catholic congregation was organized. They

had service for some time in St. Mary's church, until their own church edifice, St. Joseph's frame building, was dedicated in the Fall of the year 1854. The first pastor was Rev. Father Gipperich.

The pastor of St. Mary's, Father Coyle, built St. Patrick's frame church in the south-west district of Peoria, in the year 1862. The wants of the congregation there were attended to from St. Mary's church until the 1st of March, 1868, when Rev. M. Hurley took charge of it as pastor. The congregation is now building a beautiful brick church, at a cost of \$25,000. It is expected to be completed in the course of the present year 1880. Father Hurley is still pastor of that congregation.

The St. Joseph's congregation is also building a fine brick church, at a cost of \$26,000. It also is expected to be ready for dedication before the present year will come to an end. Father Baak is the pastor.

On the 11th of January of this year, 1880, the new church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Spalding. It is situated on Madison Street, near Main. It makes the fourth Catholic church in Peoria. The congregation is German, and was organized in 1878. The pastor is very Rev. Titus Steiner, O. M. C.

The diocese of Peoria was erected by Papal Brief on the 12th of February, 1875, and the first and present bishop, Right Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, D.D., was consecrated in New York by Cardinal McClosky, on the 1st of May, 1877. His cathedral is St. Mary's church, the present pastor of which is Rev. B. J. Spalding.

The total number of Catholics of every nationality in the city of Peoria can not be less than 7,000. The Catholic education of the children of the respective congregations is carefully attended to, parochial schools being attached to each church. The total number of children in regular attendance is over 1,100. The teachers, for the most part, are ladies of religious orders; the School Sisters of Notre Dame at St. Joseph's and St. Patrick's churches; the Sisters of St. Joseph at St. Mary's, and the Ursulines at the church of the Sacred Heart.

The Sisters of St. Joseph own a fine, spacious building on Madison Street. It is called the Academy of the Sacred Heart. Here young ladies, both boarders and day scholars, receive a finished education in the higher branches of learning.

On the East bluff one of the most conspicuous and handsome buildings is the Bradley Hospital. It is owned and conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis, who were exiled from Germany a few years ago. It was established in 1878.

Church of Christ.—This congregation was organized in the year 1845 by Elder A. J. Kane, of Springfield, who still lives, honored and respected as a man and proclaimer of the gospel of Christ. Its first organization had the same number that met with the Savior of men at the last supper, in the supper chamber in Jerusalem. Its first elder was William Tilford, who served the church faithfully until his death, on April 3, 1851. Of the original twelve Mrs. Eliza White, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brown—Mr. and Mrs. Sampson Shockley, now of Eureka, and who have apostatised—are all known to be living at this writing. P. C. Redding, Esq. united with the church in 1847.

It was at first a despised band. The words of Chillingworth—worthy of being inscribed on the walls of every meeting house in letters of gold—were adopted as a motto, "Where the Bible speaks, we speak; where the Bible is silent, we are silent; the Bible, and the Bible alone, the religion of Protestants." The feeble band tried to be faithful to God and His word, despite all opposition. They met from week to week for prayer and praise, as well as on the Lord's day, for the purpose of exhorting one another to faithfulness, and to hear a sermon if a preacher was present. The especial object of meeting on every Lord's day, was to commemorate the death, burial and resurrection of the Savior in the Lord's supper. They were obliged for ten years to meet from house to house as a rule, but upon extra occasions the fire engine rooms or Court-house was secured. Elder D. P. Henderson immersed the first person (Mrs. Nancy Baff) into the church in 1847.

Elders W. H. Davenport, John Lindsay, William Brown, Milton King, D. P. Henderson and A. J. Kane preached at different times for the struggling band. In March, 1853, a reorganization took place, effected by Elder M. P. King; J. P. Brown was set apart to the office of elder, and Sampson Shockley to that of deacon. The reorganization took place at the residence of Mrs. Eliza White, who still lives at the same place, corner Adams and Greene Streets. At this time their number had increased to twenty-six.

In 1854 the congregation began to consider the necessity of having a house of worship, and by great sacrifice, and a liberality seldom displayed by persons under like circumstances, the chapel on Seventh Street was built and dedicated February 17, 1855, by Elder Wm. Brown, of Springfield, Illinois, and President O. A. Burgess, now of Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana. The Bible school was organized in that year. From 1855 to 1857 Elder John Lindsay, now of Eureka, labored for the congregation as its pastor, and the church was prosperous. In the latter year Elder J. A. Carman was called to the pastorate. For several years from 1858, the professors and students of Eureka College filled the pulpit; in 1862 Elder D. R. Howe preached for the church; in 1864 and 1865 his place was filled by Elder John O. Kane, who was one of the mighty men of his day. The singing evangelist, Elder Knowles Shaw, held in August, 1872, a protracted meeting in a tent, resulting in more than fifty accessions. Elder Shaw was one of the most successful Evangelists of this century, having received into the church more than ten thousand persons. He was killed in a railroad accident near Dallas, Texas, in 1877, when in the prime of life and the most successful part of his ministry.

During the month of October, 1872, the church called Elder Ira J. Chase, to act as the under shepherd to the flock. In 1875, the chapel on Seventh Street became too small for the congregation, and through the efforts of the pastor and people, they were able to purchase of the New School Presbyterians their neat brick house of worship, corner of Fulton and Monroe Streets, at a cost of \$7,000. During Elder Chase's pastorate, hundreds of persons have united with the church, and the society is in peace, and apparently in love with their minister.

The First Congregational Church.—The Congregational claims to be the first regularly organized church in Peoria. It was organized in the year 1834 by Revs. Flavel Bascom and Romulus Barnes. The place was then a village of only about 400 inhabitants, and the church started out with a membership of eight. It was no light task for this handful to undertake the construction even of a primitive house of worship. They determined to make the effort, however, and the result was highly gratifying. They succeeded in A. D. 1835 in erecting a plain wooden building, twenty-eight by fifty feet. At that time, although the majority of the members were Congregationalist in sentiment, the form of church government was Presbyterian. This was the status until October, 1847, when the Congregational polity was formally adopted. From the organization of the church to 1847 the following named ministers had successively occupied the position of pastor: Flavel Bascom, Jeremiah Porter, J. Spaulding, and Mr. Lamb.

This church, actuated by a spirit of reform, took strong anti-slavery grounds. February 13, 1843, when convened with others for the purpose of organizing an anti-slavery society, they were driven from their own house of worship by a mob, which was headed by some of the prominent citizens of the place. Previous to this action by the mob a hostile meeting had been held at the Court-house, where it was

"Resolved to oppose by force, if necessary, the organization of any anti-slavery society in Peoria." The reasons were given as follows: "The doctrines advocated by members of said society, are in direct conflict with the laws and constitution of the United States, and their ultimate, if not direct, tendency is to produce discord and disunion between the Federal States of this Union, with no possibility of a benefit resulting to those in whose favor their sympathies seem to be enlisted, and the organization of such society in the town of Peoria would only tend to disparage and disgrace us as a community, and create domestic and personal difficulties and disorders."

After the adoption of the Congregational form of church government proper, Rev.

William H. Star was the first pastor. He preached from October, 1847, until October, 1848. In November of that year Rev. L. Spencer commenced his labors as pastor of the church. In the year 1852 the Main Street church, for many years the pride of the city, was erected at a cost of \$8,000. It was surmounted by a fine spire, but in the great tornado of May 13, 1858, it was carried away by the wind and was never rebuilt. In 1878 the church edifice went down before the march of improvement, and a block of stores now occupies its former site.

Mr. Spencer continued as pastor until April 14, 1853, when the relation was severed by death. His successor was Rev. J. W. Marsh, who served as pastor from January 2, 1853, to May 1, 1854. Then Rev. Henry Adams was chosen pastor, and ministered unto the church until November, 1855. In October of that year twenty-two members withdrew from the church and, in connection with others, organized what became the Fulton Street Presbyterian Church. This branch, or shoot, from the old church was first called the Union Congregational Church and Society. It was organized December 8, 1857, a New School Presbyterian church, by authority of the Presbytery of Knox. For ten years the organization was thus known, after which time, in view of the prospective re-union of the two churches, the name was changed to the Fulton Street Presbyterian Church and society.

The first pastor was Rev. Isaac E. Carey, who was called December 8, 1857, and served until August 29, 1860. A house of worship was built on the corner of Fulton and Monroe Streets, and it was dedicated on Christmas day, 1859. It was enlarged and improved at considerable expense in 1868, and was re-opened with appropriate services December 27th of that year.

The pastors of the church who succeeded Mr. Carey were as follows:

Rev. Wilbur McKaig, called November 2, 1860; resigned June 2, 1862.

Rev. Samuel Wyckoff, called November 24, 1862; resigned October 3, 1864.

Rev. Asahel H. Brooks, called July 3, 1865; resigned March 4, 1868.

Rev. Horace C. Hovey, called January 5, 1869; resigned April 13, 1873.

Rev. Robert A. Condit, called October 27, 1873; resigned November 10, 1874.

In the latter part of the year 1874, committees were appointed by both the Congregational and Fulton Street Presbyterian churches with a view to the re-union of the two. At a meeting of these committees held Tuesday evening, December 22, 1874, the following preambles and resolutions were adopted and presented for approval and ratification as a basis of union:

WHEREAS, Believing that a union of the two churches would be for mutual benefit, and that the growth of Christ's kingdom in our city would be greatly strengthened by a more consolidated effort and concentrated use of Christian means and influence; and,

WHEREAS, We, as churches, hold the same views of all essential doctrines of Christianity as taught by our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is expedient for the Main Street Congregational and Fulton Street Presbyterian Churches to unite.

Resolved, That the name of the United church be called the First Congregational Church of Peoria.

Resolved, That the present pastor of the Main Street Congregational Church shall be the pastor of the United Church.

Resolved, That the property of both churches be the property of the United church.

Resolved, That immediate steps be taken toward the erection of a new and commodious church edifice, and that the present church property belonging to each shall be sold as soon as practicable, and the proceeds applied for that purpose.

Resolved, That until such new church edifice is ready to be occupied, services on Sabbath and week days to be held in each church alternately.

Committee Fulton Street Presbyterian Church — Wm. Truesdale, Lucius L. Day, Thomas Wood, W. H. Robinson, N. K. Beasley.

Committee Main Street Congregational Church — Moses Pettengill, Benj. Foster, Jas. T. Rogers, Horace Clark, Henry Binnian.

This formal union, under the title of the "First Congregational Church of Peoria," was accomplished in connection with public Sabbath exercises, January 31, 1875.

After the split, and previous to the re-union, the Main Street church had for pastors:

Rev. J. Steiner, from December, 1855, to July, 1856.

Rev. A. A. Stevens, from December, 1856, to June, 1866.

Rev. G. W. Phinney, from June, 1866, to June, 1867.

Rev. J. A. Mack, from April 1, 1868, to June 8, 1870.

Rev. A. A. Stevens was re-called, and commenced his labors September 21, 1870. In October, 1879, after nearly twenty years service in the church, Mr. Stevens, by reason of old age and the increased labors connected with the pastorate, asked for an assistant.

In 1875, the erection of a splendid church edifice was commenced. It is of stone, and is surmounted by a stone spire, the only one in the city. The auditorium is not yet completed (1879). The vestry rooms, etc., in the basement, are completed, and have been in use since the Spring of 1878, when the society sold their Main Street property to Mr. W. R. Bush for \$7,000. The Fulton Street church property was sold for about \$5,000. Both these sums, however, were but a drop in the bucket toward the sum required for the completion of the new building. The cost of the building thus far has been \$87,544. It is estimated that to complete the auditorium will require about \$15,000. Added to this will be the expense of an organ, about \$4,000, and a chime of seven or nine bells, which will be put in the tower. This will be, when completed, decidedly the finest church structure in the city. It is located on the corner of Monroe and Hamilton Streets.

The membership in 1879 was three hundred. In connection with the church is a large and successful Sabbath school, of which Mr. L. L. Day is superintendent. Plymouth Mission Sunday school, corner of Fourth and Spencer Streets, of which Mr. Benjamin Foster is superintendent, is in charge of this church. The two schools have a combined membership of six hundred and fifty.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.—St. Paul's Parish was organized in the year 1848, under the Rev. J. S. Chamberlaine, deacon, as minister in charge, and the following gentlemen as vestry: Thos. Squires, senior warden; Henry Rugg, junior warden; and Washington Cockle, Geo. Stewardson, Henry A. Foster, E. G. Sanger, B. L. T. Bourland, William Weidenham, and Dr. E. Andrews, vestrymen. In the ensuing month, namely on April 10, 1848, Mr. Rugg and Dr. Andrews resigned their positions, and thereupon Wm. Mitchell and Dr. Rudolphus Rouse were made vestrymen. In the Autumn of the same year, the parish accepted a plot of ground with deed of trust, from Dr. Philander Chase, Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, for the purpose of the erection and constant maintenance of a church edifice. On May 14, 1849, Bishop Chase instrumentally conveyed to the parish, as a gift from some person not named, a valuable lot of books of theology—52 in number—"for the benefit of the said parish and minister forever."

On the first day of April, 1850, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Alex. G. Tyng and James L. Riggs, wardens; and John Birkett, Rudolphus Rouse, Geo. C. Bestor, Jacob Schaffner, Matthew Griswold, E. T. Sanger and Washington Cockle, vestrymen.

In 1850 the erection of a brick church was begun, Mr. Chas. Ulricson being architect and builder. The edifice with its square tower was greatly admired, and for many years regarded as the most attractive object in the city. Its walls and tower covered with ivy, formed a pleasant picture, that still lingers in the memory of the older inhabitants of Peoria and the surrounding country. This building stood for about thirty years, when it was pulled down, in order that it might give place to a larger and more costly edifice of stone. But at this period, an almost unparalleled misfortune befell the church community, through the desertion of a number of the members. A schism was created in the body, and the defecting members proceeded to organize themselves into a congregation,

within the communion of a society termed "The Reformed Episcopal Church," which had recently been formed by Rev. Dr. Cummings and Rev. Mr. Cheney. Hence it is hardly necessary to state that the proposed stone church has not been built, and that the part of the congregation which remained faithful to the church has had to pay the cost of the *destruction* of the former building, and is at present holding service in a frame structure, which now stands upon the old site. This church seats about 500 persons, is neat, churchly, and plain as to the exterior, while its interior has been made, at very small cost, to present the most pleasing aspect, in ecclesiastical arrangement and decoration, of any church in Peoria. In the past three years the congregation has experienced a remarkable growth: the Sunday school is strong again; and the parish is not without hope that even yet — in a very few years — there shall be erected a handsome, costly and enduring edifice of stone, that shall be an ornament to the city. At last Easter the entire debt of the parish — over \$6,000 — was discharged by the congregation, and the present income is equal to the annual expenses. There are five active societies in the parish, working under the direction of the Rector: The Ladies Aid Society, The Church Guild (young men), The Altar Society, The Young Peoples' Benevolent Society (for the care of the poor), and The Helpers. The present number of communicants is about 150.

The following is the succession of Rectors after Rev. Mr. Chamberlaine: Revs. J. W. Cracraft, Henry N. Strong, D. D., Joseph M. Wait, Warren H. Roberts, J. W. Bonham, I. L. Townsend, S. T. D., Wm. J. Johnson, and Rev. Wm. Bryce Morrow, the present incumbent.

St. Paul's Parish owes much of its prosperity, if not indeed its continued existence through its hard trials, to the patient courage and unfailing liberality of Matthew Griswold, Esq., who has been an officer of the vestry from almost the first inception of the church, and still remains in the position of senior warden.

The Reformed Episcopal Christ Church.—When information of the organization of the Reformed Episcopal Church in New York city, Dec. 2, 1873, reached Peoria, several persons, at that time members of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, decided to organize a Reformed Episcopal Church in Peoria. As soon as the proposed action became known much sympathy for the proposed organization was manifested, not only by Protestant Episcopalians, but also by Christians of other denominations. This action was induced by a growing inclination on the part of the old church to adopt high church forms and ritual. This tendency had been vigorously opposed by some of the best men in the church, but finding their opposition futile, the Reformed Church offered a refuge that they were glad to accept. Among the prominent members of the old church in this city who opposed the high church dogmas was Mr. A. G. Tyng, at whose invitation Bishop George D. Cummins, of the Reformed Church, visited Peoria. A meeting was held at the Second Presbyterian church, which was largely attended and quite enthusiastic. Addresses were delivered by Bishop Cummins, Col. Ayerick and Mr. A. G. Tyng. Subscriptions were commenced for a rector's support, and so liberal was the response that Bishop Cummins was authorized to secure a rector immediately.

Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Pittsburg, was called Feb. 4, 1874, and the call was accepted. Feb. 17th, Ash Wednesday, he arrived in the city and commenced his labors. Previous to his coming services were held in the various churches of the city. Rev. Mason Gallagher officiated at the first services of the new church, held the first Sabbath in January, 1874.

In the time between Jan. 1 and June, 1874, a lot on Jefferson Street, near Fayette, was leased, and a fine, commodious church edifice was erected at a cost, including vestry and Sunday-school rooms, of about \$13,000. In addition to this a \$3,500 organ was put in, and the building was nicely carpeted and furnished at an expense of about \$2,000. The funds necessary for the purchase of the organ were raised through the efforts of Mrs. F. B. M. Brotherson.

June 9, 1879, Mr. Wilson resigned the rectorship, after five years successful ministry. He accepted a call from St. John's Church, Chicago.

In a few weeks thereafter, a call was extended to Rev. E. B. England, of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Peoria. The call was accepted, and Mr. England preached his first sermon Aug. 3, 1879.

At its organization there were about fifty members in the society. This number was soon increased to one hundred, and there are now two hundred and fifty regular communicants.

Monday evening, January 12, the first parish meeting of the society was held. Then it was decided to take the name, "Christ Church." At the same meeting the following named were chosen officers of the church: Mr. A. G. Tyng, senior warden; Charles F. Bacon, junior warden. Vestrymen were chosen as follows: H. B. Hopkins, P. R. K. Brotherson, H. B. Dox, C. A. Jameson, Charles H. Kellogg, John S. Stevens, Walter B. Hotchkiss, B. F. Ellis, R. F. Seabury, jr., and Walter P. Colburn. Of the above named, Walter P. Colburn was elected secretary and Walter B. Hotchkiss, treasurer.

In 1879, the officers were: A. G. Tyng, senior warden; Thomas S. Weddle, junior warden. The vestrymen were: C. F. Bacon, C. A. Jameson, W. A. Beasley, W. F. Bryan, W. G. Sloan, W. T. Hanna, J. J. Steiger, John S. Stevens and John Birks.

The Sunday-school on the corner of High and Cedar Streets, which had been for some time previously to the establishment of the church organized by Mr. Tyng, was placed under the control of Christ Church, with Mr. A. G. Tyng as superintendent.

A Sunday-school had been organized on the east bluff by Mrs. George C. Bestor, the meetings being held in the parlors of her residence until a new building was erected on the Knoxville road, when it was removed there. After the organization of the church, this school was also placed under its charge. Mr. Wm. H. Robinson became superintendent, which place he held until Easter, 1879, when Mr. Chas. A. Jameson took charge.

After the church building was completed, a Sunday-school was organized with Mr. John S. Stevens as superintendent. It continued under his charge until 1878, when Mr. Thomas S. Weddle became superintendent. The membership of the three Sunday-schools is over 600.

The Society of Friends have no regular organization in the city, but through the efforts of Mrs. Ely the nucleus of what may in time be a large congregation meet regularly, on the first day of the week, at 303 Sanford Street. Quite a number of families in the city were brought up under the influences of the Friends, but owing to the lack of facilities for meeting, and other causes, have of late identified themselves with other religious bodies.

First German Evan. Luth. St. Paul's Church.—This is one of the oldest German congregations in the city, having been organized by the Rev. Mr. Kopmann, afterwards their first pastor, in the year 1851. The first trustees of the church were H. Harms, W. Schroeder, and E. Brants. A few years after the organization, they built a small church on Sixth Street, but that, in time, proving too small for their increasing numbers, they moved about ten years ago to their present place of worship, corner of First and Goodwin Streets, adding to it at the same time a school-house and parsonage. The present officers of the church are Rev. Frederick B. Bess, pastor, and Messrs. P. Becker, C. Schmidt, F. Dwehus and D. Tjarks, trustees; the membership consists of thirty-five families. The value of the church property, including parsonage and school-house, is about \$5,000; the annual contributions for religious and other purposes aggregate about \$675. Their Sabbath-school is at present very prosperous, having an attendance of from 60 to 70 children.

The congregation had a very auspicious beginning, but some years after fell on troublous times, and was almost reduced to dissolution. Two years ago, however,

a fresh start was taken and renewed efforts made, and it is now again in a promising condition.

German Evn. Luth. Trinity Church.— This congregation was organized by the Rev. I. Fr. Boeling, who was afterwards its first pastor, and who preached the first sermon in Trinity church in 1857. The original members numbered about 156, and the first officers were Messrs. C. Schmidt, D. Harms, C. Hagemeier, H. E. Harms, and E. Tegtmeier. The Rev. Mr. Boeling was succeeded in the pastorate by the Rev. P. Heid, January 17th, 1861, who officiated till August 20, 1878, when the present pastor, the Rev. Gotlieb Traub replaced him. The present memberships number about 800, and Messrs. Fr. Meyer, C. Schmidt, F. Zeitz, G. Tjarks and W. Wilhelms are trustees. Divine services are well attended, and the church prosperous. The annual contribution for religious, school and benevolent purposes is about \$2,000, and the Sabbath-school has an average attendance of 200 scholars. The church building is on the corner of Maple and Jefferson Streets, is a handsome one, constructed in pure Gothic style, and the interior is beautifully painted in Gothic frescos; cost about \$8,000. The value of the church property, including school-houses, parsonage, church yard, etc., is about \$20,000.

German Reformed Church— Was organized in May, 1869, by a committee of the Classes of Wisconsin of the Reformed Church of America, with thirteen original members, but failing to secure at that time the ministrations of a pastor, the society practically dissolved, but was reorganized in the Summer of 1871, when the Rev. John Müller was called to the pastorate, and an inexpensive church built on the corner of Persimmon and Madison Streets, which is still their religious home. The Rev. Mr. Müller continues the pastor, and the present officers are Messrs. M. Peters and W. Geitz, elders; R. Tessen and E. Ockenga, deacons; C. Jannssen and R. Tessen, trustees. The membership has grown slowly but steadily, notwithstanding many deaths and removals, from 5 in 1871, to 60, at the present time, and the annual contributions of all kinds average \$1,500.

In May, 1872, the Sabbath-school was organized with 30 scholars; it gradually increased and is now in a flourishing condition, with an attendance of nearly 200. The same year a parochial school-house was built and a competent teacher secured, and the school has done uniformly well since its inception. It is at present under the efficient charge of Mr. J. Kuelling.

German Evangelical Association.— In 1846 the Rev. S. A. Tobias, a missionary of this body, came to Peoria and preached to the scattered adherents of the denomination in various parts of the city, and from that time on regular services have been held. The Church was organized with 15 original members, through the efforts of Rev. W. Koll, in 1847, and under his charge also was their first meeting-house built. The first stationed preacher was Revd. C. Augenstein, and his successors in the ministry have been Revs. C. Kopp, H. Eitermann, G. Esher, J. Schneider, G. M. Young, H. Lageshulte, C. Spielmann, C. Ott, G. Ramige, W. F. Walter, D. Kraemer, W. Strassberger, E. von Freeden, and the present pastor, Rev. G. Vetter. The other officers of the church are C. Ringel, local preacher; H. Ringel and L. E. Becker, class-leaders; J. F. Faber, G. M. Green and J. Fay, trustees. The present number of its members is 85.

In 1872 the society built at a cost of \$6,000 a good frame church on the corner of State and First Streets, which they now occupy, and also a parsonage in the rear. The total valuation of the property they hold is about \$8,000, and their annual contributions for all purposes amount to about \$700.

The organization of the Sunday-school is contemporaneous with that of the church, and it is now in a flourishing condition, with an attendance of 120 children. The church also is moderately prosperous, and has had at times glorious revivals, whereby the number of its members was very largely increased, and although, through deaths and remov-

als, the list of members is not so large as it has been in past times, still the prospects for the future are encouraging.

The Jewish Congregation Anshai Emeth.—This congregation was founded in the year 1863, and is the only Jewish congregation at present existing in Peoria county. The pioneers of Judaism in Peoria were Messrs. H. Schwabacher, Henry Ullman, Max Newman, L. Ballenberg, and others, most of whom are still living in the city and distinguished for their wealth, integrity and public-spiritedness. The number of members in the first year were about thirty, but as the city increased in population, the congregation increased in membership, so that at present it contains about sixty paying members, seat-holders not included.

The temple at present occupied by them was purchased at the beginning of its career, and is situated on Fulton Street between Adams and Jefferson, but in the month of October, 1879, it was sold, and a piece of property was bought on Jefferson Street, between Harrison and Liberty Streets, upon which a magnificent structure will be erected before May, 1880.

The first officers of the congregation were: A. Frank, president; S. Lyons, vice-president; M. Newman, secretary; Henry Ullman, treasurer; S. Simon, L. Ballenberg, and A. Wachenheimer, trustees. The present officers are: David Ullman, president; M. Salzenstine, vice-president; J. Axman, treasurer; L. Lowenthal, secretary; L. Ballenberg, Harry Ullman, and John Korsosky, trustees. Its ministers have been as follows: Rev. M. Moses, from 1863 until 1873; Rev. Dr. E. B. M. Browne, from 1873 until the end of 1875; Rev. Mr. H. Bloch, from 1876 until September, 1878; and Rev. Dr. David Stern, who is the present rabbi.

In the year 1874 some members seceded from the congregation on account of some personal misunderstandings, and they erected a nice little temple on Seventh Street. They engaged Rev. Mr. Messing as their minister, and for about two years they were in a very prosperous condition. But in the course of time those personal misunderstandings were forgiven and forgotten by both parties, and there is no doubt that when the new temple will be completed, the Israelites of Peoria will be a united body.

EARLY METHODISM IN PEORIA.

You raised these hallowed walls; the desert smiled
And paradise was opened in these wilds.—*Pope.*

The first preaching near the site of Peoria was in 1673, when Joliet and Marquette passed up through Lake Peoria, and Marquette preached to the Indians. Again in 1686, when La Salle built Fort Crevecoeur, Father Hennepin, who accompanied him on his travels, preached regularly to the Indians until his departure in March of that year on a tour of discovery in the upper Mississippi country. From that time until 1823 the solitudes around Fort Clark were unbroken and undisturbed by songs of prayer and praise, unless the songs the birds sang were offered as tributes of adoration to the Great Architect whose hand unfolded the beautiful prairies and reared the mighty bluffs that, like a cordon of forts, hem in the beautiful river of the *Illini*.

The credit of holding the first Protestant services is generally ascribed to Rev. Jesse Walker, a man whose name is familiar in the early history of northern and central Illinois, and who is remembered by the surviving settlers of 1820 to 1853 with feelings akin to veneration.

The seeds of Methodism were planted in Peoria county in the year 1823, when William Eads and his family joined his brother, Abner Eads, and other early settlers at Fort Clark. Rev. Mr. Walker labored among the early settlers in the northern part of Illinois as a missionary of the Methodist church. The Methodist people are noted the world over for their zeal and energy in the prosecution of religious work. Wherever mankind has gone, the Methodists have gone — first, as missionaries to spy out the land; next as

circuit riders, with bible and hymn book, and an energy, industry, perseverance and faith that never "gave up," singing their songs of praise, shouting choruses of glory to the Great Head of the church, and bidding defiance to the arch enemy and tempter of mankind, they not only followed close on the heels of the pioneers to every part of the "Great West," but have gone wherever humanity has existed that it was possible to reach—to the islands of the sea.

" From Greenland's icy mountains
To India's coral strand,"

wherever the Master's work was to be done, there have the truths of this branch of the Christian church been carried. And so came Rev. Mr. Walker to the "flowery plains" around Fort Clark at the date mentioned.

The cabin of William Eads (it is thought) was improvised as a meeting house. There were probably not more than a dozen people present, and they were there without regard to fashion or display. Some of them walked from their own cabins to the place of meeting, some rode there in ox wagons, and a few, perhaps, on horseback. The preacher occupied a place behind a common table in one corner of the room. There was neither organ nor organized choir to add social melody to the occasion. The preacher gave out the hymn two lines at a time, something after the following manner:

Before Jehovah's awful Throne,
Ye nations bow with sacred joy;

then raising his voice the preacher led in singing. When these two lines were rendered, he lined the next two:

Know that the Lord is God alone,
He can create and He destroy;

and resuming the last measure of the tune, completed the stanza, and so on to the end of the hymn.

At this meeting the seeds of Methodism were planted in Peoria, and the planting, carefully and industriously cultivated, has ripened into the fullness of a plentiful harvest.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1824, Rev. Mr. Walker commenced to organize a circuit, which embraced all the white settlements north of the Sangamon river. In that year he organized the first class in Peoria, which consisted of the following named persons: William Early and wife, Rev. Reeves McCormick, James Walker and wife, Susanna Walker (wife of Jesse Walker), Mr. William Eads and wife, Mrs. Abner Eads, William Holland and wife, Mrs. Judge Latham, Mrs. John Dixon, Mrs. Hamlin, William Blanchard and Mary Clark.

The most fruitful source of conversions to the faith, even in that early day, was the camp meeting. The first one held in the vicinity of Peoria was in the Summer of 1826. The ground selected was about one mile above the Court-house. The second was held on the banks of Farm creek, opposite Peoria. One of the distinguished visitors at that meeting was the Governor of the State, Ninian Edwards. Rev. Jesse Walker was succeeded by William See, the first class leader in the Chicago circuit.

In the year 1827, Smith L. Robinson preached the Word, as circuit rider. We find the name of no other circuit rider until 1830, when the name of Rev. S. R. Beggs appears, who remained one year. At that time it required four weeks time and three hundred miles travel to make the rounds of the circuit. Mr. Beggs was succeeded in 1831 by Rev. William Crissay; in 1832 by Rev. Zadoc Hall, who is still living. Rev. Joel Arlington was the circuit rider in 1833. In 1834, Rev. Leander S. Walker. In 1836, Rev. J. W. Dunahay. W. C. Cumming rode the circuit for two years (now living in Kansas), '35, '37. In 1837, Rev. A. E. Phelps, then quite a young man, was appointed to the work. During his time a spirited religious controversy sprang up between him and a Unitarian minister named Calhoun.

On account of his youth the Methodist people feared the result, but Mr. Phelps bravely and successfully maintained his ground in that and many subsequent contests of like character.

In 1839 Rev. S. R. Beggs was returned. This veteran Methodist preacher is still spared from the hand of death, and is now living at Plainfield, in Will county. The history of the Methodist church in Peoria really commences from this year. Previous to this time no steps had been taken to build a church edifice. In 1840 Asahel Hale and Mark M. Aiken donated a lot for church purposes. Then through the energy of Mr. Beggs, the minister, and the good-will of the people, a house of worship, 31x46 feet, was erected. The cash used in its erection amounted to \$70 only. An invitation was extended from the pulpit to all who were willing and could use an auger or a chisel to be on hand the following Monday morning to lend a helping hand. The response was liberal. Nearly all the timber was donated, and most of the work was done gratuitously. Between 1840 and 1847 the growth of the town and of Methodism was so great that this church edifice became too small to accommodate the pressure, and steps were taken to build a larger and more commodious one, which resulted in the present First Methodist church building. It was completed in 1849, and must have been a gigantic undertaking for that day, for it still stands one of the largest and most commodious church edifices in the city. The original cost of construction was about \$6,000.

About the year 1841 Bishop Waugh visited Peoria and preached in the then new church, but he wrote a letter to the New York *Christian Advocate* that the Methodists had built a church half a mile out of town.

To return to Methodist preachers: From 1841 to 1843, Rev. N. Cunningham officiated. Then came, from 1843 to 1844, Rev. Chauncy Hobart, than whom there never was a more tireless, energetic, persevering pioneer Methodist circuit rider. Hobart was one of twin brothers, both of whom were Methodist preachers, and members of the old Rock River conference, and commenced preaching about 1832, '33. Soon after the Black Hawk purchase in Iowa was opened to white settlement, Rev. Chauncy Hobart was sent over there as a missionary laborer among the settlers, and labored from one end of the Black Hawk purchase to the other. He planned the first Methodist circuits of the eastern portion of Iowa, and remained in that territory until about 1839 or 1840, when he was returned to Illinois, and as already stated, was assigned to Peoria in 1843 and 1844. When Minnesota began to be settled and called for preachers, the old pioneer was transferred to that field, where he still remains, and is a resident of Red Wing, in Goodhue county, in that State. A part of the time during the War of the rebellion he was chaplain to a Minnesota regiment. In 1878 he was chosen chaplain of the Minnesota House of Representatives. The infirmities of old age incapacitated him for active circuit work, and he is held in reserve for urgent calls, to which he is ever ready to respond. Although his head is whitened with the frosts of many winters, and nearly half a century constant work in the Methodist harness, his heart is as full of zeal as when he first commenced as a missionary laborer in the Master's vineyard.

From 1844 to 1845, Richard Haney was pastor.

For two years, from 1845 to 1847, Rev. John Chandler.

In 1847 Freeborn Haney was appointed but was rejected, and F. A. McNeill received the appointment.

From 1848 to 1849, Rev. N. P. Heath was in charge.

For two years, from 1849 to 1851, Rev. S. Boles was the pastor.

In 1851, a man by the name of Parks was appointed, but for some reason he did not remain through that year.

Rev. C. C. Best was appointed to fill out Park's unexpired term. He remained until 1853.

The next in the order of succession was J. W. Flowers, who took charge in 1853 and remained until 1855.

Caleb Foster preached from 1855 to 1856.

For two years, from 1856 to 1858, Rev. W. H. Hunter had charge of the church. Mr. Hunter has grown old in the service. He is tall, erect, and very commanding in appearance, and is a power in the church. He is an elder and resides in Peoria.

From 1858 to 1860, J. C. Rowley served as pastor. For some reason not noted in the minutes from which our information is drawn, he fell under a cloud and has been expelled.

From 1860 to 1862, Rev. S. G. J. Worthington.

Rev. J. S. Cummings was next in order, and served two years, until 1864.

Then came Mr. Richard Henry for a second time after a lapse of twenty years. He served until 1865.

Mr. C. C. Knowlton was appointed in 1865 and reappointed for the next year. Before the expiration of the second year, however, he resigned.

In 1867 Rev. A. Magee was appointed who continued in the position until 1869.

At the Conference in 1869 Rev. J. P. Brooks was assigned to the place and continued in it one year.

After an absence of eight years Rev. J. S. Cumming was returned to the First Church in 1870 and continued there three years, the longest time that any one minister had, up to that time, preached to that church.

In 1873 Rev. E. Wasmuth was assigned to this church and continued in the work there for two years.

The next was Rev. A. R. Morgan, who took charge in 1875, and continued as pastor three years, the full length of time allowable by Methodist law.

The present pastor is Rev. Selah W. Brown, who was first appointed in 1878, and at the last meeting of the Conference in 1879, was sent back for another year.

In membership the church has increased from the eight who entered at the start to 250, besides the numerous other churches in the city and vicinity, whose numbers in former years were wont to attend services at the First church.

A Sunday school was organized in connection with the church in 1835, but the movement, for some reason, had about died out, when, November 22, 1837, it was re-organized, with Daniel Bristol as superintendent. The number of members in the Sabbath school in 1869 is 326 and Mr. Homer C. Lines is superintendent. Miss Jessie S. Benton is secretary.

The Revs. Beggs, Chauncy Hobart and Zadoc Hall are, perhaps, the only ones of the old time Methodist preachers at Peoria, whom we have thus far named, who are left. The rest have gone

"Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet
Their Savior and brethren transported to greet;
While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll
And the smile of the Lord is the life of the soul."

The Second Methodist Church.—In the year 1856 Rev. M. L. Hayney, with a large following, went out from the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and organized a separate church, which was called the Peoria Mission. There were, about the time of the organization, eighty-five members in the society. The first house of worship was a small frame structure capable of accommodating about 250 people. It was built on the southwest corner of Monroe and Eaton Streets. Mr. Hayney was a man full of zeal, and his powers of description were wonderful. His pictures of the torments of the damned in hell, will still be remembered by some Peoria people with fear and trembling. In view of the demonstrative character of the services at about that time the church was called by some

the "Howling Methodists," a name which clung to it for many years after the characteristic that occasioned it had ceased.

When first organized the society was known in the conference as the Peoria Mission. It was but a short time, however, until the name was changed to the "Second Charge." In the year 1862, so indifferent for some time previous had been the support given the minister, that this church was put into a circuit with other weak societies in the vicinity, and Rev. A. J. Jones was the circuit rider.

At about this time in the history of the church the building was moved from Monroe to Perry Street, at the then head of Eaton Street. For a time then the church was known as the Perry Street Church.

In the year 1869 the church building was again removed. For a time it was located on North Jefferson Street, near the Fourth district school-house. During its stay there it was called in the minutes of conference the "North Jefferson Street Church." Its stay on Jefferson Street was short, however. Within four years' time it was moved again to its present site, northeast corner of Madison and Morgan Streets. From the above brief sketch it will be seen that the Second Church has fairly earned the title of "The Itinerant Church." It is now known as the Second Methodist Church. A brief glance at its history from the organization down to the present time shows that it has retrograded. True it is, the present membership is about the same as at the organization, yet so greatly has the interest fallen off, that it would be hard for the founders to step in and realize that the seed they planted years before had brought forth such indifferent fruit. Every thing then promised the upbuilding of a splendid church. The membership was uncommonly large, the enthusiasm was great, and for some time the building was not large enough to hold the crowds that attended. Now there is always room for more auditors. About the time of the removal of the church to its present site a debt of \$1,000 was contracted. It is not a very large sum, but it has hung like a millstone about the neck of this weak and struggling society. About half the amount has been canceled, but the remaining \$500 is a serious impediment that continued to interfere with the welfare of the church and retard its progress.

A Sabbath school was organized soon after the establishment of the church. Its success has varied with the ups and downs of the church. In 1869 the membership was 164. Mr. A. S. Proctor, quite an active Sunday school worker, is superintendent, and Mrs. J. W. Jenkins is assistant.

From the time the church was organized down to 1869, the pastors in charge of this church have been as follows:

First, Rev. Milton L. Hayney, who effected the organization of the society. As we have noted before, he had charge in 1856 and 1857.

In 1858, R. N. Morse was the pastor, and he was reappointed and served during 1859.

The next year, Rev. N. C. Lewis had charge.

In 1861, Rev. A. W. Stewart was the pastor in charge.

The next year, 1862, it was thought that the church was too weak to support a minister unaided and alone, so it was put in a circuit, with Rev. A. J. Jones as circuit rider.

In 1864, Rev. Henry Apple was appointed pastor, and continued during that year to preach, but the next year the church was without a pastor.

Mr. P. A. Crist was appointed and preached in 1866.

During the year 1867, Rev. Henry I. Brown was the pastor.

The next year, 1868, the church was once more without a pastor. No appointment seems to have been made.

Rev. Henry Apple officiated the second time, during the year 1869. While in his charge the church building was removed from Perry Street to North Jefferson, near the Fourth district school. Mr. Apple, who is jolly, genial, goodnatured man, still lives

within a few miles of Peoria, on a farm. It is not with him a matter of necessity to preach, but for years he has been a sort of missionary, preaching to congregations almost too feeble to think of employing a minister.

In 1870, Mr. W. B. Frazell was the pastor.

In 1871 Mr. P. A. Crist was, for the second time, put in charge of the church. This year the North Jefferson Street and the Colesville churches were constituted a circuit, over which Mr. Crist was established as pastor.

In the year 1872, Mr. H. M. Laney was appointed to the pastoral care of the church, and his support was to come from it, while his labors were undivided.

The next two years, 1873 and 1874, Rev. P. A. Cool was the pastor. The church was about that time removed from Jefferson to Madison Street, and was located where it now is.

For the years 1875 and 1876, Rev. G. F. Meredith was the pastor. He is a young man, but is a talented speaker, and did much to sustain the flagging destinies of this church. During his ministry there was a good attendance at the Sunday services, and considerable interest was manifested. By the end of his term there had arisen in the church some differences that his longer continuance in the office of pastor might have worked to the disadvantage of the church.

In the year 1877, Rev. E. B. England was appointed. He served one year, and was re-appointed for another. Being a man far above the mediocrity in ability, he succeeded well in his charge, but the returns were inadequate for his labor. Near the close of his second year Mr. England resigned the pastorate of the Second Methodist Church, to accept a call to preach in "Christ Church," Reformed Episcopal, in Peoria.

The Conference, at its session in 1879, appointed Rev. Frank Cumming as pastor for the ensuing year.

Hale Chapel.—Asahel Hale was born December 1, 1791, in the State of Vermont. In the year 1831 he came to Peoria. The place was then in its infancy. Where the best part of the city now stands were fields of Indian corn. Little did the inhabitants then dream that the land they were tilling would some day sell for more per square foot than it then brought per acre. Soon after coming here Mr. Hale bought of John Hamlin eighty acres of land extending over the brow of the bluff and about Main Street. He paid five dollars per acre, which was then thought a good price. In the year 1840 he became a member of the Methodist church. Four years later he donated the lot where the First Methodist church now stands. In his last will and testament he bequeathed a lot on the corner of Main and High Streets as a site for a church. He also bequeathed \$12,000 in money to be expended in the construction of the church. Laura Hale, his widow, and Mr. J. L. Knowlton, were named as executors of the will, and William Giles, Ira E. Benton and Columbus Dunham, were named as trustees of the fund bequeathed to the church, to see that the bequests made in the will were carried out. Many of the details in regard to the building were provided for by the will. June 22, 1868, the corner-stone was laid. January 14, 1869, the building was dedicated. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Chicago.

Much of the labor of superintending the construction of the building devolved upon Mr. Ira E. Benton, who gave much of his time to the matter during the Summer the building was being erected. In memory of the testator the church is called Hale Chapel. The site is the most commanding occupied by any public building in the city. From its position near the brow of the bluff and near the heart of the city, it is a grand central figure, with its comely outlines, its towering spire surmounted by a large copper ball gilded and glistening in the sunlight, its town clock, the only one in any Methodist church in the conference, and its clear-toned bell ringing out the merry tidings, "Come to Christ." It is built of brick and is forty feet front by seventy feet deep. From the

ground to the top of the spire is ninety-four feet. The foundation walls are four feet in thickness, and the whole structure is built in a most substantial manner.

As soon as the building was completed the church was organized with ninety-eight members. The membership in 1879 is 161.

About two years previous to the building of the church a Sabbath school was organized with Mr. D. B. Allen as superintendent and Mr. Ira E. Benton secretary and treasurer. The first few meetings were held in the building on the corner of Elizabeth and Main Streets. Later the school was removed to the plow shop on Elizabeth Street south of Main. Upon the completion of the church, the school, with a membership of about 125, was transferred there. In 1879 the membership numbers 175. Mr. Benjamin Wookey is the superintendent.

The first pastor was Rev. W. A. Spencer, who was appointed in 1869, and at the conference in 1870 was re-appointed for another year.

Rev. W. C. Knapp was next sent to Hale Chapel in 1871, and was sent back in 1872 and again in 1873.

The next pastor was Rev. C. C. Knowlton, who served until his successor was appointed.

Rev. C. W. Ayling was appointed pastor in 1876, and again in 1877.

In 1878 Rev. R. G. Pearce received the appointment and served until his successor, Rev. Mr. McPheters, the present incumbent, was appointed.

German M. E. Church.—This church was organized in September, 1851, by Rev. H. F. Koenike, with as small a number of members as sixteen, but the membership increased so rapidly within the next three years that it was found necessary to build a church. It was located on the corner of Monson and Fifth Streets; was built while the Rev. F. Tigenbaum was pastor, and was dedicated in 1854; the dedication sermon being preached by Rev. G. L. Mulfinger. The first officers of the society were D. Bristol, P. C. Shelly, J. Buehner, M. Oechsle, and William Vennemann. In 1852 the Sabbath school was organized with fifteen scholars, and as a result of the faithful and earnest labor bestowed upon it, shared the prosperity of the church. About twelve years later, in order to meet the growing wants of the congregation, it became necessary to build a new and larger church, and accordingly they erected their present edifice on the corner of Adams and Chestnut Streets, and at the same time bought a parsonage, costing together about \$10,000. The new church was dedicated in 1867, the Rev. William Nash, D.D., editor of the *German Christliche Apologete*, of Cincinnati, O., preaching the dedication sermon. Since then the membership has steadily increased, and the list number now is 125. The ministers who have preached from the beginning of this church till now, are the following: Rev. H. F. Koenike, F. Fiegenbaum, J. M. Winkler, R. Fickensher, J. Yung, C. Hull, H. F. Koenike, J. Haas, A. Korfhage, Charles Schneider, Charles Holtkamp, William Zuppan, H. Thomas, H. Lahrman, J. Franz, G. Timken, and the present pastor, Rev. M. Roeder, who came to it in September, 1879. In addition to the pastor the officers of the church are, J. Buchner, and A. Voshage, local preachers; William Vennemann, J. Oechsle, and H. B. Wiechmann, class-leaders; Charles Schneider, H. J. Ehlen, H. Albrecht, C. Westmeier, J. Oechsle, William Paul, and A. Lapp, trustees and stewards. The church property is valued at about \$12,500, and the annual contributions for religious and other purposes about \$1,050.

The society has within the last few years grown so strong that the project of establishing a mission in some district of the city, yet to be fixed upon, has now taken definite shape and donations to the amount of \$700 have been received towards that end. A young minister, Rev. A. Lemkan, has acted as assistant to the pastor, doing earnest work and preparing the way for the proposed mission.

The Sunday school is in a flourishing condition and has an attendance of 150 children. Mr. C. Westmeier is the superintendent.

African M. E. Church.—This church was organized in 1846, by Rev. Philip Ward, of Bloomington, Ill., with ten members, comprising the following names: G. Hill, Julia Mason, Ellen Neal, Mary Winslow, Hannah Gilbert, Julia Wright, Anna Titus, Mrs. Brown and William Grey, who was a local preacher, class-leader and steward. For some time meetings were held from house to house, but the congregation increasing rapidly, it became necessary to secure a place in which all could assemble, so in the same year they rented for this purpose, the old school-house on Walnut Street, but they soon had to move from there, and in 1848 they met in what was then known as the Hinson School-house, on Monson Street near Fifth; and which is now used as a residence. In 1850 the little Zion was again deprived of its meeting place, and the members were forced to return to their primitive meetings in each other's houses, under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Brooks, who had succeeded the pastor under whom they had organized. This was then a preaching point on the Bloomington, Peoria, and Galesburg Circuit, and William Grey was the only class-leader and steward. In 1853, Rev. Wm. J. Davis was appointed to this charge, and during his administration the society bought a little frame church on Chestnut Street, which they occupied until 1866. Mr. Davis was very popular with all classes, and his ministrations were attended with great success. In 1856 the church was under the supervision of Rev. A. T. Hall, and during his stay it was visited with a great revival, and many were brought to the knowledge of Christ, among whom were Thos. A. Cheek, now a minister of the Gospel, and pastor of the African M. E. Church in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. In 1857, Rev. J. Mitchem was pastor, and in the following year Rev. Wm. J. Dove; Mr. Mitchem was re-appointed to the charge in 1859 and 1860. During 1866 and while Rev. Mr. Myers was pastor, the society bought the German Methodist Church building, corner of Fifth and Monson Streets, which they still continue to occupy, and the church received much help from their white brethren, until they had paid up the contract price of \$2,600.

The following gentlemen have been pastors of the church since the acquisition of their church building: Revs. A. T. Hall, Nathan Mitchem, J. Perkins, James Semis, J. M. Derrick, H. Brown, M. M. Beckley, and their present pastor, Rev. Geo. H. Hann, who took charge in September, 1878, and who is much beloved. The church has now forty-nine members, is self-supporting, absolutely free from debt, and in a generally prosperous condition. Services are held twice every Sunday with an average attendance of 200. Their property is valued at about \$3,000, and the members contributed last year for religious and other purposes \$850. Mr. Daniel Rayner is supt. of the Sunday school, and Mrs. Hann, asst. supt., about forty-five children attend it.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints has a small following in the city. Traveling Elder Hiram C. Bronson in June, 1873, preached a sermon to the few scattered adherents of this church in Peoria, who shortly afterwards organized a congregation with nine original members. They adhere to the doctrines of the original Mormon Church as interpreted by Joseph Smith, and hate polygamy and other innovations of the Mormon Church in Utah with a bitter hatred. The officers of the church at present are John A. Robinson, elder; J. B. Farr, priest, and R. R. Gaither, deacon. They rent for church purposes a building on the corner of Elm and South Jefferson Streets, where they hold service on Sunday, and where their Sunday school meets. The present membership of the church is twenty-nine, and the average attendance at Sunday school, fifteen. Since organization thirty-one adults have been received into the church by baptism.

The First Presbyterian Church.—The society now known as "The First Presbyterian Church of Peoria," was organized by a committee of the synod of Illinois, October 31, 1840. Prior to this, however, Presbyterianism had a corporate existence here. So early as December 22, 1834, a religious society was organized under the title—"The First Presbyterian Church of Peoria." Soon after this came the great debates in the

denomination, issuing in the division into the "Old School" and "New School" bodies. Owing to this general cause, and also to others of a different and local character, the history of Presbyterianism in Peoria, between the years 1834 and 1840, was a rather checked one — there being, during that period, several organizations known as Presbyterian. Those who are interested in this part of the history, will find the facts in an excellent paper entitled "The History of the First Presbyterian Church of Peoria, Illinois," written by the late Hugh W. Reynolds, Esq., and published in the Presbyterian Historical Almanac for 1864.

At the date above mentioned, October 31, 1840, the organization now known as "The First Presbyterian Church of Peoria," though at the first named, "The Presbyterian Church of Peoria," had twenty-four communicant members. The officers were: Ruling elders, Clark D. Powell, Joseph Batchelder and Henry Schnebly; deacon, William Weis; trustees, Robert Campbell, William Weis, James H. Work, Samuel Smith, John A. McCoy, James Kirkpatrick, Samuel Shepler and George Bernheisel. The Rev. Isaac Kellar was chosen as stated supply by the new organization, and ministered to the people continually till October 1, 1847. On the 16th of April, 1848, the Rev. Addison Coffey, of Coshocton, Ohio, commenced preaching to the congregation as stated supply, and was instituted pastor on the 26th of October following. Mr. Coffey continued pastor until his death, April 6, 1855. The next pastor was Rev. Robert Johnston, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, who was installed on the third Sabbath of November, 1856. Mr. Johnston remained pastor until his death, August 19, 1864. The next pastor was Rev. J. H. Morrow, of Rockport, New York, who held the position from April, 1865, until his resignation, August 31, 1870. The Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D., of Baltimore, was installed pastor September 27, 1871. His pastorate terminated by resignation, September 23, 1877. The Rev. Jesse C. Bruce, the present pastor, was installed January 5, 1879.

The building occupied by this congregation as a place of worship, was located on a part of lot No. 1, block No. 1, on the southwest side of Fulton Street, between Adams and Jefferson Streets. It was a brick, and was erected in 1842, at a cost of \$3,500, and was forty feet wide by fifty feet long, with a gallery where the choir, and a portion of the congregation, might be comfortably seated. For that early day, it was not only a comfortable, but also a very respectable edifice. In the year 1851, the society erected a new building, on the northwest corner of Main and Madison Streets, at a cost of about \$10,000. Some years afterward the building was remodeled and enlarged at a cost of \$18,000. It is of brick, two stories high, with a belfry. This church reported to the Presbytery of Peoria, last March, an active membership of 255. The present officers are: Pastor, Rev. Jesse C. Bruce; ruling elders, William Weis, J. K. Cooper, Charles Fisher, N. B. Love, J. C. Kingsbury, David McKinney, S. O. Loughridge; clerk of session, William Weis; treas. of session, David McKinney; trustees, Joseph Elder, R. A. Cutter, Henry P. Ayres, Roswell Bliss, Levi B. Gibson, Wm. C. Henry, P. C. Wheeler, Jacob Hepperly and J. Eugene Fisher; treas. of Board of Trustees, J. Eugene Fisher. The Sabbath school connected with this church was organized in 1842, and its officers at present are: Supt., David McKinney; asst. supt., Dr. E. J. Greene; secy. and treas., T. Dick Arthur; librarian, Miss J. S. McKinney; asst. librarians, Harlie Kingsbury and Eddie Bartlett. The membership of the school is 270. It is in excellent condition, and doing a noble work. This congregation gave last year for religious and benevolent purposes, the sum of \$4,908.07.

From a membership of twenty-four at its organization, this church has had a steady and healthy growth, and is entitled to be called a "Mother of Churches." The Second Presbyterian Church, now a large and influential congregation, was formed from the First, twenty-eight members having been dismissed by her for that purpose, in December, 1853. She also contributed largely to the membership of other churches — notably to Grace Presbyterian Church, in North Peoria. The total of the member-

ship of the First Church, from its origin, is 850. Some noted revival seasons have been experienced by this church. During the pastorate of Mr. Morrow, upwards of one hundred members were received, during one season, upon profession of their faith; and again, during the pastorate of Dr. Edwards, when upwards of forty more were received.

The Second Presbyterian Church.—After the recovery of Mr. Coffey, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Mr. J. P. Farris, who came to supply the pulpit at that church, was invited to remain and direct his efforts towards the formation of another church. This occurred in 1853. Wednesday evening, December 7th, of that year, a meeting of the presbytery was held in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, pursuant to a regular call. The sermon on the occasion was delivered by Rev. W. T. Adams, of Washington. At the conclusion of the sermon, Rev. W. P. Corson, moderator on the occasion, took the chair, and the following petition was presented by Mr. J. C. Grier:

"Presbytery of Peoria: The undersigned, desirous to have the privilege of Divine Worship more extended, respectfully petition your venerable body to organize in the city of Peoria, a Second Presbyterian Church."

This petition was signed by twenty-eight as members of the church and by twenty-four as members of the congregation. It was ordered that the church be formed in accordance with the prayer.

The session of the church was constituted by the election of John L. Griswold and J. C. Grier, ruling elders. The first and only deacons elected were William Stettenius and George Porter. Both of these parties have long since left the city and transferred their membership, so that the deaconate is and has long been vacant.

The first trustees were John L. Griswold, N. B. Curtiss, N. I. Rugg, W. A. Herron, R. A. Smith, William F. Bryan, J. C. Grier, A. G. Curtenius, and John A. McCoy.

For a time after the organization, services were held in Haskell's Hall, a room on the southwest corner of Main and Madison Streets. In the year 1854, the lot on the corner of Madison and Jackson Streets was purchased and the contract let for the main building of the present church. It was completed in June, 1855, with the exception of the tower and spire. The first sermon was preached in the new building by the pastor, Sunday, July 1st, and the dedication sermon the Sunday following. October 25, 1858, Dr. Farris resigned the pastorate on account of failing health. From that time until June 8, 1859, there was no regular pastor, but at the date last named Rev. Samuel Hibben was elected. He was duly installed, and continued in charge until impaired health compelled him to resign and seek rest from his labors. His resignation was received the 6th and accepted the 8th of February, 1862. He entered the 4th Illinois Cavalry regiment as chaplain. In change of habits and scenery he hoped to regain his lost vigor, but disease laid him low, and he was returned to his friends and home in this city to end his days. He died June 10, 1862, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

For more than a year from the time of the resignation of Mr. Hibben, the church remained without a pastor. The pulpit was supplied by different divines until October 14, 1863, when Dr. W. E. McLaren was elected to the pastorate. His installation took place May 8, 1864, and he continued to preach until April, 1867, although he had resigned and his resignation had been accepted in October, 1866. Dr. McLaren has since joined the Episcopalian church, and has been elected a bishop.

The next pastor of the Second Church was Rev. H. V. D. Nevins, who was first engaged as stated supply June 10, 1867. In October of the same year he was elected pastor. His labors extended over a period of five years, at the end of which time he resigned.

Rev. W. L. Green commenced his services as stated supply February 16, 1873. The 28th day of January following he was elected pastor, but was not installed until October 25, 1874. His resignation was tendered and accepted in February, 1875.

In 1872, an organ was put into the church at an expense of \$1,808, and during the Summer of 1874, a lecture room was added to the church, the spire and tower were put up, and other improvements were made at a cost of upwards of \$7,000.

Rev. Lewis O. Thompson, the present pastor, was called January 5, 1876, and was duly installed Thursday, May 4, 1876.

The Sabbath school connected with the church was organized January 1, 1854, with ten teachers and thirty-one scholars in attendance. The first officers were: John L. Griswold, superintendent; John A. McCoy, assistant; David W. Heron, secretary and treasurer; and R. J. Swancoat, librarian.

The present membership of the church is 180. The elders in 1879 were J. C. Grier, John A. McCoy, D. McCulloch and A. H. Rugg. The Board of Trustees for the same year were: J. D. McClure, chairman, J. M. Rice, R. C. Grier, J. A. Chalmers, E. C. Ely, D. L. Bigham.

The Sunday school included 225 members, with Mr. A. H. Rugg as superintendent, and Mr. L. S. Winn as assistant, in 1879.

In connection with the Sabbath school, the ladies of the church have organized an Industrial school. It was commenced in 1870 and formally organized in 1871. It has for its objects the supplying of clothing to the destitute children connected with the Sabbath school and the teaching of the children to make their own garments. A good work has been accomplished by this school.

In January of 1876 a Mission Band was organized from the scholars of the Sabbath school. Its meetings are held monthly and its object is to learn by investigation the needs of the missionary world, to educate the children to take an interest in sending the gospel to the heathen, and by contributions to help the missionary work. The officers at its organization were Mrs. R. C. Grier, president; Miss Maria L. Thrush, Miss Jessie L. Perry, Edward D. McCulloch and James Miles, vice presidents; Miss Annie Walker, secretary; Norman Smith, corresponding secretary, and J. G. Hibben, treasurer.

Grace Presbyterian Church.—Grace Presbyterian Church is the outgrowth of a Sunday school organized March 1, 1862, in a railroad car, on Water Street, near the foot of Clay. Mr. D. W. McWilliams, then a resident of Peoria and a prominent railroad man as well as a Sunday-school worker, was elected superintendent. At first there were about 20 scholars, but the number increased in a few Sundays so that two cars were required. At the end of two months, by the aid of the Young Men's Christian Association, a building was erected on the corner of Green and Clay Streets. It was a one-story frame structure, 28x40 feet, and cost \$800.

Two years later Mr. H. G. Marquand, of New York, donated \$300 for the purpose of building an addition to be used as an infant class room. In 1866 the main building was extended and a room was built for the bible class, the whole improvement costing about \$1,200. At this time the membership of the school was 400 pupils and 28 teachers.

December 1, 1866, Mr. McWilliams removed to New York city, and Mr. G. H. McIlvaine was elected superintendent. Up to this date nothing but Sunday-school work had been attempted. The organization was known as the Fourth ward Mission Sunday school. It was in fact a mission school, for the teachers were from the various Christian churches in the city. In 1863 evening services were commenced in the Sunday-school room, conducted by the teachers and officers of the school. In the same year Rev. Mr. Doane accepted a call to preach in the embryo church. He had officiated but a short time when he was chosen chaplain of the 47th regiment, and left for the war. He afterwards died in hospital. The next five years' services were conducted by the officers and teachers. May 1, 1868, the church was duly organized. There were about twenty members who joined at the time of organization. Messrs. G. H. McIlvaine and Theodore

Higbie were elected elders. Rev. George N. Johnston, of Knoxville, was called to preach, but after a stay of three months declined the call.

In 1870 Rev. L. C. Littell preached to the church for three months, but for some reason at the end of that time severed his connection with the church.

The next pastor was Rev. W. D. Thomas, who first took charge as stated supply for six months. In 1873 he was formally elected pastor. He was never installed nor ordained, and finally resigned in February, 1874. An avowed discrepancy between the doctrines held by him and the tenets held by the Presbyterian Church had something to do with the failure to ordain this gentleman, and consequently with his resignation.

In the years 1873 and 1874 the present church building, corner of Wayne and Madison Streets, was constructed. To this end Mr. McWilliams donated \$3,000; Mr. McIlvaine donated the lot. The building is a very neat and commodious structure, built of wood. Besides the auditorium, there is a large Sunday-school room in the rear. The Sunday-school room is part of the old Clay Street church. There is an organ in the auditorium, and a good portion of the seats are raised. The cost of this improvement was about \$10,000. After the society commenced worship in the new house, as it was no longer in the Fourth ward, it was decided to change the name to Grace Mission Church.

In the year 1875, Rev. W. W. Faris accepted a call to preach, and continued pastor of the church for two years, when he resigned to accept a call to go to Clinton, Illinois.

October 1, 1877, Rev. H. S. Beavis, the present incumbent, was called. Soon after his coming, as it was thought inappropriate to call a church that was self-sustaining a "Mission," that portion of the name was dropped, and the church is now called "Grace Presbyterian." There are at the present writing one hundred and fifty members in the church. Messrs. T. Higbie, George M. Bush, J. C. Lindsay, C. C. Lines and G. H. McIlvaine are the elders.

In the struggles of Grace church, from its humble beginning in a railroad car to the present, its faithful friends and constant supporters have been the present elders. Of these, Mr. McIlvaine being most gifted in speech, often preached during the early days when the church was without a pastor. So successful were his efforts in this direction, that many preferred to have him rather than to employ a regular minister. The support of these men has not consisted in words alone. It has taken a more substantial form, as the result will indicate.

*Calvary Mission Church (Presbyterian).—*At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church, in the year 1861, the matter of organizing a Mission Sabbath school was discussed, and Wm. Reynolds the present superintendent, and T. G. McCulloch, now living at Kankakee, Ill., agreed that they would endeavor to secure some suitable room, in which to organize a school. They secured a room in the second story of a building on Washington Street, between Walnut and Bridge Streets, and gave notice in the public schools and through the papers, that a Sunday school would be organized there, the next Sabbath. When that day came, the two gentlemen who had the matter in charge, repaired to the room with the expectation of seeing it crowded with children, but judge of their astonishment and disappointment, when they entered the hall, and found but seven children, and twelve teachers. To this humble beginning the Calvary Mission Church of to-day, owes its origin. Undiscouraged by the evident lack of interest in their undertaking, the two gentlemen redoubled their efforts to make known the existence of the school, and were rewarded by seeing thirty-six children in the hall on the next Sabbath. The attendance continued to increase until the Spring of 1864, when Mr. Reynolds assumed the entire charge of the school, and its place of meeting was changed to Bergen Hall, where they remained for two years. It was then determined to erect a building for the school, securing a lot on the same block, but on Walnut Street, instead of Washington, and the superintendent of the school and Mr. John Wilson, together united in erecting a building, 40x70, with an additional room, 25x35, for

an infant class, the whole at a cost of \$6,000. Through the kindness of Mr. Chas. Ballance, a lease of the ground was given free of expense, for ten years. The house was soon filled with scholars, the number steadily increasing, until in 1875 during the Winter months, the school numbered nearly 500 scholars, twenty-seven teachers, and a most faithful secretary, William Semelroth. The Sunday school being thus prosperous, the superintendent was moved, to hold lay services in the building every Sabbath evening, and during the week. God blessed these labors, and it soon became apparent that a church must be organized in connection with the school. Accordingly the superintendent of the school had begun to look about for one, who should become pastor of the church when organized; and through friends, he became acquainted with the present pastor, the Rev. John Weston, then in Chicago, just about completing his studies, in the "Theological Seminary of the Northwest." This was in 1867 and in April of that year he commenced his labors. Preaching was continued, with prayer-meetings through the week, during the months of April, May, and June, and on June 24, 1867, the Calvary Mission Church was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Peoria, appointed at its Spring meeting for that purpose. The committee consisted of Rev. J. H. Morrow, then of the First Church, Peoria, and Rev. T. Stephenson, then of the church at Farmington, together with Elders Grier and Harvey. It was organized with twenty members, and has now an active membership of 330. Its growth has far surpassed the expectations of its most devoted friends, and was such as to make the old building in which it originated too small. In view of this fact it was determined, early in the year 1876, to proceed at once to the erection of a new building. Lots were secured, and on the 17th day of April, 1876, ground was broken on the site where now stands their beautiful and commodious structure—a monument to God's faithfulness, and an evidence of the devotion, untiring energy and self-denial of the many willing hearts and hands connected with it. The corner-stone of the new church was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the afternoon of the 24th of June, 1876, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the organization of the society. It was expected that the new building would be finished by the next Spring; but it remained unfinished until the Spring of 1879, when, by the untiring zeal of the Women's Association, the kindness of outside friends, and in many cases the self-sacrifices of members, and last, but not least, the characteristic unselfish devotion of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, who generously bestowed the silver dollars, given by their many friends on the occasion of their silver wedding, observed in connection with the twelfth anniversary of the organization of the church, and being the first assembly in the new church building, it was dedicated to the service of God on the 29th day of June, free from debt.

The annual contributions of the church for all religious purposes and causes of benevolence, including salary of pastor, expense of church, etc., are about \$3,000.

The church has so far had but one pastor and the Sabbath school but one superintendent, and they have been signally favored in the choice of both. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and the seats are uniformly free. The present officers of the church are Rev. John Weston, pastor; William Reynolds, Dr. John Cary, Wm. Schroder, James Hemphill, William Wrigley, and James Waterhouse, elders; Elijah Cassell, William Cutter, Isaac Coleman, and Chas. Johnson, deacons; Chas. T. Luthy, William Reynolds, Isaac Coleman, J. M. S. White, Thomas Love, and William Cutter, trustees; James A. Waterhouse, treasurer. The officers of the Sunday school are, William Reynolds, superintendent; Elmer D. Love, secretary and treasurer; Miss Jennie M. Butler, superintendent of infant class, and Miss Minnie Baum, secretary.

To promote the work of the church there is also in efficient working order three societies. They are known as—

1. THE YOKE FELLOWS.
2. THE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.
3. THE MARYS AND MARTHAS.

The Yoke Fellows is composed of the young men of the church. The society was organized in 1875. The name, in a measure, indicates what was the primary object of the organization. The members were to go out two by two upon the Sabbath, and with tracts and papers distributed upon the streets, try to induce persons to attend church. Since their organization they have taken hold of the Mission Sunday-school work, and they now conduct four mission schools in the city and vicinity. The schools are known as—

HOPE MISSION, William Semelroth, superintendent.

FAITH MISSION, William Coleman, superintendent.

PLEASANT HILL MISSION, Donat Miller, superintendent.

OLIVET MISSION, James A. Waterhouse, superintendent.

This society also takes charge of the street preaching in connection with the church during the Summer months, and conducts other meetings in connection with their mission schools.

Women's Association.—The Women's Association was organized September 17, 1876. Its object was to devise ways and means to further the erection of a new church building. During the three years of this organization they have collected, through written and verbal appeals and church entertainments, the sum of \$5,000. Three thousand of this amount was given in payment for the lots on which the new church stands, and the remaining two thousand was appropriated toward the building and furniture of the church.

The Marys and Marthas.—This society is composed of the young lady members of the congregation, and was organized in April, 1877. It has for its motto, "For Christ's Sake." The objects of the society are to advance the kingdom of Christ in connection with Calvary Mission Church; to develop Christian activities and the spiritual growth of its members, and to facilitate the works of benevolence and love toward each other and the members of the church. It has two standing committees appointed annually and known as the Committee on Sociability and the Committee on Missionary Visitation. The care of the sick of the society is also attended to by a committee of two appointed weekly.

The New Church.—The first sermons of the New Church—commonly called Swedenborgian, for the reason that the doctrines and philosophy by which it is governed, were disclosed from the Word by Emanuel Swedenborg—preached in Peoria, were by the Rev. Dr. Belding, in the Fall of 1841. The next were by the Rev. T. O. Prescott, in December, 1842, and in the following month Rev. George Field delivered a course of six lectures in the court-house, on the first ten chapters of Genesis, and five lectures on the doctrines of the New Church. These were the introduction of the New Church to this city.

The Peoria society of the New Church was first formed as a corporate body, for the purpose of legally holding property, in the Winter or Spring of 1846, with C. P. King, E. N. Powell, and Hervey Lightner, as trustees. At that time there was no place suitable for holding meetings to be had, they therefore erected a house of worship on Jefferson Street, near the corner of Hamilton. On the 3d of January, 1847, a church was organized consisting of fourteen members, and was formally instituted by Rev. Dr. Hibbard, now of Detroit, Mich., who then became its pastor, with John Hamlin, Hervey Lightner, and Dr. E. Dickerson, as executive committee. Since then the following gentlemen have served the society as pastors: Revs. N. C. Burnham, Thomas Story, Jabez Fox, G. H. Marston, A. J. Bartells, G. F. Stearns, G. N. Smith, C. Hardon, and again the Rev. Dr. Hibbard. They continued to meet in their church on Jefferson Street till 1855, when their present edifice was built. It is located on Hamilton Street, between Jefferson and Madison Streets, and is a plain brick structure capped with stone, capable of seating 150 people. The cost, including lot, was \$5,000. The present membership is sixty, but

little more than half of whom reside in the city. The society has no pastor at the present time. The officers are, W. M. Dodge, president; H. Smith, secretary; H. Lightner, C. P. King, H. M. Van Buskirk, and A. Fitton, trustees.

Societies in their growth, like individuals, have various vicissitudes to pass through; some prosperous, some adverse, and this society is no exception to the rule. For the last few years the removals and deaths have been about the same as the accessions; but the growth of the New Church itself is not to be estimated by the small number who meet in this or that place for instruction and encouragement in the performance of their Christian duties. These meeting places, like the ganglions in the nervous system of the human body, are but centers from which the living principles of the church are distributed to all around them. Hence the general tendency of the sincere, rational, earnest, religious thought of the day, is in the direction of the doctrines of the New Church, and towards the cultivation of the spirit which animates them.

The only original members of the society in Peoria now living, are Mrs. Catharine J. Dickinson, relict of Dr. Dickinson, Charles Kettelle, and Hervey Lightner. The amount contributed by the members for various religious and benevolent purposes, is \$2,500 per annum.

First Universalist Bradley Memorial Church.—This church was organized in the year 1843. Its first members were Messrs. Orin Hamlin, Dennis Blakely, Aaron Oakford, Moses M. Webb, J. P. Dennis, John King, Caleb Whitmore, Norman Howe and wife, and some others. Mr. and Mrs. Howe are the only persons now resident in the city who assisted in the organization. At that time there was a large and flourishing Sunday school, possessing a library of over 200 volumes. The Rev. F. J. Briggs was the first settled pastor, and the society held its meetings in the old court-house, and subsequently owned an edifice on Fulton Street, which was afterwards used as a Jewish Synagogue. Some years afterwards the congregation bought what is now the First Baptist church, then a Unitarian church, and owned by Mr. Jacob Underhill.

In the early part of 1866, a meeting was held to consider the propriety of erecting a new church building, and the idea found such favor with the members that \$12,000 was subscribed for that purpose, on the spot. The erection of the church was forthwith begun, and was completed in the following year, at a total cost of \$65,000, including furniture. During the process of erection, the church lost by death one of its most prominent members, Mr. Tobias S. Bradley, who was for many years a resident of the city, and who set no bounds to his liberality where this church was concerned. Shortly after the completion of the church, when a special effort was made to clear off its indebtedness, the society, in consideration of the fact that nearly one-half the cost thereof had been subscribed by Mr. Bradley and by his widow, Mrs. Lydia Bradley, after his decease, resolved to perpetuate the memory of his great generosity by naming their new building The Bradley Memorial Church. The regularly settled pastors were Revs. F. J. Briggs, — Linell, Wm. Rounsville, D. M. Read, R. H. Pullman, H. B. Smith, James M. Bailey, and S. A. Gardner. The latter gentleman severed his connection with the church January 1, 1880. The present Board of Trustees consists of the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Lydia Bradley, Mrs. A. J. Hodges, Mrs. John H. Francis, Messrs. S. S. Tripp, C. H. Hitchcock, A. W. Martin, Geo. A. Wilson, and Prof. S. K. White. The church is entirely free from debt, and is strong and hopeful, having in its membership quite a large number of the best citizens of Peoria. Miss Mary E. Culver is the present superintendent of the Sunday school, which, under her devoted labors, is in a most flourishing condition, with a membership of 200 scholars.

The ladies of this society have been very prominent in their works of practical charity, and in their untiring efforts to raise money for congregational and other purposes. To them belongs the credit of originating the Women's Christian Home Mission of Peo-

ria; they own the handsome organ in their church, worth \$3,000; and during the last year they have raised the sum of \$500 by various entertainments.

Peoria County Bible Society.—This society was organized March 1, 1844, at a meeting held for the purpose in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has for its object the promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures *without note or comment*, more especially in Peoria county. Its first officers were: President, Samuel Lowry; vice-president, Geo. Wilkenson; secretary, Jesse L. Knowlton; treasurer, Wm. A. Herron; executive committee, M. Pettingill, Whitney Smith, William Hall, S. D. W. Drown, and J. McClay Smith. Since the date mentioned it has had an active existence, and has disseminated thousands of copies of the Scriptures in Peoria county, besides contributing largely towards the funds of the parent society in New York. Of late years its annual income has been about \$1,000, one-half of which is devoted to the needs of the county, and the other half sent to New York. The depot of the society is at 309 Main Street, and the stock of Bibles and Testaments kept in it, and in various minor depositories in the county, seldom falls below 1,000 copies. The present officers are: President, John C. Grier; vice-presidents, pastors of all co-operating churches in the city; secretary and treasurer, Benjamin Foster; directors, J. H. Bunn, H. P. Ayres, Wm. Reynolds, A. G. Tyng, G. H. Melvaine, and D. McCulloch. The annual meetings are generally held on first Sunday in April.

The Young Men's Christian Association.—A score of young men of Peoria, who are fired with Christian zeal and active in Christian work, after holding prayer-meetings for a time at various private residences in the city, felt impressed with the urgent need of a more systematic and thorough concert of action, and decided to make an effort to organize a Young Men's Christian Association. After holding several preliminary meetings, at which numerous discouragements presented themselves, the organization was effected in September, 1879, officers were elected, and a constitution and by-laws adopted. The declared purpose of the organization is for the improvement of the spiritual, mental and social condition of young men. The membership is divided into four classes, Active, Associate, Life, and Honorary members. Any man who is a member in good standing of any evangelical church may become an active member by the payment of two dollars, and continue therein by paying a like sum, in advance, annually. Any man of good moral character may become an associate member by paying the same amount. The payment of twenty dollars constitutes a person a life member, when possessing the requisite character necessary to active membership. Honorary members are subject to the same qualifications and restrictions as life members.

The active members compose the following committees: devotional, membership, visitation and missionary, sick, finance, churches, room, library and printing, lecture, and entertainment, and employ and boarding house. The legitimate work of the Association is divided up among these committees, so that each one is personally responsible for the work of his committee. Both classes of members have the following privileges: Free use of the library and reading rooms, the "Bulletin," and admission to classes, lectures, musical and literary entertainments, etc., in the member's course. The present membership, January 19, 1880, numbers one hundred, and is rapidly increasing each week. The officers and directors are as follows: M. Kingman, president; Theo. Higbie, vice-president; Thomas Petherbridge, treasurer; William N. Fisher, corresponding and general secretary; A. S. O——, assistant secretary; J. W. Hansel, Jr., recording secretary; William Reynolds, George M. Bush, Norris Pitt, Dr. H. N. Baldwin, J. E. F. Fisher and W. O. Maxwell, directors.

The Association has very comfortable and cosy quarters at No. 102 South Adams Street, and its rooms are well supplied with papers and periodicals and the nucleus of a library of some five hundred volumes, to which additions are being rapidly made by gen-

erous friends. Sufficient contributions are already guaranteed to make the society self-sustaining.

The Association publishes *The Weekly Bulletin*, a neat little sheet of four pages, devoted to the interests of the organization and to the promulgation of Christian work. The Association supports twenty-one meetings a week. The rapid growth and prospects for future usefulness exceed the most sanguine expectations.

Railroad Christian Association was organized in December, 1878, by a number of gentlemen prominently connected with railroad interests in Indianapolis, Peoria, and adjoining cities, with the design of furnishing one or two comfortable, attractive, well warmed and lighted rooms, in which railroad men might spend their evenings. Their first rooms were at No. 619 South Adams Street, but they have recently moved to more commodious and better located quarters at the Olivet Mission building, (formerly Calvary Mission), on Walnut Street. The rooms are comfortably fitted up, and supplied with newspapers, checkers, chess, dominoes, and stationery, which is absolutely free to all railroad men, irrespective of creed, and whether members of the Association or not. The membership of the Association is growing rapidly, and the rooms fill a recognized want among the many railroad men who are transiently in the city. The officers for 1880 are: President, Theodore Higbie; vice-president, N. B. Love; secretary and treasurer, R. E. Reynolds.

Women's Christian Home Mission.—This most praiseworthy and practical charity was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, February 16, 1876. Under the name of the "*Christian Home Mission*," it had been organized by the ladies of the First Universalist Church more than ten years before, and had accomplished much good in the way of timely, unostentatious assistance to the needy poor of the city, and in teaching hundreds of girls to make and mend their clothes. For some years previous to the incorporation, similar societies had sprung into existence in connection with other religious denominations, and in order to prevent the clashing which naturally resulted from the independent action of each society, to economise the labor necessary in systematically visiting and searching out the deserving poor, too modest to apply for aid though in dire distress, and above all to attain, by the operation of a *system* in their relief work, the thoroughness in their manner of dealing with applicants, and consequent freedom from imposition, that one united society would have, over the variously directed efforts of several independent ones, it was resolved to unite all these charitable bodies of lady-workers, into one grand non-sectarian society.

When the union had been effected, the ladies found themselves face to face with one of the great problems of the age—how to help the needy without pauperising them—how to render them the truest of all helps, not by bearing their burden for them, but by encouraging them to exert their full strength, that they may bear it themselves. To beget independence, especially in the minds of the young, by giving them the necessary training to qualify them to become useful and self-sustaining in the battle of life, on which they are about to enter, and to afford a refuge in the hour of extreme distress and destitution, where weary bodies with yet more weary souls, might find a resting place, and where they might obtain a welcome draught of human sympathy for their broken hopes and fruitless struggles, ere they returned once more refreshed and enheartened, to fight their battles in the world.

The mission has three separate channels, through which it endeavors to reach those deserving help, viz.: The Relief of the sick and destitute, the Industrial School, and the Home for the Friendless.

The Relief of the Sick and Destitute.—This is effected by systematic visiting of regularly appointed committees. The entire city is divided into districts, and zealous, competent visitors appointed, who thoroughly investigate each case before giving alms, and give relief without reference to religious opinion. These visitors register the names

of all applicants, and present them at each monthly meeting; thus all become familiar with them, chronic beggars are soon known, and imposition can not long be practiced. Besides the material relief afforded, there is a vast amount of good done which can not be fully estimated; the encouragement and solace given to the desponding; delicacies provided for the sick; employment found for the able-bodied adult; instruction given to children; young girls removed from temptation and assisted in honorable self-support. The extent of their labors in this direction, may be gathered from the following figures, covering the last four years. Number of families visited 553. Number of persons in families 2,097. Number of visits made 943.

Industrial School.—This branch of the Mission work was inaugurated in 1866, under the care of the ladies of the First Universalist Church, prominent among whom in their efforts in its behalf, were the late Mrs. Julia P. Bourland, Mrs. E. D. Hardin and Mrs. Walter D. Strickler. The school was started in a small room in the residence of the latter lady, with seven children, and was afterwards moved to accommodate the vastly increased attendance, to the vestry of the Universalist church, where it remained till the Fall of 1879, when for the purpose of securing better light, it was again removed to 217 South Adams Street, its present location. Meetings are held every Saturday afternoon, and the girls are taught cutting, basting, plain sewing, patching, knitting, darning, etc., by volunteer lady teachers. Hundreds of girls have attended this school since it commenced, many of whom have grown into womanhood, and have gone out to repeat its lessons in homes of their own, or in other spheres of equal usefulness. During the past three years the number of children instructed was 1,120. Number of garments made, 1,060. Number of quilts made, 40. In the Spring of 1879, the school enjoyed a course of lectures on cooking, from Miss Corson, which did something towards introducing that subject, and showing its value as a science, and the ladies of the Mission hope to be able ere long, to supplement the instructions given in sewing, by theoretical and practical cookery and housekeeping.

Home for the Friendless.—In May, 1875, the Home was formally opened on Merri-man Street, and one year later was removed to 512 Seventh Street, which, through the liberality of Mrs. Lydia Bradley, they occupied rent free. In the latter part of 1879, they were enabled to purchase, at a very moderate figure, the Judge Kellogg homestead, corner Main Street and Flora Avenue, on the bluff, where the Home is now located. It is under charge of a matron, and only women and children are eligible for admission. It is designed to assist destitute ones, affording temporary relief as far as practicable, by giving shelter, food, clothing and such general information, and personal effort, as may be required in obtaining homes for them, employment for the women, etc., regardless of nationality, creed or age of the applicant. Destitute and homeless children are here kept, till suitable openings can be found for them. It is also used as a depot for contributed garments, which are distributed among the destitute, on order from the visitors. During the last three years the inmates of the Home for longer or shorter periods, have been ninety in number, and the garments received for distribution and so disposed of, nearly 900.

The amount expended by the Mission, in carrying on these different branches of their work during the last four years, is, as shown by their annual reports, nearly \$3,500, and the managers have been too careful to set a practical example in matters of prudence and thrift before their beneficiaries, to allow it to run into debt, or incur responsibilities it would be unable to meet, even in their behalf.

The present officers of the Mission are: President, Mrs. E. D. Hardin; 1st vice pres., Mrs. A. G. Tyng; 2d vice pres., Mrs. Washington Cockle; secy., Mrs. H. B. Dux; asst. secy., Mrs. J. M. Rice; treas., Miss Maggie McKinney; advisory committee, Messrs. S. H. White, John S. Stevens, Wm. F. Bryan, J. C. Hansell, Dr. G. A. Wilson and Col. J. D. McClure; Board of Managers, Madames A. J. Hodges, Chas. B. Day, Wm. F.

Bryan, Geo. A. Wilson, E. S. Wilcox, E. S. Easton, S. H. White, W. B. Lyon, Alex. G. Tyng, J. H. Morrow, Robert Grier, and Miss Fannie Mayo; Industrial School Supt., Mrs. E. D. Hardin; asst. supt., Mrs. G. A. Wilson.

THE SCHOOLS OF PEORIA — THEIR INCEPTION, PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following sketch of the city schools has been presented by A. P. Bartlett, who has been more or less connected with them for many years and was sent to Philadelphia with the centennial volumes of the Peoria County School Work.

Let the soldier be abroad if he will, he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage less imposing, in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array.

In 1828, this may have been a new idea to the contemplative Briton, but every American of to-day could heartily echo Lord Brougham's words. Just in proportion as the frontier towns of the country become more civilized, so an ardent desire for education becomes more prominent. Thus it was with us.

Previous to 1854, these broad prairies were nearly or quite destitute of the fruit with which they are now so prolific — good, substantial school-houses. The children of our city were obliged to content themselves with such high-priced, meager educational advantages as a few private schools could afford, and only as late as 1855 did the citizens awake to a realizing sense of their great need. At that time, several leading men formed themselves into a joint stock association, and built what was termed the Peoria Academy, designed solely for boys and such very few young women as desired classical advantages. Afterwards, a female school, which had in reality existed for some time, was incorporated. Thus provisions were made that the young lady mind might be in no more danger of running to waste than her brother's, though her intellectual diet might be of a milder description.

These two institutions were well taught and consequently successful so far as they went; but there were very great objections to them. Their tendency was too exclusive, separating the rich from the poor, and moreover, though the rich man's son was well educated, the child of less fortunate parents roamed the streets, exposed to all the evils that idleness engendered. It certainly was not a very democratic plan, this of private schools, and one not entirely consistent with our enlightened American ideas.

The only remedy lay in the common school system, free, or as nearly so as possible.

In February, 1855, the Legislature passed an act creating a "Board of School Inspectors," the act being entitled, "An Act to amend the charter of the City of Peoria, and to establish and regulate a system of public schools in said city."

The public generally were quick to see what was for their best interest, and eagerly stepped forward to lend their aid. Of course, as always, there were those who held back, grumbling and dissenting until the enterprise was so well grounded that they could not be involved in its downfall, and until their children might safely reap the fruits of others' labor. Among the prime movers in the good work were Charles E. Hovey, afterwards superintendent of the schools and also principal of the high school, and Judge Onslow Peters, at whose office those interested met and drew up the act of incorporation.

In consideration of the experimental nature of the work here, though well proven in Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities, and also in consideration of the objections of a part of the townspeople, it was not thought advisable to rely for support entirely upon taxation of property. The money was obtained from several sources, a portion from the State and township fund, but a large amount from a tuition fee of \$2.25 for each pupil, which last was applied mainly to the payment of teachers' salaries. This might seem an obstacle to the more indigent, but for these the fee was reduced to \$1, which certainly seemed within the reach of all.

Even at this early stage the friends of the public schools were much encouraged, both by the apparent desire of parents to place their children at school, and on the part of the latter an eagerness and aptness to learn, most grateful to teachers. At first, the accommodations were of necessity very poor, there being only four school-houses, and they almost without exception of most forlorn and unsightly exterior, and of corresponding discomfort within. So, for this reason or some other, out of a population of about 2,000 children of a proper age to attend school, only about 300 did attend, leaving a fearful balance of youthful idlers and loafers. During the second school year, 1856, such a strong need of more and better buildings was felt, that the board of inspectors decided to negotiate for the buildings used as the boys' and girls' academies. At a regular meeting of the stockholders, the proposition of the inspectors was considered, and also the fact that since the advent of the public schools the want of these private institutions was no longer felt. So, in consideration of this state of affairs, at the meeting called for the purpose, the stockholders determined by vote to sell these two buildings to the board of school inspectors. Both are still occupied as schools. That in the third district, once graced only by girlish forms, is still in its pristine glory; that is, there is not much that is glorious about it. The other, in the second district, has undergone a complete transformation, so that even its best friends could not recognize in its capacious and handsome features the haggard lineaments of the old boys' academy.

Until 1860 the schools were conducted on a sort of compromise system, not entirely free, but supported from the funds by a small tax and by assessment on each pupil. But at this time, in consequence of the growing dissatisfaction with this crippled system, the question of taxation, making the schools virtually free, was passed to vote at the city election, which resulted in the complete triumph of the free schools. The good effect became at once apparent, the attendance over the previous years being about 200. The number in all the schools was 750.

The following year saw a high school edifice on a most desirable and beautiful site, in the southwest part of the city. For several years before there had been a high school organization, but crowded into one of the other buildings, and thus occupying space needed for lower grades. Now an airy, roomy, exceedingly pleasant apartment was furnished where the higher branches of learning, the languages and sciences might be pursued with satisfaction to both teachers and scholars. At present there is a complete, successful and highly satisfactory system of graded schools. So successful, indeed, that almost all private schools have died out for lack of patronage; and even the people of the surrounding country have made strenuous efforts to give their children the advantages of our schools, which they are enabled to do at the cost of a small tuition fee. There are at present eleven school buildings, containing over 4,000 scholars. This would seem a matter of congratulation, and so it is. But over it falls a shadow. There are in this city, between the ages of six and twenty-one years old, almost 9,000 children. Allowing for perhaps 1,900 at other schools, such as the German, the Catholic and others, what an appalling aggregate it leaves not attending any sort of school, and growing to manhood and womanhood without the essential element of manliness and womanliness—a well balanced, intelligent, educated mind. Is not this simple fact, the thought of so many children at large without restraint, without culture, a strong argument for compulsory education? Employed in these schools are sixty-seven teachers, including one music teacher. The sum total of their salaries reaches about \$35,000.

In connection with the city schools is a County Normal School, situated in a handsome, commodious building, on the east bluff. Mr. S. H. White, its principal, is well known as a most enthusiastic and successful educator. He, with his lady assistants, has in charge a large number of students, both from the city and country.

These are being practically educated for the express purpose of teaching, and enjoy

constant practice in a training school, and in fact in every thing that may conduce to future efficiency in their chosen vocation.

Our high school is the capital of our stalwart column of public schools, and worthy of its exalted position. It has maintained since its foundation a thorough course of study, embracing the dead languages, as well as some modern, the natural sciences and many other things, and has graduated in these, in about eighteen years, 135 young men and women. It has been singularly fortunate in its instructors, a list of highly educated, cultivated men and women as well as able teachers.

We have only to use our eyes in looking at the results of our schools to attest their substantial worth. Through them hundreds of children, otherwise unable to obtain a liberal education, have been prepared, and well prepared, for the professions, the best and most thorough teaching, and for the highest success in business pursuits. And, as a number of young men can testify, no better preparation, not even in New England's renowned fitting schools, can be obtained, for entrance into the highest colleges and universities of the land. So that, from whatever point of view, from the higher one of mind culture, or the more solid but eminently practical one of bread and butter winning, there is but one conclusion reached, that the free public schools of Peoria have worked themselves into the hearts and lives of our grateful people.

The annual report of the City Superintendent of Schools for 1879 shows the number of children between the ages of 6 and 21 years to be 9,060. The total number of pupils enrolled in the public schools was 4,539; number attending private schools, 1,671; leaving 2,850 children devoid of any educational advantages except such as the streets of the city furnish. The public schools of the city number 20 in all, comprising 1 high, 7 grammar, 10 primary, and 2 evening schools. The school buildings are 11 in number, containing a total of 64 school rooms proper, and 15 recitation rooms.

The whole number of teachers employed in these buildings during the year was 74, of whom 8 were males and 66 females. The average number of pupils per teacher was, in the high school, 32, the grammar schools, 40; and in the primary schools, 53. The cost per capita for the average attendance for the year was, in the high school, \$25.78; in the grammar, \$13.00, and in the primary department, \$6.00. The average cost of all for the year was \$9.65. The entire course of instruction, including the high school, embraces 12 school years, and fits the graduate for the arena of active business life or for entering the freshman class of any of the literary universities of the country. The aim of the school management is to have the schools attain to a higher grade of excellence each year, thus keeping this great germinator of intelligence and corner-stone of free government abreast of the times. Peoria has just reason to be proud of her public schools.

THE PRESS OF PEORIA.

One of the sages of antiquity said, "Let me write the songs of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws." The modern philosopher could apply the same language with greater force and pertinency to the newspapers of our time. The newspaper and magazine press of the nineteenth century is the great nursery of free thought and universal culture. The munificent public schools of this country awaken in the juvenile mind of the masses a thirst for knowledge which paves the way for the introduction of the newspaper into every household where the inspiring ray from the school-house has permeated. Under the supreme law of demand and supply, every village in the land of a few hundred inhabitants must have its mouth-piece — its "organ" — through whose columns flow in the thoughts and doings of the great outside world, and through which are voiced the actions and incidents of the neighborhood to its readers. And so broad is the domain of the modern journalist, and so multitudinous the topics to be treated in the acceptable discharge of his duties, that, of necessity, he must be an encyclopedia of general

information. No subject, however obscure, or profound, is beyond the province of his pen; and in the columns of the live newspaper of to-day are to be found articles covering the whole range of literature, science, art, politics and religion.

The clergyman numbers his auditors by the hundred, the editor of the metropolitan newspaper his by the ten thousand; and his daily or weekly sheet finds its way into the homes and hearts of readers, a large percentum of whom are never melted by the touching pleadings of the pulpit, nor thrilled by the magnetic eloquence of the rostrum. Thus, verily, the newspaper is the educator and molder of public opinion in this age and in this land.

The newspaper press of Peoria has done its share for the public weal; there having been from an early day in the city's history vigilant workers in this field; those who stood upon the vanguard of society doing picket duty for the protection and guidance of their army of readers; and serving as advocates of the best interests of the municipality and exponents of the best thoughts of the times.

The first newspaper published in Peoria was a weekly, called the *Illinois Champion*. It was established by Abram S. Buxton and Henry Wolford, the initiatory number appearing on the 10th of March, 1834. Mr. Buxton was its editor, and had formerly been a partner of George D. Prentice, in the *Louisville Journal*. He was a clear, forcible writer, and although a staunch Whig, for a time published the *Champion* as a neutral paper; but he soon threw off the cloak of neutrality and boldly avowed and defended the principles of his party. Mr. Wolford, being a first-class, practical printer, their paper shortly became one of the most popular and powerful in the State. Mr. Buxton, however, fell a victim to that insidious destroyer, consumption. The *Champion* changed hands, and Mr. Wolford returned to Louisville, Ky. Messrs. Armstrong and Sewalter became the proprietors, and J. L. Marsh the printer. After conducting it about three years they sold it to S. H. Davis, who discontinued the *Champion* and began the publication of the *Peoria Register* and *Northwestern Gazetteer*, the first number of which appeared on April 7, 1837. It was a neutral paper until the campaign of 1840, when it became identified with the Whig party. In 1842 the Messrs. Butler purchased the establishment of Mr. Davis and commenced to publish the *Peoria Register*, dropping a part of the former title, as it had become a political paper. It was a zealous advocate for Henry Clay as a candidate for the presidency in 1844. A year later it went into the hands of T. J. Pickett, and was published as the *Weekly Register*. Some time after Mr. Pickett formed a partnership with H. K. W. Davis, a son of the former publisher, and they started, in connection with the *Register*, a daily called the *Champion*. Their office was in the second story of a brick building on the corner of Main Street and Printers' Alley, between Washington and Water Streets. On the 26th of January, 1820, the Main Street and alley walls of the building fell, and, taking fire, was nearly destroyed before the flames were extinguished. Two men, William Pickett, the brother of the proprietor, and James Kirkpatrick, the publisher of the *Peoria American*, were crushed to death in the ruins. The former was clerking in the office, and lost his life in an effort to save the books; the latter happened to be passing through the alley at the time and was caught by the falling wall.

The *Peoria Democratic Press* was established by John S. Zieber, former publisher of the *People's Press*, in Princess Ann, Somerset Co., Md., who issued the first number on the 20th of February, 1840. He continued to publish it until June 1, 1846, when Thomas Phillips, former publisher of the *American Manufacturer*, Pittsburg, purchased it. Three years later he sold it to Hon. Washington Cockle, present postmaster of Peoria, and he became a partner with his brother in publishing the *St. Louis Union*. Mr. Cockle continued to publish the *Press* until the Fall of 1851. He then sold it to Mr. Enoch P. Sloan, who conducted it until the Fall of 1856, publishing for the last two years a weekly, tri-weekly and daily, when he sold out to a Mr. Cornwell. After a brief owner-

ship he sold it to G. W. Raney, who had started a rival paper named the *Peoria Daily News*. In the Winter of 1857-8 Mr. Raney's whole establishment was destroyed by fire.

In the Winter of 1842-3, the Legislature divided the State into seven Congressional districts, in such a manner as to form but one Whig district—the seventh—in the State. The Whigs were much chagrined at this piece of political maneuvering. S. De Witt Drown, then working in the printing office of the Messrs. Butler, conceived the idea of publishing a campaign sheet, whose purpose would be to burlesque and condemn the course of the Legislature in the districting procedure. He issued the first number of the paper, to which he gave the significant title of *The Gerrymander*, on the 22d of March, 1843, and continued it, illustrating the numbers with comic caricatures representing the shapes of the different Congressional districts, till the following Fall. Mr. Drown also published, in 1844, the "Peoria Directory," a volume of 124 pages, the first book ever printed and bound in Peoria.

The Peoria American was started in July, 1845, by James Kirkpatrick, and it was the first paper in the State to place the name of "Rough and Ready" at the head of its columns. He conducted it until killed by the falling of the building in January, 1850, before spoken of in this article. The paper died with its founder.

The Nineteenth Century, a National Reform paper, was started by J. R. Watson and D. D. Irons, in September, 1848, but after publishing it a few months they sold their establishment to Mr. Kirkpatrick, and he merged it into the *Peoria American*.

The Daily Register was the first daily paper published in Peoria. Pickett & Woodcock were the publishers. It was born on the 28th of June, 1848, and not being well sustained it died from lack of nourishment when three months old.

Messrs. Pickett & Davis, elsewhere mentioned in this article, issued the first number of the *Peoria Daily Champion* on the 13th of December, 1849, from the office of the *Weekly Register*. After their office was destroyed by the falling of the building and fire, the month following, a few "small pica" types were found in another building used for a job office, and the *Champion* was continued in a quarto form, half its former size, by Mr. Davis, till the 1st of the following May. In the meantime he had arranged to purchase the *Peoria Register*, Mr. T. J. Pickett having withdrawn from that firm. After several unsuccessful efforts to resuscitate the *Register and Champion*, Mr. Davis sold out the material remaining from the job office to Mr. Pickett, and left the city. Mr. Pickett purchased a new press and type, and on June 1, 1850, issued the first number of a larger and better paper than the *Register*, which he named the *Peoria Republican*. It had a much larger subscription and advertising patronage than any former Peoria paper, and was well sustained as a Whig journal, locally and abroad.

The German Press of Peoria.—Ever since 1835 the Germans began to settle in Peoria and vicinity. Most of the early German settlers did not come here directly from Germany, but after they had resided at other places in the United States, principally at St. Louis and Cincinnati. After the revolution of 1848 the German emigration increased very rapidly and brought over a very intelligent class and more learned and professional men than at any previous time. The abundance of talent seeking employment created a boom for new German newspapers. The first German newspaper in Peoria was the *Illinois Banner*, which was published and edited by Mr. A. Zoby. It was a small, modest looking weekly paper; its first issue appeared on the 18th day of February, 1852, and created a sensation in the then small circle of Germans in Peoria. In 1859, when the Hon. Edward Rummel was the proprietor, the name of the paper was changed and called *Deutsche Zeitung*. With the change of the name it also changed its politics and became an ardent advocate of the Republican party. The Germans then being without a Democratic organ, caused A. Zoby to establish the daily and weekly *Demokrat* during the campaign of 1860. He carried on the business until October, 1864, when Mr. Cremer, the present editor of the paper, took charge of it. The *Deutsche Zeitung* lived

until the Fall of 1878. It has been owned by Edward Fresenius and Mr. R. Eichenberger, the latter selling out to Messrs. B. Cremer & Bros., causing a consolidation of the two papers, and leaving the *Demokrat* alone in the field.

We might mention a few of the German papers and periodicals that have appeared from time to time and ceased to live, for instance, two *Illinois Banners*, *Falksblatt*, *Westl. Blatter*, *Courier*, *Sonntagsblatt*, and others. A short time ago a new German paper called the *Sun*, was published by Messrs. Wolf, Bros. & Wolfram. The *Demokrat* has stood the test for twenty years, and having plenty of readers, a good advertising patronage, and sufficient capital to back it, will preserve the history of the Germans of Peoria and Central Illinois.

The Memento was a monthly publication devoted to the interest of Odd-Fellowship, and was started by Mr. N. C. Nason in August, 1854. It was first issued in pamphlet form, but afterwards changed in the last years of its existence to a quarto. It attained a very fair circulation and was reasonably prosperous, but the onerous and pressing duties of the grand secretaryship of the Order, which position Mr. Nason then held and now holds, induced him to suspend the publication of the *Memento* in 1870.

The Illinois Teacher was established in February, 1855, and published the first year in Bloomington, and at the end of the first volume N. C. Nason took charge of it and published it till 1873. It was—as its title implies—devoted to educational matters, and while managed by Mr. N. stood at the head of the educational journals of the West, both in literary merit and typography. "In 1873 it was transferred to parties in Normal, Illinois, and was consolidated with the *School Master* and published as the *Illinois School Master* for two years, and was then merged into the *Educational Weekly*, now published in Chicago."

The Christian Sentinel was a monthly church periodical, published under the auspices of the denomination of that name, and during the years 1857 and 1858 was printed in Peoria, by N. C. Nason. It was then removed to Eureka, Illinois, where it had a brief existence and failed for want of support.

The Peoria Transcript was established as a daily and weekly newspaper by N. C. Nason, one of the leading job printers of the city, who issued the first number in November, 1855. The *Transcript* has been, from its inception, a political paper, and since the birth of the Republican party has been a staunch, able and fearless advocate of its principles. Mr. Nason started it as an individual enterprise, with the promise of moral and material support and assistance of prominent persons and capitalists. After conducting the paper about two months, and the promised aid not appearing, Mr. Nason thought the outlook not hopeful, and turned over his infant enterprise to Mr. C. Whittemore, of the city, then as now, engaged in a gunsmithing and light jobbing business. Mr. Whittemore had assumed obligations in behalf of the concern, by the use of his name on paper for material and the current expenses, to the amount of \$4,000, and was compelled to take the property to save himself, in the early part of 1856. During his ownership he never took active charge of the establishment, but continued in his regular business. The paper and office failed to pay expenses, and by the latter part of 1857, Mr. Whittemore, having exhausted his resources, sold the concern to J. G. Merrill, a farmer living in this county. Although supposed to be then in easy financial circumstances, Mr. Merrill was unsuccessful in his newspaper venture, and was forced to sell out. The property passed into the hands of Mr. N. C. Greer, of the *Waukegan Gazette*, who published the paper until 1860, when he disposed of it to Messrs. Enoch Emery and Edward A. Andrews. After conducting it six years jointly, Mr. Emery purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone, until 1869, when a stock company was formed, entitled "The Peoria Transcript Company," with Mr. Emery remaining at the head of the concern as president and general manager. This company carried on the publication until January, 1880, when it was succeeded by a new organization, with Hon. R. H. Whiting as



W. D. Dodge

PEORIA.



Lydia Dodge

RICHWOODS TP.



Fannie L. Dodge

RICHWOODS TP.

president, R. A. Cutler, treasurer, and James M. Rice, secretary. The present stockholders are among the wealthiest business men of the city. Under the new arrangement Mr. Emery resigned the general management and devotes his attention solely to the editorial department, which is under his charge. Mr. Emery is a vigorous and forcible writer, and has made the *Transcript* a consistent and unwavering exponent of Republican principles, and has placed it in the front rank among the political papers of Illinois.

The establishment occupies three floors of the "Transcript Building," on the corner of Adams and Fulton Streets; and, besides the newspaper department, contains an extensive and finely equipped bindery, and perhaps the largest and most complete job office in the State outside of Chicago.

The National Democrat was established in Peoria as a daily and weekly publication on September 4, 1865, by W. T. Dowdall. It has not missed an issue since that date, and is now upon as sound a basis as at any time since its first issue. Its proprietor had for a number of years been in the newspaper business, first on the reportorial staff of the *Cairo Times* and *Delta*, and later as the successful publisher of the *Alton Daily Democrat*, becoming too ambitious for that locality he sold his paper there and came to Peoria in search of a wider field. He found the Democratic newspaper business in a bad condition *The Union* was established by Geo. W. Raney. It was succeeded by *The Mail* which ran but a short time and brought *The Star* which soon twinkled out and was followed by the *Post* as its successor, nor did it stand long. They all died for want of sufficient support, which as is usual should be attributed to a want of ability in the management of the papers.

Mr. Dowdall purchased the materials of the defunct *Post* and established the *Democrat* firmly upon the ruins of its predecessors. The result has verified this fact. It has ever since its first issue been a strong, fearless, and radical advocate of Democratic principles second to none in the country. It has never for a moment deserted the party or its doctrines, and is looked upon as a consistent and safe guide for the pure Jeffersonian democracy. The daily is an eight column sheet 26 x 40 inches, and is issued every day except Mondays. The weekly is a thirty-six column paper containing the news of the week, general, local and political.

Connected with this institution is a job office, bindery, and blank book manufactory equal to any outside of Chicago.

The *Evening Review* is also published at the same office and by the same editor and proprietor. It is a four-page paper, containing seven columns to the page of 24x36 inches, and is non-political, being devoted to the general and local news of the day. The *Review* was originally established by Sheldon & Baldwin. It soon became an incorporated concern, the stock being held by sundry citizens. It became involved in financial difficulties and was sold by the sheriff on execution. Mr. Thomas Cratty purchased it, and associated with him Mr. Leslie Robinson in its publication. It was then a paper of the same size as the present *Democrat*, with daily, weekly and tri-weekly issues. In January, 1873, in order to get rid of its competition, Col. Dowdall, of the *Democrat*, and Mr. Enoch Emery, of the *Transcript*, bought out Messrs. Cratty & Robinson, intending to close forever the office and prevent such publication. To their great surprise, the boys employed on the paper, not liking the idea of being thrown out of employment, went to another office in the city and put out an "*Evening Review*," with the now famous Bob Burdette at its head as editor. It was a small sheet, but large enough to displease the proprietors of the *Democrat* and *Transcript*. They took legal measures to have it suppressed, but were unsuccessful. It continued with varied fortune, passing from hand to hand, without any very satisfactory signs of dying. Col. Dowdall finally concluded it was bound to live, and that with good management might become profitable. In June, 1873, he took it in out of the cold, since which time it has not missed an issue. He enlarged its size, and removed it to his own publishing house, and has managed it with the

same earnestness and business tact and ability which has made the *Democrat* so successful. Both papers have come to be recognized as among the fixed institutions of Central Illinois.

The publishing house is at 117 Main Street. The building occupied is 24x90 feet, with three stories and a basement. The basement is used as the press-room. The first floor contains the counting room, editorial rooms and job office. The second floor is occupied by the blank book manufactory and bindery department, and the third story for composition.

The house in its entirety is one of the most perfect, thorough and well-disciplined institutions in the West, and reflects great credit upon its founder and proprietor. He has had no partner, but has alone, by his indomitable will and indefatigable energy and perseverance, brought his business into its present excellent condition.

Colonel Dowdall is now regarded as one of the most public spirited citizens and best business men of the place, never neglecting his own business, nor forgetting whatever pertains to the general and public welfare of the city and county.

The Peoria Sun. — This paper was first issued on March 25, 1871. It was published then by Elderkin & Bissell, as an advertising paper solely, and was called the *Peoria Advertiser*. An edition of 2,500 copies was distributed gratuitously each week on all railroads leading into Peoria, to passengers in the street cars, and in private houses, proving a valuable medium through which the business men of this city could advertise their wares extensively through the State. In the Fall of the same year Mr. Bissell retired from the firm, being succeeded by Mr. Chapman. The firm was then known as Elderkin & Chapman, who continued together until October 4, 1873, when Mr. Chapman retired and was succeeded by Mr. Harry Reynolds. The paper was then doubled in size, being enlarged from a four-column folio to a four-column quarto, and a subscription price of \$1.50 per year was charged. The list rapidly increased on the subscription plan, as also did the advertising, and on September 25, 1875, the paper was again enlarged, this time to a six-column quarto, which was again nearly doubling its former size — from 22x32 to 30x44.

About this time Mr. Reynolds retired from the firm, and the paper has been published by Elderkin & Co. since then. On the 19th of October, 1878, the name was changed to the *Peoria Sun*, under which name it is still published. It is edited as a home and family newspaper, being entirely independent of party control on all political questions, treating such subjects as it does all others — from its own views of right and wrong, fairly and without any prejudice against any party or sect, as nearly as may be. On the 19th of January, 1880, R. E. Lauren entered the firm, the name of which was changed to the "Sun Publishing Company."

The Saturday Evening Call. — The first number of *The Saturday Evening Call* was issued April 7, 1877, from rooms in the second story of No. 108 North Adams Street. The original proprietors of the paper were S. R. Henderson, J. D. Weaver and J. W. Clifton, all of Terre Haute, Indiana. The style of the firm was, as it is at present, S. R. Henderson & Co. In the Summer of 1878 the publication office was removed to its present location, 311 Main Street. In August of the same year Mr. Clifton sold his interest in the paper to Mr. Henderson, who, with the assistance of Mr. Weaver, continues to run it. *The Call* was a very notable success from the beginning, and is probably the most profitable newspaper property in the city. It is read by almost every body who reads at all, and is universally liked. It is a common remark that no matter what other paper or papers a Peorian takes, he also takes *The Call*. Each issue of the paper contains forty-eight columns of matter. A large number of these columns are devoted to local and general news, and editorial comments thereon, but all presented in the concise, possible manner. In this respect it is a model. There is never, in any statement or article, a line wasted or a superfluous word used. From sixteen to twenty columns of





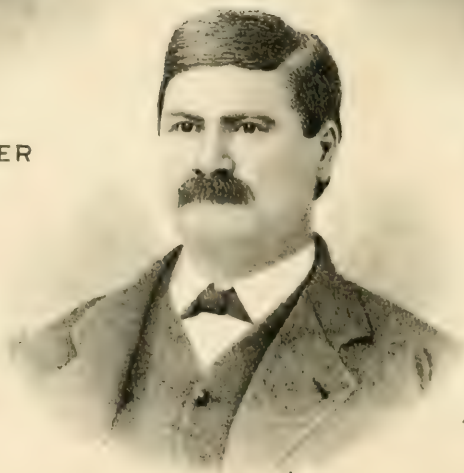
E. F. BALDWIN
PEORIA.



BERNARD CREMER
PEORIA.



S. R. HENDERSON
PEORIA.



J. B. BARNES

the paper are given up to stories, poetry, anecdotes, and miscellaneous articles on historical, scientific and practical subjects. It is pre-eminently a paper for the home circle and is rapidly establishing itself as a favorite all over the State. In typographical appearance and in the literary character and quality of its contents, it has no superior in the West. It is a Peoria institution of which Peorians are justly proud.

The Peoria Journal was started by J. B. Barnes and E. F. Baldwin, who had published *The El Paso Journal* for several years previous. In 1877 they removed the office to Peoria, where they established the *Journal* as a weekly. On December 3d of that year the first number of the daily *Journal* appeared, which is the present *Peoria Journal*. The first week its circulation was 1,700 copies, and it is probably the only instance in the world of a daily paper not only paying expenses but yielding a handsome profit from the first number. It has never sunk a farthing, but has paid a fair profit every week since the first issue. Its circulation grew steadily from the start, and has now reached over 4,100 daily. The *Journal* is totally independent in politics and religion. It aims to be a newspaper, and endeavors to lay before its readers a perfect record of the news of the day condensed into the smallest space, and its editorials are always pointed and pithy. The terms are ten cents a week, or twelve and a half cents including the Sunday paper. It is printed on a double cylinder Hoe press, the only one in the State outside of Chicago, and publishes a paper every day in the year, not excepting National holidays.

Messrs. Barnes & Baldwin issued the first number of *The Weekly Journal* on the 11th of March, 1880. It is an eight page, forty-eight column paper, neatly executed, and purposes to be an independent family newspaper, giving a readable digest of the news of the week, with market reports, and is furnished to subscribers at \$1.00 per year.

The Pharmaceutical News is a quarterly journal which has just passed the second number of the second volume, having been established in July, 1878, and is devoted to chemistry, pharmacy, medicine and surgery. Dr. J. T. Skinner was its editor until his death, since which time Dr. H. Steele has had editorial charge. It aims to discuss all subjects pertaining to the interest of the medical profession, in a vigorous, progressive spirit; its matter is chiefly original, and composed of contributions from physicians of marked recognized ability. Prominent local members of the profession contemplate changing it from a quarterly to a monthly, and enlarging and improving it so as to make it a representative medical journal of the State.

The Illinois Tradesman and Manufacturer, unlike all the other papers published in Peoria, is a jobbers', shippers' and manufacturers' journal. Its past career has been a brilliant one, started as it was with little or no cash capital, and without even the encouragement or sanction of the merchants and manufacturers of the city. Its proprietor, Mr. J. A. Monger, a gentleman of extensive newspaper training and travel, issued the first number September 18, 1879. During the first six months of its career it attained a circulation of 5,000 copies weekly. In size the paper is one of the largest west of New York. It contains in each and every issue eight columns of trade reports and price currents, and in addition it furnishes statistical information relative to the various branches of trade. It is the largest American weekly journal of commerce published. It contains also, as specialties, manufacturing and industrial news, and discusses literary or scientific topics, and is a valuable newspaper for the retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer who desires to examine sources of financial and commercial information. Mr. Monger has placed the paper in the first rank of commercial journalism. The office of the *Illinois Tradesman and Manufacturer* is located in the Exchange Block, opposite the Board of Trade, and is rarely surpassed for elegance or convenience.

HISTORY OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN PEORIA.

The first temperance movement was in 1842. For several months meetings were held almost nightly in the Court-house, at which local speakers and occasionally persons

from abroad spoke on this then comparatively new subject. Large numbers signed the pledge, and many hard drinkers were reclaimed and lived and died sober men. A society was formed, called the "Washingtonian Temperance Society." This society remained in existence until 1846, when it was merged into a secret organization called the "Sons of Temperance." This organization has been in existence ever since. It is now supplanted by the "Good Templars," a secret temperance organization of the same character as the "Sons of Temperance." In 1851 a political movement was inaugurated, having for its end the passage of a prohibitory law after the plan of what is known as the "Maine Law." Public opinion was not prepared for such a movement, and consequently it failed. It is useless to pass a law against any evil unless public opinion is educated to a point at which they are willing to enforce the law. So in this case, what Maine was prepared to execute Illinois was not in condition to pass. In 1875, when the women's crusade was inaugurated in Ohio, and was sweeping over other Middle and Western States, Peoria felt its effects, and large meetings were held in one of our largest churches. No permanent effects came from these meetings, unless it was to educate the people to a higher plane and attract their attention to the evil as it existed in their midst.

In August, 1877, a work was commenced here by Capt. J. C. Bontecau, of Michigan, which for extent and permanent good has never been equalled in this city in the way of temperance reform. He came here an entire stranger, but having faith in the righteousness of his cause and confidence in God, he went fearlessly to work, commencing in a small way, meeting with many discouragements, yet overcoming them one by one. The interest increased until the whole city was aroused on the subject as it never had been before on any moral question. No hall or church would contain the multitude who gathered nightly to hear the cause presented by Mr. Bontecau, and local speakers. Thousands of all classes signed the pledge. Hundreds of moderate drinkers and intemperate men have reformed and after two years of trial, most of them stand firmly by their pledge.

A Red Ribbon Club was formed of men, and a White Ribbon Club of women, who work harmoniously together for the good of the cause. A large hall is rented for their use. During the Winter season meetings are held almost nightly. During the entire year Gospel Temperance meetings are held every Sunday night; a prayer and experience meeting each Tuesday evening, and a regular business meeting every Thursday evening.

The temperance cause in Peoria never was so strong or in such encouraging condition as at present. Public opinion is being educated to a higher position on the subject, and the advocates of temperance never were so active as at this time.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

Mercantile Library Association — In the year 1855 two public libraries were established in the city, the Peoria Library and the Peoria Mercantile Library, which were consolidated in November, 1856, under the name and title of the Peoria City Library. The number of books in the two libraries at the time of the union amounted to less than two thousand volumes, a considerable number of which were donations, but among these donations were embraced some of the most rare and valuable books in the Library at the present time.

In the Spring of 1865, through the aid of our then Representative, the Hon. Alex. McCoy, a charter was obtained from the Legislature, and the charter name of Peoria Mercantile Library Association assumed. Under the charter a new constitution was adopted and a re-organization effected into two departments, a library department and an exchange department, each department having a separate board of directors and the two boards united forming one general board.

A subscription was immediately started to raise funds for the purchase of a suitable property for the Association. The late T. S. Bradley, Esq., headed the list with a gift

of \$1,000 and was most generously followed by public spirited citizens in like liberal proportion, realizing in a few weeks the very handsome sum of \$13,262.50.

With the sum so raised the Association purchased of Mr. John L. Griswold, for the sum of \$10,000, the house and lot on the corner of Main and Jefferson Streets — without doubt the most convenient site in the city — and at once proceeded to fit up the building for its new uses. In July of 1865, the Library was re-opened in its new quarters.

The Library preserves with grateful recognition among its records the names of all its benefactors, from its origin in 1855, down to the present time, and it is interesting to read how large a number of the best citizens have, at various times aided with their counsels and their gifts in the growth and permanent establishment of the present Mercantile Library Association. But it certainly will not be esteemed invidious to mention here the name of L. G. Pratt, Esq., as the one to whose excellent judgment and unwearied zeal the Library is indebted more, perhaps, than to any other one person, for the success of the effort made in the Spring of 1865.

The exchange department of the Association, originally intended to provide a merchants' exchange and reading-room — a kind of open club room — supplied with the daily papers and evening dispatches, for the use of the business men of the city, did not receive the support from the public that had been anticipated, and after a few years, closed its rooms in the lower story of the library building.

The old Library building having grown somewhat hoary with age, and not in keeping with the enterprising spirit and growth of the city, and, besides, not perfectly adapted to the purpose for which it was being used, it was decided to remove it and erect a more slightly, imposing, and convenient edifice in its place. Accordingly, early in 1878, the old house was torn away and preparations for building the new block immediately begun upon the same site — corner of Main and Jefferson Streets. It was completed that season, at a cost of \$30,000, the lot upon which it stands being valued at \$20,000.

The Library building is three stories high beside the basement, covers an area of 112x54 feet. Its walls are of brick, with pressed-brick fronts and brown stone trimmings, forming a harmonious and beautiful combination, rendering the structure one of the most attractive and imposing in the city. It was planned by W. H. Wilcox, of Chicago. The first story is divided into store rooms, the upper portion is divided into offices and library rooms, the latter occupying a space of 40x54 feet, with the second and third stories thrown into one room. The arrangement of the library and reading-room is very convenient, as well as pleasing.

The property is owned by the Peoria Library Association and the Exchange Association. But the intention is, eventually, to have it belong entirely to the Library Association, and when the bonded indebtedness, of which there is a limited amount, is paid off, the rentals will be applied for the benefit of the library. In the meantime it has its apartment rent free.

The library contains 11,000 volumes, which are catalogued, and classified and arranged in the following departments:

SCIENCE—*Social and Political Sciences*:—Theology, philosophy, jurisprudence, politics, social science, and philology. *Natural Sciences and Useful Arts*:—Mathematics, physics, natural history, medicine, useful arts.

ART:—Fine arts, poetry, prose, fiction, literary miscellany.

HISTORY:—Geography and travels, civil history, biography.

APPENDIX:—Cyclopædias, periodicals.

The present officers, for the year 1880, are:

President, Washington Cockle; vice-president, Roswell Bills; treasurer, N. N. Wheeler; secretary, I. C. Hansell. Directors of Exchange Department, George H. McIlvaine, A. P. Bartlett, I. Boyd Smith, Samuel H. Thompson, Charles S. Clarke, I. S. Starr, Robert C. Grier. Directors of Library Department, E. S. Wilcox, M. Griswold,

I. C. Hansel, I. Burks, H. B. Rouse, W. A. Beasley. Mrs. S. B. Armstrong is librarian.

Neither the income nor the membership is as large as could be wished. The advantages of access to a large public library are of such a character as to not make themselves fully felt or appreciated by the masses. Only those who have received considerable culture, and in whom a taste for reading is already developed, will so prize its benefits as to be willing to spare from the ordinary demands of life the sum of money necessary to meet the annual dues of a subscription library. The directors and friends of the Peoria Mercantile Library confidently hope, therefore, that in the near future a third and more permanent re-organization of the library will take place, under the State laws to "Authorize cities, incorporated towns and townships to establish and maintain Free Public libraries and reading rooms," thus enabling the whole populace, as well as the sojourning stranger, to come to this fountain of knowledge and drink, without money and without price.

Peoria Law Library Association.—This association was incorporated on January 6, 1879, with a capital stock of \$15,000, in shares of \$100 each, Chauncey Nye, Leslie Robison, S. D. Puterbaugh, Thomas Cratty, and Lawrence Harmon, being the incorporators. The first Board of Directors were Thomas Cratty, Chauncey Nye, James M. Rice, S. D. Puterbaugh, and Lawrence Harmon.

The object sought in the formation of the association was the economy and convenience of the Bench and Bar.

It is well known to every person conversant with the requirements of the legal profession that in order to practice in the higher courts successfully, an attorney must have access to a large range of legal literature, so large, indeed, that if he attempts to purchase all the law books which have a bearing upon the practice in the courts of Illinois, it will involve an amount of capital entirely beyond the ability of the lawyer of average means to invest. The published reports of every State and Territory in the United States, the reports of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the British Possessions in America, are all considered essential to a complete law library of a thorough practicing attorney, inasmuch as all these reports contain records of pleadings and decisions which are liable to have an important bearing upon cases and decisions that may arise in his practice in the courts of Illinois. There are about 3,000 of these published reports of the courts of the United States, and some 1,500 of the English speaking countries of Europe, and there are not less than 70,000 pages of reports being published annually. In the year 1874 there were twenty volumes published in the countries subject to the British crown, and eighty-two volumes the same year in this country. These numbers have since considerably increased. These volumes range in price from \$1.10 to \$10 each. Besides the reports, the statutes and digests are equally necessary to the legal practitioner. Thus it will appear that to possess a full equipment of legal lore, such as every first-class attorney should have at his command, will involve a capital of \$30,000 to \$50,000. It was with a view to obviate this immense outlay, and at the same time supply this imperative want, that the Peoria Law Library Association was organized.

Of the \$15,000 stock taken, \$9,719.25 has been paid in. The original collection of books consisted of the private libraries of such members of the bar as took stock in the company. There was thus taken in four thousand volumes. Upon the combination of these private collections it was found that there were many instances of duplicates, while numerous vacancies of necessary books existed. The officers of the society set about selling, exchanging, and purchasing new books, so as to dispose of duplicates, and fill vacancies, and make the library a complete unity. The collection now contains 3,400 volumes which stand first in the catalogues of books needed by the Bench and Bar. Of these 2,500 volumes are reports representing every State and Territory in the Union and the District of Columbia. By an arrangement with dealers, the association is enabled

to place upon their shelves all books of reports and such other law books as are of a character to be applicable to the practice in the State of Illinois, within thirty days after their issue from the press.

The value of the property owned by the association, consisting of the library and fixtures, is \$14,000, and there are no claims held against it by any parties outside of the stockholders.

The northeast basement room in the Court-house is occupied by the library, and is neatly furnished and arranged.

The present Board of Directors are Thomas Cratty, S. D. Puterbaugh, James M. Rice, John S. Stevens, and Chauncey Nye.

The officers of the Board consist of: Thomas Cratty, president; S. D. Puterbaugh, vice-president; Chauncey Nye, secretary; James M. Rice, treasurer; L. C. Pinkney, librarian.

German Library Association.—This association was organized in 1856, for the purpose of collecting and maintaining a library of books in the German language, for circulation among the readers of that tongue in Peoria. The nucleus of the library was a lot of about 100 volumes, which originally belonged to the Peoria Leidercranz, and this stock of books has steadily increased, by judicious selections, purchased from time to time, until its catalogue now contains about 2,000 volumes. Though this number is comparatively small, the library is still a good and comprehensive one, owing to the careful selection of the works composing it. The annual subscription is \$3; the books are much sought after, and fill a recognized want in the community. The association was incorporated under private act in 1861, and in 1876 the charge of the books was turned over to the German School Association, in whose building they had for some years been kept, with the proviso that should that association ever dissolve, the books should revert to the original Library Association. Its affairs are at present managed by the following committee: Dr. Fred. Brendell, Dr. R. Roskoten, and Carl Gillig. The librarian is Mr. Christian Zimmerman, who attends the library in the German school on Second Street, from 7 to 9 o'clock every Wednesday evening.

The Peoria Bar Association.—In pursuance of a notice through the newspapers, the attorneys of the city of Peoria met in the Law Library rooms at the Court-house on the 10th of November, 1879. The object was to consider the advisability of forming a Bar Association. The meeting was well attended. James M. Rice was made chairman, and a committee of five was appointed to draft a plan of organization and report at an adjourned meeting on the 18th following. This committee consisted of James M. Rice, Thomas Cratty, David McCulloch, Chauncey Nye and Leslie Robison.

On the 18th of November the committee reported a plan, a constitution was adopted, the association regularly organized, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, David McCulloch; first vice-president, J. K. Cooper; second vice-president, S. D. Puterbaugh; secretary, Henry C. Fuller; treasurer, Thomas Cratty.

The objects of the association are expressed in the constitution: "To cultivate the science of jurisprudence; to promote reform in the law; to facilitate the administration of justice; to elevate the standard of integrity, honor and courtesy in the legal profession; to encourage a thorough and liberal legal education, and to cherish a spirit of brotherhood among the members thereof."

There are five standing committees: 1. Executive. 2. On grievances. 3. Admissions. 4. Law Reform. 5. Legal Biography and History.

The meetings are held at the Court-house on the evening of the second Tuesday of each month. The exercises consist of addresses, debates, discussions of questions of law, moot courts, etc. The attendance is good and the association prosperous.

Peoria Scientific Association.—This association was organized April 17, 1875. Its object, as declared in its constitution, is "to increase the knowledge of science among

its members, and awaken a spirit of scientific investigation among the people." Its regular meeting is held on the first Thursday evening in each month. By the kindness of the Board of Supervisors, it occupies rooms in the Court-house. Its work is carried on through sections. Those at present organized are the Botanical, Entomological and Microscopical, Geological and Paleontological, Zoölogical, Archaeological and Historical.

Its museum contains a collection of all the flora of the region of Peoria, and many of the plants of other sections, comprising over a thousand species; one hundred and twenty-five of the mollusca of the Illinois river; several hundred stone axes and other implements of the Mound Builders, and many specimens illustrative of the zoölogy, geology and paleontology of Peoria county. Its collection of coleoptera is probably the finest in the State.

The herbarium of the society is a donation from Drs. J. T. Stewart and F. Brendel. Its collection of shells is the gift of Dr. Brendel. Its archaeological specimens have been collected by Mr. ——— Moon. The geological and zoölogical cabinets were donated by Mr. Sydney Pulsifer. The case devoted to entomology is the donation of Miss Emma Smith. The society is indebted to many friends for other donations to its collection. It is under special obligations to Miss Smith and Dr. Brendel, who in addition to their other contributions, have given a very large part of their time to the work of collecting and classifying its specimens.

The officers of the association are as follows: S. H. White, president; Dr. J. T. Stewart, John X. Wilson, J. F. King, vice-presidents; Mrs. Clara P. Bourland, secretary; Miss Emma Smith, corresponding secretary; W. F. Bryan, treasurer; Dr. F. Brendel, curator and librarian.

The chairmen of the different sections are: Dr. J. T. Stewart, botanical; Miss Emma Smith, entomological and microscopical; Wm. Gifford, geological and paleontological; Dr. F. Brendel, zoölogical; B. L. T. Bourland, archaeological; E. S. Wilcox, historical.

The Peoria Ladies Art Society.—This society was organized on the 12th day of June, 1878, at the office of Mrs. Emery, in the Transcript building, five ladies being present at the meeting. The constitution of the society was then adopted, declaring its fundamental objects to be "to promote Art culture, and to develop a taste for the decoration and adornment of home." Officers were elected, by-laws adopted, and the society put into full working order by these five ladies. Semi-monthly meetings of the society have been regularly held since its organization, with constantly increasing interest, and (it is believed) profit to the members. The membership now amounts to twenty ladies. Gentlemen may, under certain conditions, become honorary members, and have all the privileges of regular members, except voting or holding office.

The society's rooms, corner of Madison and Main Streets (Spurek's building, third floor), are well adapted to the present needs of the society, and are fitted up with the simplicity and elegance of true Art. Here may already be found quite a number of real art gems, and the student of art, if desirous, will be freely accorded the privilege to work or study. The members are all "Students of Art," not in idea only, but in fact, and the meetings at the rooms are for the purpose of comparing and interchanging the results of work and study, as well as to attend to matters pertaining to the external affairs of the organization.

At the present time and for some months past, the subject of study has been the "History of Art." This will be followed by the special study of architecture, its orders, styles and history in the different countries and ages—this by sculpture, and lastly by painting, with a similar scope of inquiry. So it will be seen that although the society is small, it has laid out a large field for years of study, in directions which can not fail to be beneficial in a very high degree to the members, and to the whole community in which

they dwell. The society is self-sustaining, and incurs no liabilities which are not conveniently and promptly met by the regular membership fees and contributions.

At the beginning of 1879 the society resolved to make the trial of a *Loan Exhibition of Art*. The appeal to the public was responded to so heartily as to leave no reasonable doubt that such an exhibition would succeed. It was tried, and the success, both in the character of the exhibition, the attendance, and financial results, were greater than the most sanguine member anticipated.

So much for a slight sketch of the organization, objects and progress of this still very young and small society. It is not supposed that any thing more than a beginning has yet been made, but the members have "abiding faith."

The annual meeting of the society is held on the first Thursday of June, and the regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The present officers of the society are president, Mrs. Clara P. Bourland; vice-presidents, Mrs. Mary Whiteside Emery and Mrs. Sarah B. Armstrong; treasurer, Mrs. Mary McClure; recording secretary, Miss Alice M. Dodge; corresponding secretary, Miss Jennie S. Stone; directors, Mrs. Howard Knowles, Mrs. R. A. Cutter, Mrs. J. T. Skinner, Mrs. Geo. W. Rouse, Miss Annie Kulder, and Miss Minnie Bills. Non-official members, Mrs. E. D. Hamlin, Mrs. J. H. Francis, Mrs. John Birks, Mrs. D. Miller, Mrs. L. Griswold, Miss Mary Bestor, Mrs. White, Mrs. Mary Petherbridge, Miss Emily Smith.

Peoria German School Association.—At a specially convened meeting of some of the prominent German speaking citizens of Peoria, held March 21, 1862, the idea of founding this association, for the purpose of maintaining a school or schools for the teaching of the German language, was broached, and received with such favor, that \$600 was at once subscribed to aid in its execution. The association was formally organized April 11, of that year, and nine directors elected, viz.—Dr. Brendel, Charles Feinse, Louis Green, F. Schwab, Adam Lucas, A. L. Matthies, Robert Strehlow, H. N. Peterson, Theo. Pfeiffer, Valentine Jobst, Otto Treibel, Henry Baider, and John Lutz, with power to take such steps as they might deem necessary towards the establishment of such a school. Two days thereafter the directors met and organized by electing Charles Feinse, president; Henry Baier, secretary, and Louis Green, treasurer. At this meeting teachers were selected, and in the latter part of the same month the school was opened in Bergen's hall, on South Washington Street. During its first term it was attended by 123 scholars. It may here be stated that the first German school in Peoria was opened and taught by Mr. Ruppelius in the year 1850, and in the year following several small schools sprang into existence. In April 1863 the association bought the lot on Second Street now occupied by their school, at a cost of \$1,160, and shortly afterwards took steps for the erection of a building upon it. The contract for the same was let to Mr. Joseph Miller, for \$4,698.14, and it cost when finished about \$5,000. The corner-stone was laid August 6, 1863, and the building was opened and dedicated November 16. of the same year, with appropriate ceremonies, the day being wound up with a grand ball in Parmley's hall, which netted the association the handsome sum of \$416. It is located on Second Street, between Franklin and Monson, is of brick with stone trimmings; has four large rooms, and is capable of accommodating easily about 400 children. When the erection of the school was determined upon, the association issued stock in \$25 shares, to the amount of \$4,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, and secured by mortgage on the building. These shares were eagerly taken, and were retired and paid by lot, whenever the funds of the association permitted, and in March, 1866, all except five had been thus disposed of. On February 16, 1865, the association was incorporated under a special act of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, in the names of Charles Feinse, Henry Baier, Louis Green, Frederick Brendel, Frederick Schwab, Herman Peterson, Adam Lucas, Adolph L. Matthies, Theo. Pfeiffer, Val. Gradinger, Ernst Violand, Frederick Beckman, and Joseph Studer, which act exempted from taxation the

property of the association to the amount of \$100,000. The present attendance at the school is about seventy-five children, who are instructed by two teachers, one male and one female. The cost of tuition is very moderate and quite 15 per cent. of the children are taught gratis.

In 1876 the German Library Association turned over its collection of books in the German language to this association, which has since continued to superintend their circulation, and care for those not in use in their school building. The present officers of the association are, president, Valentine Jobst; secretary, A. L. Schimpff; treasurer, F. D. Weinnett.

German School Association of North Peoria.—This association was organized in June, 1875, by some of the German speaking residents of North Peoria, who recognized the need of a German school in that division of the city. Its first officers were, president, Hubert Felrath; vice-president, Oscar Furst; secretary, Robert Becker; treasurer, A. B. Rossmassler; trustees, Jacob Schneider, Otto Triebel, Rudolph Eichenberger. Immediately after organization steps were taken to have the association incorporated under charter from the State, and which incorporation was duly effected. In order to provide a school-house stock was issued to the amount of \$1,000 without interest, and with the funds thus obtained a school-house was erected at 1028 North Monroe Street, at a total cost of \$1,400, including lot. During the first term there was an average attendance of fifty-five scholars. In December, 1879, the school building was moved to a lot acquired by the association at a cost of \$700, on the corner of Wayne and North Washington Streets, where it is pleasantly located. This move was made for the purpose of bringing the school nearer to the more populous part of the North division of the city, and the beneficial effect of which is shown by the increased attendance, which, previous to the removal, had fallen to about thirty-five, but has now risen to upwards of fifty. The school is only intended for primary education, and to ground the children in the German language, after which they are sent to the public schools. Many poor children are educated free of charge. The present officers of the association are, president, Jacob Schneider; vice-president, Christian Frache; secretary, Robert Becker; treasurer, William Zuidel; teacher, Adolph Splitoesser; trustees, Oscar Furst, Charles Polster, and Conrad Seipel. Regular meetings are held on first Thursdays in June and December.

Standard Literary and Social Association.—This association was organized for the purpose of mental culture and social intercourse, by some of the most prominent Hebrew gentlemen in the city, and was incorporated under charter from the State of Illinois in March, 1874. The association owns a fine hall on South Adams Street; where its entertainments are held. These are given principally in the Winter months, and consist of amateur theatricals, musical, literary, and terpsichorean exercises, to which none are admitted but members and their friends. The annual business meetings of the society are held on January 1, in each year, at which the officers and trustees are elected. Those now in office are, president, Henry Ullman; vice-president, L. Ballenberg; secretary, L. Loewenthal; trustees, Samuel Woolner, Joseph Axman, James Loucheir, M. Salzenstein, J. Schradzki, David Ullman, and Max Newman.

Parish's Business College and Telegraphic Institute.—Mr. A. S. Parish has for the past four years conducted this enterprise, and has at length, by thoughtful attention to business and the expenditure of considerable money, brought its system of instruction to a point of perfection, creditable alike to himself and to the county from which his pupils are drawn. The college was established in January, 1865, and has been in steady operation ever since. It is at present located at 114 and 116 S. Adams Street, and occupies the entire third floor, which has been arranged especially for its needs and uses. The assembly room is covered with matting, neat black walnut desks grace the interior, and here some hundreds of students can be seen at work any day. The curriculum comprises a thorough course of double and single entry book-keeping, commercial corre-

spondence, penmanship, commercial arithmetic, partnership settlements and commercial law, and in the academic department instruction in the English branches, spelling, arithmetic, writing, etc. Telegraphing and short hand are also taught, and nothing is wanting which would tend to make the instruction in the commercial department practical in the highest degree. From 200 to 250 students pass through the college annually, and about 10 per cent. of them are young ladies.

Peoria Choral Union. — This society, although not the oldest musical association in Peoria, is undoubtedly the most ambitious, and has done the most towards the elevation of the musical taste of its residents. It was organized about four years ago by Prof. S. L. Fish, and its first officers were: President, Dr. N. K. Beasley; secretary, M. H. Hewett; treasurer, Chas. H. Kellogg; conductor, Prof. Fish. Its meetings were at first held in the parlor of Second Presbyterian church, and for the three past winters in the parlors of the Congregational church. The membership is composed almost entirely of American ladies and gentlemen, and contains much musical talent. Since its organization the society has produced at its concerts Mozart's Twelfth Mass, The Creation, Dudley Buck's Forty-sixth Psalm, and in the way of cantatas, The Haymakers, Erl King's Daughter, Trial by Jury, Queen Esther, and the Doctor of Alcantara. The society is at present at work upon Elijah, and a careful rendition of that noble oratorio will doubtless soon be publicly given. The present officers are: President, C. H. Kellogg; vice president, M. H. Hewett; financial secretary, F. S. Tucker; recording secretary, Miss Ida Stowell; treasurer, Geo. C. Clark; conductor, Prof. E. H. Plowe; librarian, H. C. Plowe. The singing season extends over eight months of the year, and practice meetings are held every Monday evening from September to June. The membership is at present about 100, the society possesses a fine lot of music, and is in a prosperous condition, both musically and financially.

Concordia Singing Society. — This society has been in existence for nearly 25 years, and is composed exclusively of Germans. The music sung is principally German, part songs and glees, and a concert is generally given every year. The voices are all male. At the present time the officers of the society are: President, Christian Gentes; vice president, Anton Kiefer; secretary, H. M. Kiefer; treasurer, Henry Minchhoff; librarian, Fridolin Widinger; musical director, Chas. Rolff.

Harmonie Singing Society has been established about a year, and is composed of mixed voices. Their attention is principally turned to German four part songs, and the "Glocke" by Romberg has been recently practiced with a view to a public performance of it in the near future. The present officers are: President, Simon Trefzger; vice president, Martin Bühler; secretary, Henry Triebel; treasurer, C. F. Lehne; conductor, Prof. C. Trautvetter. Meetings are held at Harmonie Hall on S. Adams Street on the Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week.

Virgil Conservatory of Music is situated on S. Adams Street, Nos. 213 to 219, and is the only school of music in the city. It was established September 8, 1879, and has been well attended in the past terms. It has at present 140 pupils, about twenty per cent. of whom are males. The conservatory is under the direct supervision of Mr. A. K. Virgil, formerly of the Burlington Conservatory of Music, and has a staff of seven teachers. Instruction is given upon the piano, organ, violin and other orchestral instruments, the cornet, and all other band instruments, the guitar, and also in elocution, German and Italian. The teaching is of the most thorough and practical kind, and the recognition of the usefulness of such a school, is evidenced by the large and steadily increasing attendance.

Spencer's 7th Regiment Band. — This band was organized in 1863, and has sixteen members. Prof. D. M. Spencer is director. A first-class orchestra is connected with the band.

National Guards Band was organized about three years ago by Prof. C. Trautvetter,

who is still its conductor and business manager. It consists of 12 pieces and has an excellent string band in connection with it. Its headquarters are at 123 S. Jefferson Street.

Peoria Boat Club. — The association known as the Peoria Boat Club, was organized May 18, 1875. The object of the association was for instruction and improvement in, and enjoyment of the art of rowing and the cultivation of a friendly feeling in all who participate in this amusement and exercise.

The gentlemen present at first meeting were G. I. Gregg, P. C. Wheeler, Ed. Pulsifer, Ferd Lothy, Henry Simoneau, W. H. Bartlett, S. C. Bartlett, W. L. Green, Jr., J. R. Conway, Jno. Birks, H. H. Miller, F. G. Martin, W. F. Bryan, Jr., H. Knowles. The credit is due these gentlemen for having organized a club, which has many times reflected honor upon them, and one in which the citizens at large take a just pride. At the first regular meeting, held June 5, 1875, the following officers were elected: P. C. Wheeler, president; G. I. Gregg, vice-president; H. Knowles, secretary and treasurer; H. C. Townsend, captain; Ed. Pulsifer, coxswain; S. Kilduff, vice-coxswain. At this meeting a Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, the most important features of which were the fixing the initiation fee at \$25.00 and dues one dollar per month, also limiting the membership to amateurs. For a boat house, was rented the old brick building on the river bank, at the foot of Gay Street; it was formerly used as a soap factory. Since then the club has outgrown the old quarters, and it now owns a building built expressly for the purpose, at a cost of \$700. It is situated at the foot of Fayette Street; is one story in height, 60 by 30 feet in dimensions, has a storage capacity of 20 boats, is well supplied with bath-rooms and lockers, and is altogether as convenient as any thing in the North or West. The first boats were purchased in August of 1875, and consisted of a six-oared barge cedar, a single and four-oared gig, both wooden. On May 9, 1876, the ladies of the Bachelor Club, at an entertainment given by the Amateurs in Rouse's Hall, presented the P. B. C. with its colors. This was an event which will always be remembered with pleasure by the members. The ladies of Peoria have ever taken a kindly interest in the club, and by their presence and encouragement have helped many a crew to row a "winning race." On July 4, 1876, under the auspices of the P. B. C., a regatta was given on Peoria Lake, the first one ever held here. It was participated in by boating men from Chicago, Burlington, Moline, Hannibal, Mo., and Peru, Ills. It attracted quite a crowd and served, as intended, to awaken the boating interest throughout the city. Since that time the citizens of Peoria have always contributed liberally and promptly to any scheme which the club has presented. On the 5th of July crews were sent to the Burlington, Ia., regatta. Although the club captured no first prizes, it did creditably when it is taken into consideration that rowing in a shell boat is a science, and to attain any degree of proficiency, requires time and practice. June 2, 1877, the new boat house was completed. During the Summer of '77 Peoria Lake was the scene of many a lively contest, and although no regattas were held, the boating interest was kept up and practice which we greatly needed was attained. On November 3d of this year the club joined the M. V. A. R. A., this was an important event in the history of the P. B. C., as by so doing it placed itself in competition with the best oarsmen in the Mississippi Valley, as the Association is made up of them, and to win a prize at one of the M. V. A. R. A. Regattas means "blood."

The first one given by the association was held on Peoria Lake, June 19 and 20, 1878. It was participated in by eight clubs, all of them older organizations than the P. B. C., but notwithstanding this, the club won first prize for six-oared barges, first prize for four-oared gigs, and came in second in the race for junior four-oared; there were six entries in this race. In July of the same year the club was represented in the Keokuk regatta. There were four clubs represented in this affair, Peoria "walked off" with first

prize for six-oared barges, first prize for four-oared gigs, and last but not least, first prize for tub race.

One requirement is necessary for a person to become a member, and that is, that the applicant should be a *gentleman*. This is imperative, and owing to this wise policy the club has become the leading social organization of the city. Its annual party is looked upon as one of the leading social events of the season. The club was represented at the annual M. V. A. R. A. regatta, held at Keokuk, July 15, 16, and 17, 1879. This was attended by seventeen clubs. The P. B. C. carried off first prize junior four-oared, first prize junior single, first prize four-oared gigs. So in the two M. V. A. R. A. regattas, the Peoria Boat Club has won five first prizes. This is a splendid record for any club. At the last meeting the secretary reported sixty-four active members, and five honorary ones; the club out of debt, and owning between two and three thousand dollars' worth of property, together with a boat-house worth, with added improvements, \$1,000. Its fleet of boats consists of one paper six-oared barge, one cedar six-oared barge, one paper four-oared shell, one cedar four-oared shell, one paper double scull, two paper single sculls, and one cedar single, one four-oared working boat, wooden, one single gig, cedar, besides several boats owned by individual members. Our "course" can not be beaten by any in the country, and by few rivaled. It is wide enough to start any number of boats, and is a good "straight away" of two miles without any perceptible current. The influential position the club holds in boating circles was evinced by the M. V. A. R. A. Association voting the office of Ensign to Mr. P. C. Wheeler in 1878, and that of Commodore to Mr. John L. Cockle in 1879. The present officers of the club are: Thos. Cratty, president; James T. Taylor, vice-president; W. H. Binman, treasurer; L. D. Puterbaugh, secretary; Chas. Cockle, captain; W. R. Cockle, coxswain; W. W. Hook, vice-cox and custodian. The P. B. C. is an organization in which the citizens of Peoria are interested and the members satisfied.

Peoria Shooting Club was organized May 11, 1875, with about ten original members, and was incorporated under charter from the State of Illinois, January 24, 1877. The following are the names of some of the original members: N. Shurtleff, L. F. Belke, Chas. F. Stock, Chas. W. Greenleaf, Dr. L. B. Martin, Fred. Kimble, P. Bourdereaux, and John Griffith. The present officers are: President, Dr. L. B. Martin; vice-president, Will. Clark; secretary, R. R. Hotchkiss; treasurer, Z. N. Hotchkiss. The club owns a shooting park of five acres, with dwelling house, amphitheater, and coops for 6,000 pigeons, in the upper part of the city, near the Water Works, and is acknowledged to be one of the best shooting parks in the State.

In 1879, the annual tournament of the Illinois State Sportman's Association was held at the club's park, and its accommodations were found ample, notwithstanding an exceptionally large number of entries. The club is strong in membership, and numbers within its ranks many excellent marksmen. Members practice at the park every Friday, when the weather permits. Regular business meetings are held on first Wednesday in each month, in State's Attorney's office in Court-house.

Central City Shooting Club.—This club was organized in the Summer of 1878, and has about twenty members. The present officers are: President, F. Lammers; vice-president, ———; secretary and treasurer, Chas. Scheonheider. The members use for shooting purposes the park belonging to the Peoria Shooting Club, and hold there a monthly contest for the club badge. The club hopes soon to have a park of their own.

Fort Clark Shooting Club was organized in July, 1878, with thirty-five original members, and has still that number of names on its roll. Use the park of the Peoria Shooting Club for shooting purposes, where they generally meet every Saturday afternoon. The present officers are: President, O. Moore; vice-president and secretary, John Wood-

ruff; treasurer, Robert Kelly. The club holds its business meetings on first Monday evening in each month, at freight office of T. P. & W. R. R.

Peoria Rifle Club was organized in June, 1877, and has about fifteen members, each of whom owns a breach-loading, repeating rifle. The present officers of the club are: President, A. W. H. Reen; treasurer, Peter J. Singer; secretary, F. H. Wagner. The club has found it very difficult to secure a suitable range for practice, but expect in the coming Summer to possess one of five hundred yards, easily accessible from the city.

Peoria Turn-Verein.—This association was organized in 1850, with about thirty members. During the early years of its existence it rented a building where the members could exercise themselves, and in 1856 built a frame structure on Washington Street near Walnut, at a cost of about \$1,000. Here they had their gymnasium for some eight years, at the end of which time they sold their property and bought the old School on South Adams Street, to which they removed and occupied for ten years. About this time the Union Turn-Verein was organized, and drew to itself, from a variety of causes, almost all the young and active members from the parent society, which consequently became almost dormant for some years. Meantime the society had sold their property on Adams Street, and held thereon a mortgage of \$3,500, the interest on which, during its years of inactivity, was annually paid over to the German School Association, to assist in the maintenance of their school on Second Street. In the Summer of 1879 the Union Turn-Verein fell into difficulties and all its active members came over in a body to the old institution, and by this accession a new and prospective term of usefulness was opened to it. A new constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the membership has now risen to about sixty and is still steadily increasing. The gymnasium of the society is at present in the old Court-house on Hamilton Street, but they expect very soon to erect a handsome building of their own, and have already appointed a committee to secure a suitable location. In 1879 Mr. J. C. Wieting was president, and the officers for 1880 are: President, A. L. Schimpff; vice-president, Albert Triebel; secretary, Albert Pfeiffer; corresponding secretary, Henry Hedrick; and treasurer, Jacob Müller. Regular business meetings on first Thursday in each month at the hall.

Union Turn-Verein.—In 1868 nine members of the Peoria Turn-Verein, becoming dissatisfied with the management of that society, resolved to sever their connection with it and organize another Turn-Verein. Their first business meeting was held in Ross' lumber yard, where the "Union Turn-Verein" was formally organized. Meetings were afterwards held at Engine House No. 3, and the society grew strong in number and enthusiasm, so much so, that six months after organization, its strength was one hundred and thirty members, sixty of whom were active, young Turners. In the Summer of 1869 the society bought the church building corner Madison and Liberty Streets, for use as a gymnasium, at a cost of \$3,650, and in order to properly fit it up for their use, incurred a further indebtedness of \$7,500. Here the Turn-Verein remained, strong and prosperous, for about nine years, and cleared off all its load of debt, except a sum of \$4,000, which was secured by a mortgage on the building. In June, 1878, the building was amicably surrendered to the mortgagee, it having become, from dampness and recent obstruction of its ventilation, unsuitable for the further use of the society. The old Court-house on Hamilton Street was then rented and occupied till October, 1879, when, owing to the defection of many of its active members, they were obliged to give it up, and also to dispense with the services of a teacher, whom they had hitherto been able to employ at a salary of \$50 per month. The officers, however, are not without hope that the society will again taste prosperity, and in the near future hope to erect a frame building on South Adams Street, which will have ample accommodations for all the purposes of the society.

The present officers are: President, Geo. Bohlender; vice-president, Chas. Singer;

recording secretary, F. Klingel; treasurer, Frank Vonachan; teacher, Chris. Klingel. Regular meetings are held on first Tuesday of each month.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Masonic — Peoria Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M. — In the month of September, 1840, ten brethren residing in Peoria and the neighborhood, met in the second story of the house at the corner of Main and Adams Streets, and after consultation agreed to make application to the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, for a dispensation empowering them to work; their names were as follows: Samuel H. Davis, Augustus O. Garrett, John King, Geo. Farrell, James Mossman, Nathaniel Chapin, Geo. H. Quigg, Fred. Semelroth. They recommended Samuel H. Davis, as Master, A. O. Garrett, as Senior Warden, and John King, as Junior Warden; their application was vouched for by the Ottawa Lodge, and forwarded to the Grand Lodge, to be laid before that body in that or the ensuing month. The application in due time came before the Grand Lodge, but as that body knew nothing of the Ottawa Lodge (the latter working under a foreign charter), the application could not be granted, and thus the matter rested till December, 1841, when it became known that the Grand Lodge was satisfied with the regularity of the Ottawa Lodge, and accordingly accepted its recommendation for a petition. Upon application therefor, a dispensation was accordingly granted, appointing as officers the brethren recommended for the positions in the application, and dated January 3, A. L. 5,842, A. D. 1842. Under that dispensation, the first meeting was held January 8, of that year, at which nine Master Masons were present. On December 24, 1842, a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge, under which their first election of officers took place, resulting in the elevation of the following gentlemen: W. M., Samuel H. Davis; S. W., A. O. Garrett; J. W., Andrew M. Hunt; Treas., Geo. Metcalfe; Secy., William Mitchell; S. D., Peter Sweat; J. D., Ralph Hamlin; Tyler, Chester Hamlin. They were installed by Past Master Simeon DeWitt Drown, of Chester Lodge, No. 71, of Ohio.

From that time on, the Lodge flourished and did much work, and on June 18, 1844, made its first appearance in public, the occasion being the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and to commemorate the death of Gen. Warren, the first Grand Master of North America. The programme of the exercises on that occasion is reproduced below:

Masonic Celebration, June 18, 1844.

Order of exercises: The procession will move from the Hall at 10 o'clock, and proceed as follows: Proceed up Hamilton Street to Jefferson — down Jefferson to Fulton — down Fulton to Adams — up Adams to Hamilton — down Hamilton to Washington — down Washington to Fulton — down Fulton to Water — up Water to Main — up Main to Madison — down Madison to Methodist church, entering it at 11.

1. Prayer by the chaplain.
2. Music by the band.
3. Oration.
4. Ode by the choir.
5. A practical address on Freemasonry.
6. Music (Battle of Bunker Hill) by the band.

The procession will then return in the same order to the hall, where a dinner will be provided by Bro. Garret: — tickets, 50 cents.

None other than ladies can be admitted within the church, until after the arrival of the procession.

In the minutes of meeting of the Lodge, August 17, 1844, appear the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Lodge be tendered to Bro. Wm. Hale, for his liberal donation to the members and friends of Peoria Lodge No. 15, of the block on Jackson and Perry Streets for a burial ground.

Resolved, That this lodge accepts of this donation, and that a committee of three be appointed, to confer with Bro. Hale, and devise a plan for surveying and laying out the same into lots, fencing and ornamenting the same."

Whereupon the Master appointed, Brothers R. Rouse, Isaac Underhill and Peter Sweat, as such committee, to report at next regular meeting.

The block thus obtained, was used as a Masonic burying ground till 1871, when further interments were forbidden by the authorities, owing to the rapid growth of the city—the adjoining blocks being all built upon with residences. The lodges then contemplated the removal of the bodies there interred, to Springdale Cemetery, and sale of the block—the proceeds to be applied towards the purchase of ground for burial purposes elsewhere—but their designs in the direction were opposed by the heirs of the donor, who denied their right to use the block for any purpose, other than that for which it was originally intended. After some litigation, a compromise was effected, whereby the right of the lodges to dispose of the block was recognized, and a lot in Springdale Cemetery, 75x120, purchased, to which in the months of May and June 1873, the bodies from the old ground were removed. The square was then sold to various parties, netting about \$7,000, with a portion of which sum, the lodges bought the lot cor. Adams and Liberty Streets, upon which in the near future, they propose the erection of a handsome Masonic Temple, the plans for which, have been already prepared and selected.

The Past Masters of this lodge are: Samuel H. Davis, Peter Sweat, William Mitchell, Thomas J. Pickett, John T. Lindsay, William Rounseville, David D. Irons, Lewis Keyon, Samuel Tart, Peter Hopkins, B. L. T. Bour'and, Willis Y. Francis, Henry E. Seley, John S. Gragg, Robert Francis, Joseph F. Hazzard and John M. Simpson.

The present officers are: W. M., John M. Simpson; S. W., E. N. Armstrong; J. W., A. J. Harbers; Treas., J. N. Kinney; Sec'y., Geo. L. Bean. The regular meetings are on the last Monday in each month, in the Masonic Hall, 124 N. Adams Street.

Temple Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 26, 1846, with six original members, viz: Geo. T. Metcalf, Clark B. Stebbins, Wm. F. Bryan, John C. Heyl, John King, Ellwood Andrew. The first officers of the lodge were: W. M., Geo. T. Metcalf; S. W., John C. Heyl; J. W., Clark B. Stebbins. The Past Masters of this lodge are as follows: Geo. T. Metcalf, John R. Crandall, John C. Heyl, John Jewell, James S. Freeman, Alexander Hearst, Geo. Broad, Clark D. Rankin, Geo. K. Hazlitt, Barnhart Meads, Jno. E. McDermott, Thomas Cosgrove. The present officers are: W. M., John N. Griffith; S. W., George S. Dustin; J. W., Chas. H. Ibell; Treas., A. D. Olney; Sec'y., N. S. Tucker. Regular meetings, the last Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall, 124 N. Adams Street.

Illinois Lodge, No. 263, A. F. & A. M.—This lodge was granted a dispensation to work, on February 1, 1858, and was chartered under its present name and number, by the Grand Lodge of the State, in October of the same year. The first officers were installed on October 19, 1858, by Deputy Grand Master D. D. Irons, and were as follows: W. M., S. H. Bennett; S. W., A. Freeman; J. W., J. Hancock proxy for D. M. Cummings; Treas., J. W. Parish; Sec'y., D. T. N. Saunderson. The Past Masters of the lodge are: S. H. Bennett, A. Freeman, John Swentzel, G. Kettelle, Chas. Spalding, Wm. B. Whiffin, Wm. J. Brown, J. E. Pillsbury, Wm. Rounseville, Wm. Kellogg, Jr., S. W. Ottenheimer, W. H. Eastman, James McMillan and J. S. Miller. The officers who now preside over the lodge are: W. M., W. H. Eastman; S. W., C. M. Cummings; J. W., M. W. Shultz; Treas., S. W. Ottenheimer; Sec'y., J. W. Grover. Regular meetings at 124 N. Adams Street, on second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, and annual meeting on second Tuesday in December.

Schiller Lodge, No. 335, A. F. & A. M. (German), was chartered November 11, 1859, with twenty-four charter members. The first officers of the lodge were: W. M., Albert

Potthoff; S. W., Emil Quinky; J. W., Henry Ullman; Sec'y, John N. Niglas. The present officers are: W. M., A. L. Schimpff; S. W., John Korsoski; J. W., Chas. Ulrich; Sec'y, Adolph Splittstoesser; Treas., A. W. H. Reen. Meet last Thursday in each month at hall, 124 N. Adams Street.

Henry Brown Lodge, No. 22, A. Y. & M. (colored)—This is a clandestine lodge, and derives its authority from the so-called Grand Lodge of A. Y. & M. Masons of the State of Illinois. It was organized December 7, 1876, and was chartered December 25, 1879, with twelve original members. The present membership is about twenty, and its officers are: P. M., John W. Wagoner; W. M., Walter Campbell; S. W., Daniel Rayner; J. W., Joseph Johnson; Treas., John H. M. Wagoner; Sec'y, John W. Wagoner. Regular meetings on the first Thursday of each month in hall, 122 N. Adams Street.

Order of Eastern Star, Central City Chapter, No. 42.—This body was instituted in 1872 as "Central City Chapter, No. 120," under charter from the English Grand Chapter, and on September 20, 1877, was chartered under its present name and number, by the Grand Chapter of the State of Illinois. The present officers of the Chapter are: W. M., Mrs. A. M. Mann; W. P., Mr. W. H. Eastman; A. M., Mrs. H. Lloyd; C., Mrs. Matilda Griebel; A. C., Mrs. S. C. Hasbrouck; Treas., Mrs. M. A. Cummings; Sec'y, Mrs. S. C. Robinson; W., Mrs. H. Eastman; S., Mr. W. Price. The Chapter has about one hundred members, and meets in the Masonic Hall on Adams Street, the last Friday in each month.

Peoria Chapter, No. 7, E. A. M., was chartered by the Grand Chapter of the State of Illinois in 1847. The first officers were elected January 4, 1848, as follows: H. P., Samuel H. Davis; K., Peter Sweat; S., William Hale; C. H., A. O. Garrett; P. S., John Sly; R. A. C., Eldrich Smith, Sr.; Treas., John B. Dixon; Sec'y, Nat. Chapin. The following are the names of the successive High Priests of the Chapter, with the terms during which they held office: Samuel H. Davis, 1848, '49; Peter Sweat, 1850; John Jewell, 1851, '52, '54, '55, '57, '70; Wm. M. Dodge, 1853, '60, '61; Stephen T. Stewart, 1856; A. O. Garrett, 1858, '59; James E. Prescott, 1862; Lewis Keyon, 1863; Peter Hopkins, 1864; Isaac G. Reynolds, 1865; Wm. Rounseville, 1866, '67, '71; Samuel Tart, 1868, '69; John C. Yates, 1872, '73, '74; Henry C. Whittridge, 1875, '76; Alonzo P. Johnson, 1877, '78, '79.

The officers for the present year are: H. P., Geo. S. Dustin; K., Albert W. Martin; S., Chas. F. Hitchcock; C. H., Edwin N. Armstrong; Sec'y, Geo. F. Henthorne; Treas., Crosby White. The Chapter meet in their hall on Main Street, on first Thursday in each month.

Peoria Commandery, K. T., No. 3, was chartered Sept. 15, 1856, and its first officers were as follows: E. C., Henry L. Gaines; G., Clark B. Stebbins; C. G., Isaac Underhill; P., A. O. Garrett; S. W., Wm. A. Thrush; J. W., Dutee S. Thompson; Treas., Wm. E. Mason; Rec., Lewis Keyon. The position of Eminent Commander has been held by the following: Henry L. Gaines, 1857, '58; Wm. A. Thrush, 1859, '60, '61; David D. Irons, 1862; Lewis Keyon, 1863; Wm. Rounseville, 1864, '65, '67, '69, '70, '71, '72; A. O. Garrett, 1866; Geo. L. Lucas, 1868; Robert S. Martin, 1873; Samuel Tart, 1874, '75; Chas. F. Hitchcock, 1876, '77, '78, '79. The present officers of the Commandery are: E. C., Chas. F. Hitchcock; G., Isaac N. Durst; C. G., William Wincup; P., Geo. S. Dustin; S. W., Alonzo P. Johnson; J. W., Richard H. Lowe; Treas., Crosby White; Rec., Geo. F. Henthorne. Meet in their hall on Main Street, on first and third Fridays in each month.

Peoria Consistory, S. P. R. S., Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.—The first Consistory meeting held in Peoria was on February 12, 1869, under a charter granted to Consistory in Yates City, Ill., bearing date February 25, 1867, which was at that date transferred to Peoria. At that meeting the following officers were elected: Com. in Chief, Justin E. Dow; 1st Lieut. Com., William O. Hewitt; 2d Lieut. Com., Samuel

Tart: Gd. Orator, Wm. J. Brown; G. C., Edward H. Collins; G. Sec'y, James E. Pillsbury; G. Treas., M. E. Erler; G. E. & A., J. J. Steiger; G. H., Thos. D. Gault; G. S. B., S. W. Ottenheimer; G. C. of G., Geo. Billings; G. S., Samuel P. Cummings.

In May, 1872, the first meeting was held under its present name and charter. The present officers are: Com. in Chief, James Bannister; 1st Lieut. Com., Robert S. Martin; 2d Lieut. Com., Chas. F. Hitchcock; Gd. Orator, Thos. D. Gault; G. C., A. J. Boylan; Sec'y, Geo. L. Bean; Treas., John R. Smith; E. & A., E. R. Mann; G. K., Samuel W. Ottenheimer; M. of C., M. E. Erler; G. S. B., William Perry; C. of G., James McMillan; G. S., Benj. Berquist. The stated meetings of the Consistory are upon the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.

L. O. O. F.

Columbia Lodge, No. 21, was instituted at Peoria Dec. 8, 1846 by D. D. G. M., A. B. Robinson, under a charter granted by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, November 24th, 1846. The charter members were John M. Law, Samuel Easton, John Payne, E. S. Anderson, John Wham Jr., and Francis A. McNeil. This is the oldest Lodge of the Order in the County and has had from the beginning a most harmonious and useful career. It is now in a very flourishing condition with a membership of seventy in good standing. Its present officers are N. G., L. M. Brockett; V. G., N. Crutchfield; Rec. Secy, D. C. Frazer; Perm. Sec'y, A. W. Hack; Treas., John Wetzel; Rep. to Grand Lodge, D. C. Frazer. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening in their hall on Adams Street.

Fort Clark Lodge, No. 109, was instituted July 7, 1852, with fourteen original members. The first officers of the Lodge were: N. G., Henry S. Austin; Sec'y, Matthew W. McReynolds. The present officers are: N. G., Henry Thielbar; V. G., E. M. Clark; Sec'y, O. B. Champney; P. Sec'y, N. C. Nason; Treas., John Jones; Representative, I. J. Marsh. Meet at their hall every Monday evening.

Western Lodge, No. 295 (German), was organized in 1861, with twenty-one charter members. Their first elected officers were, N. G., J. Lorentz; V. G., K. A. Bush; Sec'y, F. C. Heinzen; Per. Sec'y, Wm. Muller; Treas., T. Bender. The present officers are: N. G., J. Hoffmann; V. G., E. Seitz; Sec'y, J. Thomas; Per. Sec'y, F. W. Muller; Treas., H. Klein. The Lodge has now seventy-three members in good standing. Meet at their hall in Dewey's block, every Thursday evening.

Peoria Encampment, No. 15, was instituted February 7, 1850, under dispensation granted by the R. W. Grand Encampment of the United States, by Past Grand Patriarch T. J. Burnes, with the following charter members: H. A. Foster, E. N. Powell, Geo. C. Bestor, A. B. Fash, H. G. Anderson, John M. Law, Chas. Fisher and A. N. Boilvan. The first officers of the Encampment were: C. P., John M. Law; H. P., H. G. Anderson; S. W., E. N. Powell; S., H. A. Foster; Treas., John Anderson; Warden, Chas. Fisher. Of the original charter members, but three are now living, viz: H. G. Anderson, Chas. Fisher, and A. B. Fash. Seven years after its institution, it was chartered by the R. W. Grand Encampment of the State of Illinois, under which charter it now works. The officers for 1880 are: C. P., Henry Thielbar; H. P., N. C. Nason; S. W., I. J. Marsh; S., C. B. Keller; Treas., John Jones; J. W., William Heuer. The present membership is 112, comprised as follows, active members 51, dormant members 61. The Encampment meets on the first and third Fridays of each month at the Oddfellow's Hall 114 S. Adams Street.

Hoffnung Encampment, No. 155 (German), was organized May 22, 1875, with fourteen original members. The names of the present officers are: C. P., F. H. Borries; H. P., Ph. Auer; S. W., P. Bickert; J. W., J. Thode; Treas., Chas. Rojahn; Scribe, G. Reichardt. Meet second and fourth Fridays of each month in their Hall in Dewey's block.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Calanthe Lodge, No. 47, was organized March 24, 1874, by Grand Chancellor H. W. Rice, of Chicago, assisted by P. C., M. C. Wilkie, of Aurora, and P. Cs., Wm. L. Campbell, C. C. Weidrich and Seely, of Princeton. There were fourteen charter members, viz: Wm. J. C. Drum, I. C. Edwards, W. C. Strickler, N. C. Nason, C. C. Coffinberry, J. A. Jeffries, J. C. Widenham, Wm. A. Hunter, Geo. N. Walker, Jr., T. H. Smith, Wm. B. Vance, Wm. T. Smith, Jno. A. Hudson and S. R. Baker. The first officers elected and installed were: P. C., J. Drum; C. C., N. C. Nason; V. C., I. C. Edwards; P., C. C. Coffinberry; K. of R. and S. and M. of F., W. C. Drum; M. of E., James E. Jeffries; M. at A., W. B. Vance; I. G., J. C. Widenham; O. G., A. H. Wiltz. The charter under which the Lodge now works was issued by the Grand Lodge October 19, 1876. The following gentlemen have filled the office of Chancellor Commander in the order named: N. C. Nason, Geo. N. Walker, Jr., James A. Jeffries, Joseph Moss, O. E. Schupp, S. R. Baker, Wm. A. Hunter, and John A. Hudson. The present officers of the Lodge are: P. C., John A. Hudson; C. C., N. C. Nason; V. C., T. C. Johnson; P., James Kennedy; M. of E., G. N. Walker, Jr.; M. of F., W. A. Hunter; K. of R. and S., S. R. Baker; M. at A., Joseph Moss; Rep. to Grand Lodge, P. C., S. R. Baker. Past Chancellor N. C. Nason is the present Grand V. Chancellor in the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. The Lodge is strong, and is doing good work. Regular meetings on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, in the G. A. R. Hall, No. 105 S. Adams Street.

Endowment Section, No. 208, is connected with the above Lodge, and is a side degree of the Order. All K. of P. in good standing can become members, and their lives are insured for from one to three thousand dollars, as they may elect. Wm. A. Hunter is president, and G. N. Walker, Jr., Sec. and Treas.

U. A. O. D.

Peoria Grove, No. 6, was instituted December 28, 1860, and the charter under which they now work bears date February 1, 1861. Their first officers were: N. A., William Gebhardt; V. A., Kaspar Zimmerman; Sec'y, Fried. Roehr; Treas., Adam Lucas; and those now in office are: N. A., Henry Klein; V. A., Heinrich Martens; Sec'y, Gottfried Schmidt; Treas., Leopold Wappich. The Grove meets each Monday evening at Hall corner Bridge and Washington Streets.

Central Grove, No. 8.—The charter of this Grove is dated August 3, 1861, and there were thirteen charter members. The first officers were: N. A., Henry Dahlmeyer; V. A., E. J. Muller; Treas., Chas. Lengaher; Sec'y., D. Kellister; and those now in office are: N. A., Geo. Riesz; V. A., A. Jacobs; Rec. Sec'y, Adolph Bezemann; Fin. Sec'y, Tobias Somer; Treas., John Fay.

Albion Grove, No. 17 (English), was chartered April 29, 1866, with ten charter members, viz: P. A., William Gebhardt; P. A., J. M. Weinmar; P. A., N. Neuhaus; P. A., A. Bisemann; P. A., H. Rotterman; J. Reuter, J. Ogden, J. Hasgett, J. Cunningham, and D. McKenzie. The present officers of the Grove are: P. A., M. C. Tamplin; N. A., R. Bolton; V. A., W. M. Glass; Treas., D. McKenzie; Sec'y, B. F. Hamlin; Fin. Sec'y., T. Ewalt. The Grove meets every Tuesday evening at No. 303 Main Street. Present number of members seventy-seven.

Brother Grove, No. 19, was chartered June 5, 1867, with six original members. The first officers were: N. A., Philip Eichorn; V. A., John Reuter; Sec'y., Frank Reuter. Those now in office are, N. A., Fritz Hoffman; V. A., J. G. Altmans; Sec'y., H. Blumhoff; Treas., P. Lulay. Meet every Friday evening, at hall corner Washington and Bridge Streets.

William Grove, No. 30, was instituted in January, 1873, with ten charter members.

The first officers of the Grove were: N. A., William Gebhardt; V. A., E. Godel; Secy., Rudolph Eichenberger; Treas., Wendel Kneer. The present officers are, N. A., Jacob Stein; V. A., Charles Auderer; Secy., Frank Reuter; Treas., Paul Meyer; J. G., Wm. Nitschke. This Grove has thirty-one members in good standing, and meets every Wednesday evening, in hall corner Main and Adams Streets.

Supreme Arch Chapter U. A. O. D., Central City Chapter, No. 3. has charter dated August 10, 1867, and was instituted with thirteen original members. The first officers of the Chapter were: N. G. A., John M. Weinmar; Secy., Frank J. Vonachan; and those now in office are, N. G. A., Tobias Sommer; Secy., Peter Lulay. The Chapter meets on third Tuesday in each month, in hall corner Bridge and Washington Streets.

A. O. U. W.

Goethe Lodge, No. 8. was organized February 11, 1876, with twenty-two charter members. The first officers were: M. W., J. H. Becker; G. F., G. Harsch; Rec. Secy., G. Feldcamp; Fin. Secy., Carl Mueller; Treas., G. C. Harsch. The present officers of the Lodge are, M. W., F. X. Korhummel; G. F., John Kohler; Rec. Secy., John Q. Schmitt; Fin. Secy., F. Winklmeyer; Treas., G. Harsch. The Lodge meets every Thursday evening, in hall corner Main and Washington Streets.

Peoria Lodge, No. 15.—This Lodge was organized July 7, 1879, with thirty-five charter members, and is at present officered by the following: P. M. W., E. P. F. Vetterhoffer; M. W., Robert Bolton; F., Robert Clark; Rec., DeRoy Howe; Financier, F. L. Thompkins; Receiver, W. E. Hack; Guide, W. H. Shoupe; Trustees, C. B. Keller, W. F. Hyle, E. F. P. Vetterhoffer; Overseer, O. T. Owens. Meet every Wednesday evening, at Workmen's Hall, corner Washington and Main Streets.

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Progress Lodge, No. 113, I. O. B. B.—This Lodge was organized August 30, 1868, with twenty-four charter members, and has now a membership of sixty-one in good standing. The first officers who presided over the Lodge were: Pres., David Ullman; V. P., Sol. Bennett; Rec. Secy., H. S. Ottenheimer; Fin. Secy., Jacob Heim; Treas., Gerson Bloom; Monitor, Rev. Dr. Max Stern; Asst. Monitor, Abraham Wachenheimer; Trustees, Henry Ullman, Henry Netter, L. Mayers. The present officers are, Pres., Rev. Dr. Stern; V. P., Charles Salzenstein; Rec. and Fin. Secy., Louis Strauss; Treas., Samuel Woolner; Monitor, David Eppsteiner; Warden, Aaron Ullman; Guardian, Isaac Rosenfield; Trustees, H. S. Ottenheimer, Henry Ullman, and A. Schradzki. Regular meetings are held at 216 and 218 Main Street, on first and third Sundays of each month.

Moses Montifiore Lodge, No. 155, O. K. S. B., was organized April 3, 1876, with twenty-four charter members. Its first officers were: Pres., S. Woolner; Vice-Pres., L. S. Bennett; Secy., Isaac Rosenthal; Treas., Solomon Bennett; Conductor, John Korsoski; Asst. Con., L. L. Wiesel. The Past-Presidents of the Lodge are, Samuel Woolner, L. S. Bennett, Jacob Woolner, Solomon Bennett, J. Conigisky, and John Korsoski. The present officials are, Pres., D. Schwartzmann; V. P., Adolph Woolner; Treas., Moses Gumbiner; Secy., Lewis J. Weisel; Monitor, John Korsoski. Meetings are held in the afternoon of the second and fourth Sundays of each month.

Ajar Council, No. 216, Royal Arcanum.—This council was instituted in Peoria, October 13, 1878, and immediately thereafter the following officers were elected: R., N. C. Nason; V. R., L. W. James; O., John G. Stevens; P. R., John L. Cockle; Secy., W. A. Brubaker; Colr., B. C. Bryner; Treas., John W. Hoyt; Chaplain, H. Thielbar; G., F. S. Hallock; W., R. M. Hewitt; S., Geo. W. Weddle; Med. Exam., L. B. Martin, M. D. Those now in office are, R., C. S. Easton; V. R., Chas. F. Hitchcock; O., N. E. Worthington; P. R., L. W. James; Secy., W. A. Brubaker; Colr., B. C. Bryner; Treas., John W. Hoyt; Chaplain, S. W. Dodge; G., F. C. Tapping; W., O. R.

Clough; S., R. A. Schimpff; Med. Exam., L. B. Martin, M. D. The council meets on second and fourth Fridays of each month in hall of G. A. R.

Peoria Lodge, No. 353, Harugari, was instituted June 7, 1874, with nine charter members. The first officers were: O. B., Robert Becker; U. B., Frank Reuter; Secy., Henry Sudenga; Treas., Jacob Becker. The present officers of the lodge are: O. B., Jacob George; U. B., Aug. Seibold; Secy., Frank Reuter; Treas., Fritz Weber. The lodge has forty-one members in good standing, and meets every second Tuesday in hall corner Washington and Bridge Streets.

Victor Lodge, No. 244, I. O. M. A., was organized January 16, 1879, with about forty charter members. The present officers are: Pres., J. G. Evans; V. P., C. S. Doty; Fin. Secy., Benj. Warren, Jr.; Rec. Secy., S. N. Conover; trustees, A. J. White, Juno. A. Bush, and J. J. Frederick. The lodge meets first and third Fridays in each month in hall corner Main and Washington Streets.

Lake Lodge, No. 715, Knights of Honor, was instituted August 25, 1877, by W. M. Obermayer, D. S. D., with nineteen charter members. The Past Dictators of the lodge are: N. C. Nason, John S. Stevens, James Bannister, O. B. Champney, J. J. Steiger, and W. A. Beasley. Present officers are: D., G. Willis Smith; V. D., R. M. Campbell; Treas., Geo. S. Dustin; Rep., O. B. Champney. The lodge meets on the first and third Tuesdays in each month.

Fort Clark Lodge, No. 10, Universal Brotherhood of the World.—This lodge was organized January, 1879, with Geo. S. Dustin as Ill. Commander, and is at present dormant.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 608, I. O. G. T., was organized May 1, 1874, with twenty original members, and thereupon elected to office the following: W. C. T., F. L. Ladd; V. T., Mrs. A. D. Johnson; Chap., J. B. Crammond; Secy., S. O. Hinsdale; A. S., Miss Susie Scott; F. S., C. E. Van Tress; Treas., Mrs. E. V. Van Tress; M., John Cation; D. M., Mrs. C. M. Ladd; I. G., William Cation; O. G., M. B. Hinsdale; R. H. S., Miss Agnes Armstrong; L. H. S., M. Ross; P. W. C. T., Miss Sophia Becker. The present officers of the lodge are: W. C. T., W. H. Lambert; V. T., Mrs. Lizzie Campbell; Chap., Henry Boyle; Secy., Geo. A. Monteith; A. S., Miss Laura Metcalf; F. S., Miss Lucy Hamilton; Treas., Otto C. Hoffman; M., David Crutchfield; D. M., Mrs. Lucy Crutchfield; I. G., Miss Lizzie Andrews; O. G., Joseph Shurley; R. H. S., Miss L. H. O'Connor; L. H. S., Miss Clara Monteith; P. W. C. T., Frank Dudley; L. D., John Short. The lodge meets every Thursday night in hall corner Main and Adams Street. The present membership in good standing is about 115.

Peoria Temple, No. 8, U. O. A. T.—This lodge was chartered February 2, 1877, and the following officers were elected: Templar, James Mahoney; Rec., Harry Lambert. The present officers are: Templar, James Mahoney; Rec., Uriah Vonhan. The present membership in good standing is sixty-three, and the lodge meets in hall corner Main and Adams Street every Friday evening.

Patrons of Husbandry.—There are in Peoria Co. eight Granges of this Order, located as follows: Orange Grange, at Orange Prairie; Alta Grange, at Alta on R. I. R. R.; Dunlap Grange, at Dunlap, on the same road; Salem Grange, 4 miles west of Dunlap; Radnor Grange, 3 miles west of Alta; Jubilee Grange, at Jubilee; South Kickapoo Grange, 2 miles west of Pottstown on C. B. & Q. R. R.; and Rome Grange, at Rome, on C. R. I. & P. Each of these Granges becomes in turn, the Head-Quarters of all the others, and retains the position till the next meeting, on the first Tuesday of each month, when the next Grange in order of seniority, succeeds it. The present officers of the County Grange are, Master, Amos Edwards; Secretary, Thos. Cady; and they hold their offices during the year 1880. The membership of the County Grange is about 150, and the members of the Order residing in the county, and in good standing in the subordinate Granges, number about 1,000. The Grange Store for the county, is located on corner Washington and Liberty Streets; is under the charge of Mr. W. W. Atwood;

carries a stock of groceries, and miscellaneous farm supplies worth about \$9,000, and did a business last year of \$45,000.

Clan na Gael.— This body was organized in 1875, with about 40 original members, and the strength is still maintained at about the same figure. The present officers of the society are, Pres., Joseph F. Manning; V. P., John Down; Sec., P. W. Crowe; Treas., Frank Bradley. Regular meetings are held every Sunday afternoon, in Fenian Hall, on Main street.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.— Lodge No. 1 of this Order was organized in Peoria April 18, 1875, with 19 original members. On 25th of the same month, its first election of officers was held, with the following result: County Delegate, Eugene McCarthy; Pres., Thos. J. Kelly; V. P., M. J. Cody; Fin. Sec., James E. Walsh; Cor. Sec., Jos. F. Manning; Treas., James R. Murphy, and they were forthwith installed in office, by County Delegate Gallagher. The present membership is about 45, and its officers are, Pres., John Downs; V. P., Lawrence Dwyer; Sec., D. J. Allmon; Fin. Sec., John Dolan; Treas., James McGinn; State's Delegate, P. W. Gallagher; County Delegate, J. G. Higgins. The Regular meetings of the Society are on the first Sunday afternoon of each month, at Fenian Hall, on Main Street.

BENEVOLENT AND MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

Women's Refuge of Reform.— This institution was first opened in January, 1877, by a few benevolent Christian ladies of the city, who became impressed with the necessity of its establishment, in the course of their labors while connected with other charitable societies. It was designed for the reformation of fallen women, and to afford them a Refuge secure from their former associates, where they might form and mature good resolutions, under the influence of the prayers and counsels of these noble women. In June, 1877, the Refuge was closed, and remained so until the 15th day of October following, when it was opened with Mrs. McCoy as Matron. In April, 1878, the present organization was formed, and the society was incorporated under charter in the following year. The first Refuge was on Hale Street, where it remained for about two years, thence removing to 613 N. Washington Street, and then in December, 1879, to its present location at 913, 4th Street. The ladies who are interested in it, make regular visits to the houses of prostitution in the city, and try to induce the girls to come to the Refuge. After a residence in it of a year, to permit the growth of good resolutions for the future, and to test the sincerity of their desires to reform, they are either returned to their friends, or good places are found for them in Christian homes. During their stay in the Refuge, they assist in their own support by sewing, etc. Since October 15, 1877, till now, upwards of 25 girls have been regularly admitted to the home and have stayed in it for considerable periods, and four or five others have stayed for short periods, on trial. Of this number, the ladies have good reason to believe, ten are doing well, and several girls who have experienced the beneficial influences of the Refuge, have since been married. The home has at present, two inmates, and can accommodate six. It is supported solely by charitable donations, and although much of the coal and almost all the provisions are thus contributed, it still takes almost \$500 a year in cash to meet its requirements. The present officers of the Society are, president, Mrs. Wm. Weis; vice-presidents, Mrs. Fall and Mrs. Hallecomb; secretary, Mrs. Wm. Reynolds; treasurer, Mrs. I. Benton; Matron, Mrs. Chase. Regular meetings are held at the Refuge every second Wednesday afternoon.

Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society is the oldest Hebrew Benevolent Society in the city, and was organized about twenty-two years ago, by the Hebrew ladies of Peoria, for the care of their resident poor, and also of needy sojourners of their own faith who might be temporarily resident in it. It was born of a strong feeling of sympathy for the sufferings entailed by poverty, and has been in active, helpful existence ever since. Mrs.

Henry C. Ullman, Mrs. Goodhart, and Mrs. Frank, were prominently connected with the organization of the society, and Mrs. Ullman is now, and has been for the past thirteen years, its president. There are about twenty-five active members, all of whom occupy prominent positions in the Hebrew society of the city. The charity is dispensed by a standing committee, appointed annually by the president, which for the present year consists of the following ladies: Mrs. Schwartzmann, Mrs. Loewenthal, and Mrs. Frank. The other officers of the society are: Vice-president, Mrs. Max Newman; cashier, Mrs. Lyon; secretary, Mrs. Schradzki; sick committee, Mrs. Jacob Swabacher and Mrs. Aaron Ullman. Regular meetings are held at Jewish church on Fulton Street, on the first Sunday of each month.

Peoria Hebrew Relief Association.—This society was organized by some of the Hebrew ladies of the city, about four years ago, and has for its object the relief and assistance, in the way of clothing and the necessities of life, of the poor in the city, without reference to creed or nationality. In certain pressing cases, money is also given. The materials for clothing are bought by the purchasing committee, which consists for the present year of Mrs. Henry Ullman and Mrs. Schradzki, made up by the members at their homes, and the garments, when completed, are distributed under the supervision of the visiting committee. Much of the relief thus dispensed is to needy Gentile families. For the present year the officers of the association are: President, Mrs. Loewenthal; vice-president, Mrs. Jacob Swabacher; cashier, Mrs. Henry Ullman; secretary, Mrs. A. Schradzki.

Regular meetings are held at Jewish Temple on Fulton Street, on the first Thursday in each month.

The Sisters of Peace.—This society is composed of Hebrew ladies, and has for its object the assistance and relief of the poor of their own faith in the city. It has been in existence about six years; was organized under the efforts of the Mrs. Woolner, Bennett, and Nusbaun, and has been the medium through which much practical charity has been dispensed. Mrs. Weal is now president; Mrs. Woolner, cashier; and Miss F. Bennett, secretary. Its meetings are held on the first Sunday in each month, in the Jewish church on Seventh Street.

Masonic Benefit Association of Illinois was organized in Peoria in 1879, and incorporated June 9, of that year. "The objects of this association are, to benefit the widows, orphans, heirs or devisees of deceased members, and for no other purposes whatever." The requisite qualifications for membership are, that the applicant be an affiliated Master Mason, in good standing, a resident of the United States of America, in good health, and between twenty-one and sixty years of age. The benefit in case of death, is on the mutual plan, and is raised by assessment, upon the surviving members. The assessment is fixed according to age at time of admission to membership, and never changes thereafter. The association consists of four divisions. The benefit in the first division, is limited to \$1,000. In the second to \$2,000. In the third to \$3,000, and in the fourth to \$5,000, but the membership in each division is unlimited. The officers of the association are: President, P. J. Singer; vice president, B. Meals; secretary, F. H. Wagner; treasurer, John C. Yates; medical director, H. Steele, M. D.; general agent, John Thomas; directors, H. P. Tracy, Elmwood; A. B. Sawyer, Pekin, and C. J. Off, T. D. Gault, B. Meals, J. J. Steiger, A. L. Schimpff, Alex. Hearst and P. J. Singer of Peoria. The offices of the association are at 428 South Washington Street, where the regular business meetings are held, on the second Tuesday in each month.

Peoples' Loan and Homestead Association.—The charter under which this association does business, bears date June 12, 1874, and the association itself was organized January 21, 1878. Its object is, "to accumulate capital, to be loaned only among the members, for the purpose of building and improving homesteads." Its present membership is about 417, and its officers are: President, F. Cantelo; secretary, S. N. Kinney. The stock is issued in series semi-annually, and the number of shares now in force is 5,084.

The total assets were \$52,042.90 at date of last report, and its rate of interest 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Regular meetings on third Monday of each month.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

St. Mary's Catholic Benevolent Society was organized in 1872, in connection with St. Mary's Parish, and had about forty original members. Its funds are derived from small monthly payments, and members while disabled through sickness or accident, receive a weekly benefit therefrom. In case of death, an assessment is made upon each member, sufficient to pay all funeral expenses, etc. Its present officers are: President, Andrew Doyle; vice president, James Gowran; secretary, James Durkin; treasurer, Nicholas Bourke; Board of Managers, William Cosgrove, James Kenny, Thos. Moran, P. McHugh and C. Flannigan. Regular meetings on first Sunday in each month, in the Hall of St. Mary's School.

Knights of Father Matthew.—This order was organized in Peoria in August, 1877, is a combined total-abstinence and benefit society. The order is quite strong, and the members make a fine appearance in their striking uniform, whenever they appear in public. Members must be Catholics, and between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five years. Members while sick receive a weekly benefit of \$5 for ten weeks, and in case of death \$50 is devoted for the purpose of defraying funeral expenses. The present officers of the society are: Chief Sir Knight, D. J. Allman; deputy sir knight, D. Donovan; recorder, James Cullen; financial recorder, Wm. J. O'Brien; corresponding recorder, Thos. F. Crowe; banker, Thos. O'Shaughnessy; grand commander, James Cullen; commander, E. J. O'Rourke; senior commander, T. J. Grace; junior commander, Dennis O'Brien. Regular meetings are held in St. Mary's School Hall.

Father Matthew's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society is connected with St. Patrick's Parish, and was organized September 21, 1873. The objects of the society are indicated by its name. It has 130 members and is presided over by William Welch.

Benevolent and temperance societies are in existence in connection with all the other parishes in the city, but owing to the difficulty of finding their officers we are unable to give detailed particulars regarding them.

German Workingmen's Society.—This society was organized about 1859, and was incorporated under charter in the following year. It is a mutual benefit society. Its funds are kept up by small weekly payments from each member while in health, and when the dark days of sickness and death come a sufficient sum may be drawn therefrom to meet the requirements of the case. The membership is not strictly confined to Germans, but as all its business is conducted in that language, there are few, if any of its members, who are not conversant with it. Its business affairs are well and conservatively managed, and it has a reserve fund of \$2,000 with which to meet any extraordinary call upon it. The society has about 125 members, and its present officers are: President, Adam Lucas; vice president, Timothy Weisbrook; secretary, Chris. Jager; treasurer, ——— Haberer. Regular meetings are held on first Tuesday in each month, in German school-house on Second Street.

Workingmen's Loan and Homestead Association was organized August 1, 1873, and shortly thereafter incorporated under the laws of the State. Has now about 500 stockholders; a nominal capital of \$500,000 and paid up capital of about \$175,000. The present officers are: President, R. C. Grier; secretary, J. D. McClure. The regular meetings of the association are on the first Monday evening of each month, in the old Court-house on Hamilton Street.

German Fire Insurance Co. of Peoria.—This is the only local insurance company in the county, and was incorporated May 10, 1876, under the laws of the State, and began business on 12th of same month. It is doing a large, safe and profitable business, confined exclusively to the State of Illinois, and as a matter of policy takes no risks either

in Chicago or East St. Louis. The company is enterprising in pursuit of business, and has 400 agents throughout the State. It is authorized to issue stock to the amount of \$500,000, and the paid up capital is \$100,000. Premium receipts for last year were about \$34,000, and interest receipts nearly \$6,000. Net surplus as regards policy-holders, after deducting reinsured reserve, and all other claims against the company is \$105,476.41. The head office is at 421 S. Washington Street, and the present officers of the company are: President, Louis Green; vice president, Bernard Cremer; secretary, F. H. Wagner; treasurer, M. Pfeifer; general agent, D. B. Phelps; special agent, F. E. Chase.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Organization and History of the National Blues.—The citizens of Peoria for some time previous to 1856, had been impressed with the necessity of having among them one or more volunteer companies, who would be available in case their services should be required in protecting property and aid in enforcing the laws. And in order to get an expression from those who were disposed to favor such an organization, a meeting was held on the 9th day of July, 1856, in Engine House No. 2, on North Adams Street, in said city, Andrew J. Hodges was appointed chairman and George S. Blakely, secretary. At that meeting the question was very fully discussed as to the necessity, and prospect of organizing a first-class volunteer company of infantry, and it was resolved that such a company be at once formed. A list of the names of those who were desirous of joining the organization was read. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws composed of the following gentlemen: Charles E. Denison, Addison S. Norton, D. M. Cummings, William A. Thrush and John Bryner. A committee to solicit subscriptions from the citizens was appointed as follows: Casper W. Rees, George S. Blakely, D. M. Cummings, H. G. Anderson, and Geo. H. McIlvaine. Geo. H. McIlvaine was appointed treasurer, *pro tem*. Wm. A. Thrush, Jos. W. Ball and John C. Proctor, were appointed a committee to procure music, and A. S. Palmer, John Bryner and D. M. Cummings, were appointed a committee to procure a drill-room for the company.

On the 12th of July, 1856, another meeting was held at the same place at which a constitution and by-laws were presented by the committee and adopted, except as to the name and uniform of the company. C. E. Denison, E. B. Elwood and Wm. A. Thrush, were appointed a committee to report a suitable name for the company. L. G. Pratt, H. G. Anderson, C. E. Denison, John Bryner and A. S. Norton, were appointed to report a suitable uniform for the company.

At this meeting the commissioned officers were elected for one year, as follows:

Captain, Charles E. Denison.

First Lieutenant, John Bryner.

Second Lieutenant, John N. Cromwell.

Third Lieutenant, William A. Thrush.

Measures were also taken to procure arms and accoutrements, and a resolution was passed that the company adopt a temporary uniform, consisting of a black frock coat, white pants and a glazed or blue cap.

At a meeting held at the same place on the 16th of July, 1856, the committee on uniforms reported in favor of the regulation uniform of the United States Army, with such additions as might be deemed proper. The report was adopted.

The committee on company name reported the name of the "Central City Infantry," which was adopted. The constitution was then signed by those present.

At a meeting held at Armory Hall, third story over Scheadzlic store on Main Street, July 19, 1856, on motion of A. S. Palmer the vote of the company at the previous meeting adopting the name of "Central City Infantry," was re-considered. The name of "City Blues" was suggested by Mr. Palmer. Mr. Anderson moved to amend by inserting "Governor's Guards." Mr. Bishop moved to amend by inserting "Bissell

Guards." Mr. Palmer suggested "Peoria Blues," and Mr. Morrell "Washington Blues," and the names being voted on separate, the motion to adopt in each case was lost. Geo. S. Blakely suggested the name of "NATIONAL BLUES," which was adopted and ordered to be engrossed in the constitution.

Charles P. James was elected secretary and George H. Melvaine was elected treasurer for one year.

Mustering roll of the active members of the National Blues, organized July 12, 1856, and the rank they held in that organization:

Anderson Horace G.	2d Lieutenant	Engle Otto	Private
*Barr Joseph W.	Private	Gaines H. L.	Private
*Batchelder John H.	Private	Gonshee William	Private
Batton John	Private	Graham Samuel H.	Private
Bills Roswell	Private	Grier David P.	Private
Bishop Alexander	Private	Guill John W.	Private
*Blakely George S.	3d Sergeant	*Hale Charles C.	Private
Blakely J. Murray	4th Corporal	Hall Augustus H.	Private
*Bryner John	1st Lieutenant and Captain	Hamaker John G.	Private
Buell John	Private	Haggard Samuel P.	2d Corporal
*Burt William	Drummer	Henderson John M.	Private
Bush John A.	Private	Henon David W.	Private
Cassel Elijah	Private	*Higbie John	Private
Chambers Rush W.	Private	Hodges Andrew J.	Private
Cole Johnson S.	Private	Hopkins Henry B.	Private
Cox Richard S.	Private	Hough John	Private
Crane Gerard S.	Private	Hudson Edward	Private
*Cummings David M.	Private	Humphrey Edward J.	Private
Cunningham James M.	3d Lieut. 2d Lieut. and Captain	James Charles P.	Private
*Davidson Peter	Private	Jakelfalusy Alexander	Private
Davis William H.	3d Corporal	King Henry C.	Private
*Dee Maurice	Private	Kuhn John F.	Private
Doty Chambers S.	1st Corporal	Kuhn William E.	Private
Eisenhauer Adam	Private	Laughlin Michael B.	4th Corporal
Fash James S.	Private	*Lowry John F.	Private
Forsyth Henry H.	Private	Lynch Timothy	Color Sergeant
Fullerton William H.	4th Corporal	*Martin John	Private
McBurnie Robert	Private	Rees Casper W.	Private
McClure John D.	Private	Roehrig Antony	Private
McKinney David	1st Corporal	Ryan Abraham H.	3d Sergeant
McKinney J. Smith	Private	Solomon Frederick	Private
Melvaine George H.	2d Corporal	Sheaire Emil	Private
McIlvaine Robert S.	Private	Sinnott Nicholas B.	Private
Meals Barnhart	Private	Smith J. T.	Private
*Mendenhall William	Armorer	*Smythe Thomas A. H.	Private
Merrill Joseph H.	Private	*Snyder David D.	Private
Morrell Charles H.	Private	Stricklee Walter C.	Private
Murphy James K.	Private	*Sweeney Benjamin	Private
Neil Hugh	Private	*Thompson Joseph H.	3d Corporal
*Norton Addison S.	1st Sergeant	*Thrush William A.	3d Lieut. 2d Lieut.
*Oberhauser Louis	Private	Van Buskirk Harry M.	Private
Odell George W.	Private	Vance William B.	Private
Palmer Archibald S.	Private	Yoadley Alvah W.	Private
*Pierce Henry C.	Fifer	Wetzel John	3d Lieutenant
Pierce Cyrus H.	Private	Winchel Elias	Private
Iratt Lorin G.	Private	Whiffin William B.	Private
Proctor John C.	2d Sergeant	Wendel James A.	Drummer
*Purple Charles K.	Private	Zeigler John R.	4th Corporal

Those marked thus (*) are dead.

The following members entered the Union army at the outbreak of the rebellion and attained the rank set opposite their names—

Joseph W. Barr, Lieut. in 8th Missouri Infantry, and 2d Lieut. in the Chicago Mercantile Battery. Mortally wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., on the 8th of April, 1864, died April 10, 1864, and was buried at Mansfield, La.

John H. Batchelder, Lieut. Co. C. 85th Ill. Inf., died and was buried at Chillicothe, in this county.

John Bryner, Colonel 47th Ill. Inf., resigned on account of ill health, and was re-appointed to same command; died at Springfield, Ill., on the 19th of March, 1865, and was buried in Springdale Cemetery, in this county.

Rush W. Chambers, Adjutant 47th Ill. Inf.

Girard S. Crane, Commissary Sergt. 17th Ill. Inf.

John N. Cromwell, Colonel 47th Ill. Inf. Killed at Jackson, Miss., and buried at Paterson, N. J.

David M. Cummings, Lieut. Co. F. 11th Ill. Cavalry. Died at Peoria and was buried in Springdale.

Peter Davidson, Capt. Peoria Battery, and Colonel of 139th Ill. Inf. Killed by explosion of fulminating powder, at Titusville, Pa., and was buried there.

Maurice Dee, Lieut. 11th Ill. Cavalry. Killed at Memphis, Tenn., and buried in Springdale.

Charles E. Denison, Capt. 18th Regulars Infantry. Mortally wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, Dec. 21, 1862, and died January 15, 1863, and was buried in Springdale.

Otto Funke, Colonel 11th Ill. Cavalry, and Brevet Brigadier.

William Gousher, Sergt. Co. F., 47th Ill. Inf.

David P. Grier, Colonel 77th Ill. Inf. and Brevet Brigadier.

John Hough, Asst. Adjt.-Genl., and Brevet Brigadier.

Alexander Jekelfalussy, Sergt. Co. E., 8th Ill. Inf.

William E. Kuhn, Sergt.-Major 47th Ill. Inf.

John D. McClure, Colonel 47th Ill. Inf.

David McKinney, Lieut. Quarter-Master, 77th Ill. Inf.

Hugh Neil, Capt. 8th Missouri Infantry.

Addison S. Norton, Colonel 17th Ill. Inf. and Major in Regular Army. Died and was buried at Selina, Kansas.

Louis Obeehauser, Hospital Steward, 6th Ill. Cavalry. Buried in Springdale.

Henry C. Pierce, Fifer 8th and 47th Ill. Infantry. Buried in Springdale.

Charles K. Purple, Capt. Co. G., 67th Ill. Inf. Buried in Springdale.

Anthony Roehrig, Capt. Co. A. 11th Illinois Cavalry.

Abraham H. Ryan, Lieut. 17th Ill. Inf. and Colonel of a colored regiment.

Emil Shears, ——— 8th Ill. Inf.

David D. Synder, Corp. Co. E., 8th Ill. Inf. Buried in Springdale.

Benjamin Sweeny, ——— in an Ohio regiment.

William A. Thrush, Colonel 47th Ill. Inf. Killed at the battle of Corinth, October, 3, 1862, and buried in Springdale.

John Wetzel, Capt. Co. E. 8th Ill. Inf.

James A. Wonder, Drum Major 47th Ill. Inf.

John R. Zeigler, Capt. Co. F. 11th Ill. Cavalry.

Archibald S. Palmer, commanded a U. S. vessel on the Mississippi.

If the rebellion had not broken out in 1861, there is no doubt but the Old Blues would have been an efficient organization now, but the war unsettled and disorganized every thing, and as nearly every man in the Blues was capable of taking charge of a company, it was thought that better service could be rendered the Government by several organizations than by one, and the members were permitted to raise companies and obtain higher positions than could be reached in a mere company organization. Thirty-four members entered the Union army, and with the brilliant record of all of them, Peoria has evinced a commendable pride, and with the heroic death of many of them, all are painfully familiar.

Grand Army of the Republic.—Col. John Bryner Post, No. 67, of Peoria, Ills., was organized on the 9th day of October, 1873, and named in honor of the late John Bryner, Colonel of the 47th Ills. Vol. Infantry.

The Post has a membership of seventy-six, holds meetings in their new hall, just completed and fitted up, where you will find among its members some of the leading men of the city.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

P. C., George Puterbaugh.
S. V. C., Isaac Taylor.
J. V. C., Wm. McLean.
Adj., James M. Rice.
Q. M., George M. Bush.
Surg., James T. Stewart.

Chap., Rev. W. S. Post.
O. D., B. C. Bryner.
O. G., L. P. Lapham.
S. M., Jacob M. Copes.
Q. M. S., Robt. M. Campbell.

ROSTER.

Wells Henry W. Co. D 112 Ills. Infy. m.o. as maj.
McLean William, Co. C 2d Iowa Infy. m.o. private.
Kinsey John W. Co. B 11th Cav. Ills. m.o. 2d lieut.
Copes Jacob M. Co. B 47th Ills. Infy. m.o. lieut. maj.
Easton Charles S. Co. E 8th Ills. Infy. m.o. private.
Burt Richard M. Co. G 76th Ohio Infy. m.o. 1st lieut.
Campbell Robert M. Co. F 17th Ills. Infy. m.o. capt.
Qualman Charles, Co. K 3d Ind. Cav. m.o. maj.
Swayze Benjamin, Co. B 108th Ills. Infy. m.o. sergt.
Yates John H. Co. B 7th Ills. Infy. m.o. private.
Lapham Levi A. Co. F 139th Ills. Infy. m.o. sergt.
McClure John D. Co. C 47th Ills. Infy. m.o. col.
Adair A. A. Co. E 78th Ohio Infy. m.o. capt.
Miller Henry H. Co. A 77th Ills. Infy. m.o. capt.
Bush George M. Co. A 17th Ills. Infy. m.o. corpl.
McDermot John E. Co. G 108th Ills. Infy. m.o. corpl.
Arends Henry L. Co. A 151st Ills. Infy. m.o. private.
Taylor Isaac, Co. H 3d Minn. Infy. m.o. capt.
Bryner Byron C. Co. I 47th Ills. Infy. m.o. private.
Buchanan Wm. G. Co. E 11th Ills. Cav. m.o. 2d lieut.
Puterbaugh George, Co. F 8th Ills. Infy. m.o. capt.
Ellis Oliver P. Co. E 47th Ills. Infy. and 17th Ills. Infy. m.o. musician.
Rice James M. Co. E 10th Ills. Infy. m.o. private.
Stewart James T. physician 64th Ills. Infy. rank maj. asst. surg.
Hitchcock Frank, Co. H 86th Ills. Infy. m.o. capt.
Cutter William.
Elliott P. F. Co. E 11th Ills. Cav. m.o. maj.
Baker Samuel R. Co. E 47th Ills. Infy. m.o. lieut. col.
Knowles Howard, Co. D 139th Ills. Infy. m.o. private.
Summers Robert W. Co. E. 77th Ills. Infy. m.o. private.
Charles Haller E.
Post Wm. Stephen, Co. D 81st Ills. Infy. m.o. chaplain.
Clark Emmet M. Cos. F 139th Ills. Infy. and E 151st Ills. Infy. m.o. private.
Dodge Samuel W. Co. C 96th Ills. Infy. m.o. sergt. sig. corps.
Wilson Geo. A. Co. G 17th Ills. Infy. and 14th Ills. Cav. m.o. asst. surg.
Detweiler Henry, capt. U. S. Steamer (Yankee).
Champney Oscar B. Co. H 20th Ills. Infy. m.o. 4th sergt.
Zimmerman Andrew, Co. E 82d Ills. Infy. m.o. corpl.
Hirsch Adolph, Co. I 8th Ills. Infy. and 31st Ills. Infy. m.o. private.

Niglas J. N.
Schroder George, Co. L 11th Ills. Cav. m.o. private.
Boerckel John F. Co. K 2d U. S. Infy. m.o. private.
Krause John.
Schimpff Albert L. Co. A 26th Mo. Infy. m.o. private.
Henderson Andrew R.
Brandt Henry, Co. K 11th Ohio, m.o. private.
Hansel Jacob C. Co. A 2d Ills. Art. m.o. 1st lieut.
Phillips Francis M. Co. A 47th Ills. Infy. m.o. private.
Place Emmerson O. Co. H 86th Ills. Infy. m.o. o. sergt.
Auten James B. Co. C 47th Ills. Infy. m.o. 1st lieut.
Wallin Aaron E. Co. B 4th Ills. Cav. m.o. private.
Lathy John F. Co. F 139th Ills. Infy. m.o. private.
Jones Geo. W. Co. C 148th Ills. Infy. m.o. private.
Wonder James A. Co. C 47th Ills. Infy. m.o. drum maj.
Distler Paul, Co. H 11th Ills. Cav. m.o. capt.
Schaefer Thopholus, Co. A 11th Ills. Cav. m.o. maj.
Rummel Carl F. Cos. D 13th Ills. Cav. and F 139th Ills. Infy. m.o. corpl.
Kueny Florin, Co. D 2d Ills. Art. m.o. corpl.
Deane Charles H. 86th Ills. Infy. m.o. lieut. col.
Gilliy Charles E. Co. E 8th Ills. Infy. m.o. col. bearer.
Bassett Mark M. Co. E 53d Ills. Infy. m.o. capt.
Kimball George H. 7th Mann battery, m.o. private.
Tripp Stephen S. Co. G 11th Ills. Cav. m.o. capt.
Wilson Joseph F. 8th Ills. Infy. m.o. brv. maj.
Lamplin Oliver B. Co. K 155th Ills. Infy. m.o. private.
Dibbie Edward H. Co. D 135th N. Y. Infy. m.o. private.
Ballance Chas. Cos. F 139th Ills. Infy. and E 151st Ills. Infy. m.o. private.
Hedrick John E. Co. D 11th Ills. Cav. m.o. 2d lieut.
Schimpff Geo. H. Co. H 8th Mo. Infy. m.o. private.
Kinney Sidney N. 169th N. Y. Vol. Infy. m.o. 1st lieut. R. Q. M.
Maurer John, Co. B 39th N. Jersey, m.o. private.
Tursh Oscar, Co. C 53d Pa. Infy. m.o. private.
Ross N. L. Co. H 20th Ills. Vol. m.o. private.
Wasson James T. Co. E 8th Ills. Infy. and 8th Ills. Cav. m.o. sergt.
Ayers Henry P.
Lawrence John G. Co. B 11th Ills. Cav. m.o. private.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

On January 8, 1844, at a meeting of the trustees, on motion, it was resolved that the trustees recommend that a meeting of citizens of the town of Peoria be called by public notice to meet at the Court-house on Tuesday evening next at half past six o'clock P.

M., for the purpose of devising means to protect property from loss by fire, and that the clerk be authorized to give such notice and to furnish light, etc., for the meeting, and to charge the same to the town.

Sept. 10, 1846, the City Council passed the following :

Resolved, That Charles W. McClellan, Lewis Howell and Charles T. Stearns (Mayor) be and are hereby appointed a committee to purchase, at the expense of the city, a good fire engine and hose.

Nov. 23, 1846, on motion of John Hamlin, it was resolved that the Engine Committee be and are hereby authorized to make a contract for another engine similar to the one already purchased, if it can be got by paying \$500 down and the balance on the first day of Nov. next. These machines were purchased in Boston, Mass., and came by water by way of New Orleans; built by Hunneman; cost \$1,250 each.

June 8, 1847, a petition was presented to the City Council by H. Hahn and signed M. S. Menard and a number of citizens, requesting that they be allowed to form themselves into Fire Co. No. 2. On motion of Lewis Howell, the petition was granted.

March 21, 1848, a committee was appointed by the City Council to purchase lot 3, in block 6, for \$300, for engine and City Hall. Committee were Lewis Howell, C. W. McClellan and Dennis Blakely.

Jan. 7, 1851, the following citizens made application to be organized into Fire Co. No. 1: Michael Fash, foreman; T. M. Templin, 1st assistant; D. D. Syder, 2d assistant; John Ramsey, treasurer; James Milligan, secretary.

Members.—John Anderson, James A. Caswell, B. T. Baldwin, W. C. Reynolds, P. C. Bartlett, B. L. T. Bourland, J. J. Thomas, Jesse Rice, O. H. Batty, John Comstock, Peter Kinney, James Bramble, and 25 others. This company was organized into Fire Company No. 1. The engine was then taken from the old Market house on Washington Street, to the new room in City Hall building, Adams Street. May 4, 1869, Fire Co. No. 1 was again disbanded by the City Council.

Illinois Engine Co. No. 2.—Organized on June 8, 1847, with 34 members. In 1852 this Company moved from the old Market house to where now stands the Central City hose house. In 1854 they received their new Button engine and re-organized into Neptune Engine Co. No. 2.

Fire Co. Young America, No. 2, was organized Jan. 4, 1858, with 66 members. John Goodman was foreman; O. H. Norton, 1st assistant; John Waugh, 2nd assistant; J. F. Shaw, secretary, and H. R. Moore, treasurer. Their engine was a Hunneman make (old No. 1). Their engine house was Hurd's barn, in Nowland's alley. In the Fall of 1858 the City Council gave them the Button Engine, known as Neptune No. 2. Also the building now occupied by Central City Hose Co. The company then changed their No. from No. 4 to 2. This company disbanded on the 12th of October, 1865. They were the winners of many elegant prizes in contests.

Germania Fire Co. No. 3.—Organized in February, 1853, with 16 members. First machine was made by Kuepferle, at St. Louis. In 1860 they received a new engine, made by Wm. Jeffers. In August, 1867, they gave their hand engine to the city, having purchased a Jeffers steamer, the city paying part. The company kept their first machine in an old blacksmith shop on Washington Street, near the old Board of Trade building. In the Summer of 1854 they removed to their new house, built for them on Liberty Street. This company won many elegant prizes at tournaments, and did valuable service in the extinguishment of fires.

New Peoria Fire Company, No. 4.—Organized October 26, 1858, with sixteen men besides the foreman, Joseph Shock. Their first engine was the old No. 1. October 20, 1865, the City Council transferred the Button Engine, Young America, No. 2, to them, which they are now the owners of. They are the conquerors of many a hard fought tournament, winning the State champion broom three times in succession; also the na-

tional championship, at Chicago, September 4, 1878, with \$900 in gold. The company have a benevolent organization for themselves, with \$5,500 in the treasury. They are the only volunteer company in the city, and still render valuable assistance at fires.

Steamer Central City No. 1.—Placed in service May 21, 1866. Hank Seely, engineer; Ben. Wright, stoker; hosemen, O. H. Norton, John Waugh, and M. Pevex; salaries—engineer, \$90 per month; hosemen and stoker, \$45 per month each. The hosemen and stoker were allowed to work at their trades, they being only required to be on duty in time of fires.

In the Summer of 1870, the steamer was laid up, the water works taking her place. The same Summer the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph system was accepted by the city.

The first fire bell was on the frame church, on Main Street, where now stands Bushe's Block.

Neptune Engine Company No. 5, was organized September 3, 1867, with A. J. Fosby, president; Wm. Roth, foreman; Chas. Waugh, 1st assistant; Louis Zinger, secretary; Emil Huber, treasurer; Ed. Owens, steward; and thirty-five members. Although this company was short-lived, it did efficient service at fires during its existence. It was disbanded by the City Council, May 19, 1869, the water works taking its place.

Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, was organized February 10, 1856, with ten members.

The following is the roster of the Chiefs and Assistants, with date of their accession to office:

1845. Dec. 22. Chester Hamlin, P. I. Mosher, Clark Cleveland.
 1846. Clark Cleveland, Amos P. Bartlett.
 1847. Clark Cleveland.
 1848. A. P. Bartlett, C. M. McClellan, W. M. Dodge.
 1849. Hugh J. Sweeney, C. H. Ruggles, James Heaton.
 1849. Clark Cleveland.
 1850. Chas. H. Ruggles, James Heaton, James Hazard.
 1851. Chas. H. Ruggles, A. P. Bartlett, James Hazard.
 1852. Peter Sweet, James Hazzard, Luther Card.
 1853. Chas. W. McClellan, W. J. Haskell, James Hazard.
 1854. Hugh J. Sweeney, W. J. Haskell, Thomas Scholer.
 1855. A. P. Bartlett, W. J. Haskell, Thomas Scholer.
 1856. James Hazzard, Thomas Scholer.
 1857. Wm. H. Haskell, James L. Fash, Godfrey Goldbeck.
 1858. Z. N. Hotchkiss, John Waugh, Peter Blumb.
 1859. Z. N. Hotchkiss, John Waugh, Thomas Scholer.

1860. H. G. Anderson, Thomas Scholer, Albert Pott-hoff.
 1861. J. J. Thomas, Leopold Ballingberg, John Weber.
 1861. John Waugh.
 1862. J. J. Thomas, Thomas Scholer, John Mahler.
 1863. J. J. Thomas, J. Dockstader, E. Kramb.
 1864. M. B. Laughlin, Wm. H. Still.
 1865. J. J. Thomas, Wm. H. Still.
 1866. J. J. Thomas, John Weber, Wm. Glass.
 1867. John Waugh, M. Hutt, M. Pfeiffer.
 1868. John Waugh, John Weber, Wm. Glass.
 1869. Held over.
 1870. Nicholas Louis.
 1871. Supt. Water Works, Carl Miller, Wm. Roth.
 1872. Supt. Water Works, Carl Miller, Wm. Roth.
 1873. Supt. Water Works, Wm. McLean.
 1874. Supt. Water Works, E. S. Easton, Pat. Toben.
 1875. O. H. Norton, elected.
 1876. O. H. Norton, appointed by the Mayor.
 1877. O. H. Norton, appointed by the Mayor.
 1878. James H. White, appointed by the Mayor.
 1879. James H. White, appointed by the Mayor.

At the present time the engines are in service as follows: Old No. 1, at Elmwood, Ill.; New No. 1, at Mendota, Ill.; Illinois No. 2, iron pile; Neptune No. 2, Young America No. 2, at Peoria; New Peoria No. 4, Germania No. 3, iron pile; Germania No. 3, Henry, Ill.; Germania No. 3, steamer, Rock Island; Central City, steamer, Independence, Iowa.

The Paid Fire Department.—March 9, 1875, on motion of Alderman Chas. Kellogg, the ordinance creating a paid fire department was taken up and passed by a unanimous vote. Alderman White, at the same meeting, moved to go into the election of chief. J. J. Thomas received two votes, Dan. Keef two, John Waugh, Jr. two, O. H. Norton eight votes. O. H. Norton was declared elected, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

The paid department was organized March 9, 1875, and its first members were: O.

H. Norton, chief; Central Hose Co., Jess Hammett, James Smith, Adam Schneider; Holly Hose Co., Henry Schearer, Xavier Stutzmann, Maurice Lynch; Bluff Hose Co., H. F. Johnson, James Wasson, H. J. Clawson; Chemical Engine No. 1, John Waugh, F. M. Phillips, David Deck; Chemical Engine No. 2, Adam Schneider, Chas. Upton, Maurice Lynch.

The present force of the paid department consists of three four-wheel hose carriages and two two-tank chemical engines; one chief and fifteen paid men in full uniform. They are all, by ordinance, required to give their whole time to the department. The houses are fitted up with all the modern improvements, and in point of efficiency they are among the first in the Union. The following are the present companies: Central City Hose Co., placed in service 1870; Holly Hose Co., placed in service 1872; Bluff Hose Co., placed in service 1875; Chemical No. 1, placed in service 1875; Chemical No. 2, placed in service 1877.

Cost of the fire department from its first organization in 1846 to 1880: Real and personal property, \$165,000; Salaries and expense of maintenance, \$108,500; making a total of \$273,500. Number of fires and loss same time: Fires, 1,780; loss, \$2,500,000. Number of feet of hose, 19,300. Fire statistics from organization of the paid fire department, 1875 to 1880:

Year.	Fires.	Loss.	Insurance.	Expense of Maintenance.
1875	53	\$45,663	\$90,970	\$20,285.97
1876	45	85,617	121,250	15,713.82
1877	76	86,802	203,550	18,108.59
1878	80	71,562	244,550	17,345.36
1880	106	102,098	1,835,710	18,897.14
Total,	260	\$391,742	\$2,496,030	\$90,350.88

Before the introduction of the fire engines, it was the general understanding that every citizen hearing an alarm of fire should carry his bucket, which was kept at some convenient place, to the fire. They would then form themselves into two lines extending from the river or pumps to the fire; one line passed the full buckets to the fire, the other the empty buckets back. How would this bucket brigade compare with the present efficient fire department, if they were brought into execution together? The citizens would shout, halt! and stand aside, bucket brigade, to give room for the advanced and enlightened firemen.

WATER SUPPLY.

In the early days of its history, the inhabitants of Peoria experienced little difficulty in obtaining the requisite supply of good water. Numerous springs issued from the banks along the margin of the Illinois river, which furnished the citizens in that vicinity, except when the river was so high as to overflow them. The lower city is built upon a plateau of porous drift or gravel, which is permeable and always saturated with water to the level of the river, and below Adams street it is easily accessible by sinking wells. Farther back toward the bluff a part of the people were supplied from springs, some dozen of which flowed out in copious streams from its base; and still others dug cisterns into which they conducted the rainfall from their house-tops, and as they were not yet subject to the annoyance from the use of coal as fuel, they could, by a little attention to filtering, make this rain-water all that could be desired for drinking and household purposes.

From Adams street back toward the bluff wells were found impracticable, because of the great depth—over eighty feet—necessary to go to reach a permanent supply, which could only be obtained by digging to the low water level of the river, and the water could not be raised by the ordinary valve pump. Consequently Stephen Stillman devised the

FIRST WATER WORKS

as early as 1833, which consisted simply in conveying the water of a spring which issued from the bluff in front of what was known as the old Frink residence—more latterly owned by Dr. Cooper—through wooden pipes, bored by hand, to the Court-house square.

At the March term of the County Commissioners' Court an agreement was made with Mr. Stillman, granting to him and his heirs and assigns the exclusive right to bring water on to the public square. One of the principal objects of this grant probably was to procure a supply of water to mix the mortar, and for other uses in the construction of the new Court-house about to be erected. Stillman's water works were of short duration, owing to his inability to carry out the projected plans.

Subsequently a company was formed for a similar purpose, and a spring situated on the northeast of section 8, T. 8 N., R. 8 E. of the fourth principal meridian was inclosed with masonry of brick, and lead pipes were laid down into the city, conveying the water to a number of families. And it soon became apparent that this was insufficient for general uses.

Other attempts were afterwards made to organize water companies, but were unsuccessful, and the people depended upon the sources before mentioned for this liquid necessity until the 19th of January, 1864, when Peoria having become a city of 20,000 population, the City Council became aware of the pressing need for a more extensive water supply, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three, in connection with the City Engineer and Surveyor, be appointed by the Mayor, to enquire into the expediency of erecting water works in the city, and report plans and probable cost, expenses, and all things pertaining to the same, at the next regular meeting of the Council.¹

The committee chosen was composed of Ald. Fredrick Bohl, P. R. K. Brotherson and Mr. Dunne; but before any report was made Mr. Dunne and City Engineer Russell retired from the Council, and Isaac Underhill and M. B. Loughlin were appointed in their stead. The committee handed in its report on June 21, 1864, which embraced surveys, carefully prepared estimates of construction and running expenses of water works adequate for 25,000 people. The committee estimated that it would be necessary to issue bonds to the amount of about \$200,000, in order to provide for the cost of the works, the additional sewerage, etc., and recommended that the report be received and placed on file, and a thousand copies be printed and distributed among the tax-payers of the city; and that the city charter be so amended by the next Legislature as to authorize the city to issue the requisite amount of bonds to complete the works, provided that the majority of the voters in the city should vote in favor of issuing such bonds. The report was received and recommendations concurred in. On the tenth day of April, 1865, at the general city election, a vote was taken on the question of the Water Works, and out of 2,300 only 203 were cast in favor of the project.

In 1867 general election was ordered by the City Council on the question; the election was held in some of the wards, in October of that year, but as there was no election in the 2d, 5th and 6th wards, the matter was dropped until February 4, 1868, at which time Ald. Francis presented to the Council the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to appoint a committee of three members of this Council to take into consideration the matter of supplying the city with water; and that said committee be empowered to employ a suitable engineer and assistants to make the necessary plans, surveys, estimates, etc., for the work, and submit the same to the Council at the earliest possible moment, and also that said committee be authorized to visit such places as they may deem necessary to get information on the subject of water works.²

Alds. Francis, Emery and Laughlin were appointed the committee, and on the 3d of March, 1868, they made the following report:

¹That they had visited the cities of Chicago and St. Louis and made a personal examination of the works in those cities, that they had not gone to the expense of employing an engineer for the season, that from what they

can learn from the plans and recommendations of O. Chanute, Esq., they are nearly what is needed, with slight additions to the prices of labor and materials."

The committee urged the necessity of building water works at once, as by an act of the legislature the city was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$300,000, the proceeds to be devoted to that purpose. That if a reservoir be located on the bluff at the narrows—near the Frye place—it will be 200 feet above the low water mark and seventy feet above the cupola of the Court-house, giving a head and force sufficient to obviate the necessity of any fire engines under the bluff. The committee reported "An ordinance establishing water works in the city of Peoria," which was passed. At the same time "An ordinance authorizing the Mayor of the city of Peoria to issue bonds to the amount of \$300,000 for the purpose of building and completing water works in the city of Peoria," was passed. On April 11, 1868, Ald. Francis presented the following:

"Resolved, That the Mayor of the city of Peoria be and is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow from time to time, as it may, in the opinion of the Water Works Committee be required, the sum of \$300,000 at a rate of interest not to exceed ten per cent., to enable said committee to pay the necessary expenses of the survey and estimates for the proposed water works."

On May 25th the following were selected by the Council as the Water Works Committee: Aldermen Francis, Emery, Barker, Day and Kinsey. May 25th the committee reported:

Immediately upon the organization, your committee engaged with Joseph A. Locke, Assistant Engineer of the Louisville Water Works, to make a survey and estimates of the cost of works capable of supplying the city of Peoria with two millions gallons of water per day. Such survey and estimates were made, and the latter is herewith submitted:

Reservoir	\$ 52,250
Pumping Works	45,350
Force and Supply Mains	76,558
Distribution	103,260
Engineering, etc	32,641
Total	\$310,059

The estimate does not cover the cost of ground for reservoir or pumping works.

The committee visited Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Syracuse.

During the progress of the survey the attention of the committee was called to the Holly system of water works, to which they were at first opposed, but after visiting Lockport and Auburn, where this system was in operation, they were satisfied that nearly \$100,000 could be saved to the city by adopting the Holly instead of the reservoir system. The committee reported the following estimate for building on the Holly plan:

18½ miles of Pipes, 120 Hydrants, etc	\$137,811.53
20,000 ft. 8 in. Pipe for Bluff	33,634.78
Buildings, etc	7,772.00
Pumps, Engines, etc., Holly System	40,000.00
Freight on Pumps, etc.	3,500.00
Filtering Well, Inlet, Pipe, etc.	12,650.00
Total	\$235,368.31

The committee was authorized by the Council to contract with the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, N. Y., for the necessary engines, pumps and other machinery for the application of the company's system of water works to Peoria, at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$40,000. The city's agent in New York City was instructed not to sell the city bonds, issued for building the water works for less than ninety cents on the dollar.

After advertising for proposals, the contract for laying the water pipes was awarded to Patrick Harmon; and the contract for erecting the buildings for the water works was let to Valentine Jobst. An ordinance was passed for locating the site, and purchasing the land for the Peoria water works, and the right of way over the steam ferry road.

On August 7th the committee reported that they had contracted with Gaylord & Co., of Cincinnati, for one thousand tons of cast iron water pipes. The contract was approved; and a contract was made on June 30, 1869, with William Smith, of Pittsburgh, for five hundred tons of water pipe, at \$69 per ton; and an ordinance passed authorizing the issue of \$50,000 of water bonds, to complete the water works in the city of Peoria.

On August 1st water rents were issued against persons living on the line of water pipes who took water.

The water works were completed in 1869. Twenty-five and one-fourth miles of water pipe had been laid, and 200 double fire hydrants, with the capacity of one engine, put in. The total cost of construction was \$431,790.45. Five hundred one thousand dollars bonds, bearing interest at six, seven, and ten per cent., were sold, from which was realized the sum of \$453,020.65.

Two pumps were purchased in 1875, a Dean, at a cost of \$6,000, and a Cameron, at a cost of \$2,500.

The city now contains forty-six miles of water mains, and 253 fire hydrants. The present pumping capacity of the works is 3,250,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The total yearly expenses of running the water system of the city, including wages, repairs, and every thing save the interest on the bonded debt, is \$15,800. The interest on the debt is \$33,000 per annum.

The water works buildings are situated on the bank of the river in the upper end of the city, some two miles from the Court-house, and are substantially built of brick. The water is taken by means of a large main from the Illinois river—more properly Peoria lake—some two hundred yards from the western shore. A careful chemical analysis of the Peoria lake water, shows it to contain 3.36 grains of organic matter, and 4.42 grains mineral matter to the gallon, a total of 7.60 grains. This analysis was made in the Winter; the water in the summer and fall would show a slightly increased per cent. of organic matter. The mineral matter is chiefly carbonates of lime, which, it is now claimed by scientists, adds to the healthfulness of water for drinking, when not exceeding five to ten grains to the gallon. There are several large cities in the country whose water supplies contain a greater per cent. of solid matter. That of Rochester, N. Y., exceeds eleven grains per gallon.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

In the present moral status of society, every considerable city is more or less afflicted with a class of indigent petty criminals and vagabonds, whose chief aim is to subsist by pilfering from the earnings and substance of honest, industrious people. This is especially true of places which have the reputation of thrift and prosperity. Peoria is no exception to this rule, and has her share of these pests. As the city grew in wealth and numbers, it became apparent to the county and city officials that necessity demanded some steps to be taken to reimburse the local treasuries for the expenses incurred in dealing with this class of offenders, who were unable or unwilling to pay the fines assessed upon them. After canvassing the matter it was deemed advisable to establish a House of Correction in the city, where those violators of law and order could be incarcerated, and society thus protected from further depredations, and at the same time compel the criminals to labor to defray the cost of their living and to work out their penalties. Besides, the establishment of such a house would be an act of charity to the young and unwary who had just taken the first steps in lawlessness and dissipation. By providing for them a place where they would not be housed and associated with hardened criminals, where humanizing influences would surround them, and, upon their release, the stigma of disgrace would not rest so heavily upon them as to ostracise them from respectable society, and prevent them from securing employment by which to earn an honest living.

Accordingly, on the 8th day of May, 1878, at a joint meeting of the two Boards, an

article of agreement was executed and signed for the purpose of establishing such a house. A committee of six members, three from the Board of Supervisors and three from the Board of Aldermen, was chosen to purchase grounds and erect suitable buildings. Six and a fourth acres of the northeasterly side of the water works grounds — formerly the city park — was purchased, at a cost of \$400 per acre, the county paying \$2,500 of the purchase money, and the city the remainder.

Preparations were immediately made to erect the buildings. Materials were gathered and the work advanced to completion under the supervision of the committee of six above noted, and on the 9th of April, 1879, Alexander Furst, who had been selected as superintendent, moved in. The first installment of prisoners was received on the 15th of the same month.

The house is a substantial brick structure, two stories high, and contains sixty-eight cells, besides the office, reception room, kitchen, store room, wash room, bath rooms, and living rooms for the family of the superintendent. The total cost of the ground and buildings was \$18,000, of which the county paid \$8,000.

Upon the completion of the building the premises were placed under the control of a Board of Inspectors, composed of the Mayor — who always acts as president — and three other members appointed by him, subject to the approval of the Board of City Aldermen. Their term of office is three years. The present board consists of Mayor John Warner, Eugene F. Baldwin and Valentine Jobst, of the city, and Alva Dunlap, Supervisor from Radnor township.

The county has a right to send prisoners there and have them kept subject to the rules of the house, by paying forty-five cents a day per capita, the city receiving the benefits from their labor.

The criminals are credited fifty cents per day, besides their board, to apply on their fines imposed. The character of the labor performed is such as the prisoners can be advantageously employed at on the grounds, preparing macadam for the streets in inclement weather, and in the pleasant season on outside improvements about the city.

The nine months of its active operation under the efficient management of Superintendent Furst has already demonstrated the wisdom of its establishment. Its existence has not only greatly reduced the criminal expenses of the city and county in the cost of keeping persons held in confinement, but has tended to greatly lessen the number of criminal offences. The place is the embodiment of neatness and order, and any one visiting the premises must conclude the House of Correction is a blessing, not alone as a protection to society at large, but to the poor, misguided creatures whom it clothes, and feeds, and shelters, and restrains, for a time at least, from the commission of additional and greater transgressions.

The financial report of Superintendent Furst, handed in the first of January, 1880, embodies some statistics which are deemed of sufficient value to entitle them to a place in this article, and which are here given:

Financial Report of the Work House from April 9 to Dec. 31, 1879. — The report of Alexander Furst, keeper of the Peoria Work House, for the nine months (lacking nine days) ending Dec. 31, 1879, as to receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.

Cash from city.....	\$4,259 22
Steam, fuel and gaslight.....	378 30
Due from city for bills audited.....	1,825 43
From county for improvements, cash.....	1,000 00
From county for boarding prisoners.....	387 90
From sale of vegetables.....	84 65
From other sources.....	65 00
Total receipts.....	\$8,000 50

EXPENDITURES.	
Groceries.....	\$ 200 18
Meats.....	253 89
Flour and meal.....	224 40
Vegetables.....	62 72
Dietary.....	12 89
Bedding and clothing.....	636 86
Lamp-oil.....	77 36
Furnishing and tools.....	441 62
Rum and forage.....	991 64
Improvements and repairs.....	633 05
Construction.....	722 60
Incidental, light and fuel.....	404 62
Salaries.....	2,476 90
Total expenditures.....	\$8,000 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the time for which the report is made there were served to prisoners 8,990 rations. The number of prisoners received from April 13 to December 31, was 238, of which 202 were male and 36 females. Remaining in prison December 31, male 28, female 7; total 35.

Of the entire number of prisoners received during the year, 217 were from police courts, 12 from County Court, 8 from Circuit Court, and 1 from United States Court.

The offences for which the prisoners were confined were as follows:

Vagrancy.....	43
Drunk and disorderly.....	119
Drunk.....	16
Assault and battery.....	19
Inmates and keeper house of ill fame.....	13
Breaking in railroad cars.....	7
Larceny.....	17
Burglary and larceny.....	2
Violating postal laws.....	1
Violating Sunday liquor laws.....	1

The nativity of the prisoners is given as follows: United States, 142; Canada, 4; Newfoundland, 1; England, 7; Ireland, 56; Scotland, 1; Wales, 1; Germany, 23; Sweden, 3.

The social relation of the prisoners is as follows: Single, 163; married, 58; widowers, 15; widows, 2.

Thus it is proven that the married state is largely a bar to the work house.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Steamboating.—Previous to 1832 there were no steamboats running regular trips on the Illinois river. The little transportation that took place in the first years of white settlement along its banks was carried on by means of canoes, skiffs, flat, and keel boats. The early pioneers lived in a plain, homely style; their wants were few, and their means meager. Their larders, as well as their wardrobes were supplied from the thicket or the little farm. Their clothing was homespun and homemade, and their edibles were the result of the chase or of their own raising. They were little disposed to indulge in *foreign luxuries*, which was well; for had they been thus inclined, they had not the means to enjoy, as there was very little money to be obtained and nothing to sell to procure it. Consequently there was no demand for boats, except of that primitive sort which could be propelled by the labor of one or at most few men. Before the year 1830, there was scarcely any produce to be shipped abroad, as there was but a small amount raised and no demand for that little, that would justify transporting it to market, and there was little or no merchandise wanted. But time and progressive improvement wrought a gradual change.

According to the best authorities obtainable, the first steamboat that ever arrived at Peoria was the Liberty, in December of 1829. The second boat to land here was the S. B. Triton, which was chartered by John Hamlin at St. Louis, to bring up a stock of goods he had gone there to purchase for his store in the Spring of 1830. In 1832 the Fairy made a trip, stopping at Peoria, and John Hamlin entered into a contract to purchase one-half of the boat upon her return and delivery; but she was lost near the mouth of the Missouri, on her way up. There were four steamboats running on the Illinois to Peoria in 1833. The Exchange, the Utility, the Peoria, and the Friendship. The latter boat was built at Brownsville, Pa. and came around into the Illinois river in the Spring of 1832, and was the first new steamboat bought and run regularly upon the Illinois. It was purchased by Captain — Hamlin, Henry Stillman and Peter Menard. Capt. Hamlin had charge of her that year, and a part of the year following, Stillman still serving as pilot, and Capt. William A. Hall, still a much respected resident of Peoria, was her engineer.

In 1834, immigration began to increase; enterprising people from the older States were seeking homes among the broad acres of the Prairie State, and commerce on the river attained such magnitude as to warrant enlarged transportation facilities. That year, the Express, Herald, Argus and Winnebago were added to those before named. Others came in 1835 and 1836, among them the Jo. Davis, purchased by Capt. Wm. A. Hall and his brother David, of Peoria, in January, 1835. They ran it until the following August, when it was sunk at the head of Grand Island, below the mouth of Spoon river. During the years from 1835 to 1840, the Mississippi steamboats frequently ran up the Illinois as far as Lacon, in times of high water, and loaded with pork for the New Orleans market. In 1840, the number of different boats making trips from St. Louis up the Illinois river—some of them at irregular intervals—had increased to forty; and by 1844, to one hundred and fifty, seventeen of which were regular packets. In a number of these boats Peoria people were interested, as part or sole owners. In 1848, Capt. W. S. Moss, now a resident of California, but for many years one of Peoria's most enterprising and successful business men, bought the hull of the Avalanche, which had been burned at St. Louis, and had it towed up to Peoria and placed upon the stocks; had about twenty feet added to her length, and had her completely rebuilt by Peoria workmen, ready for the fall trade of that year. The next spring, the keel of another boat was laid in Peoria, by Capt. David Brown, who sold her before she was finished.

From Drown's Directory of 1851, it appears that fifty-nine steamboats, whose tonnage was rated 9,463 tons, engaged in the Illinois river trade as high up as Peoria the year previous, and the number of arrivals at her quay was 1,236. This is exclusive of canal boats, of which there were quite a large number.

In 1858—from the best data at hand—the Illinois River Packet Company was organized. The directors were Frank Rhodes, G. N. Walker, Rollin Clark, J. M. Mortimer and D. H. Hancock. D. H. Hancock was elected president. The steamboats composing the stock of the company were the San Gaty, Louisville, F. X. Aubury, Sam Young, Altoona, Americus and Brazil. The company afterwards bought the Polar Star and Challenge; and built the La Salle, Lacon, Schuyler, City of Pekin, City of Peoria, Illinois, Beardstown, and numerous barges. Some of the commanders of these boats were Capts. Rhodes, Stackpole, Hicks, Scott, Adams, Lowry and Bassett. The names of the others are not accessible. These boats ran regular trips from St. Louis as far up as Peoria, and an occasional trip as far as La Salle. None of them are now on the river. After the organization of this company, the commerce of the Illinois river was chiefly controlled by it, until it sold out the stock and entire property to the St. Louis and Illinois River Packet Company, in 1867, F. S. Rodgers, president. The members of the old company then retired from the business.

The introduction of railroads in Illinois, some of which lines extend nearly parallel

with the rivers, whose bosoms used to float thousands of tons of her products, rapidly undermined the river traffic, and it declined until now the *Lady Lee* and the *Calhoun* are the only steamboats running regular trips from St. Louis to Peoria. There is one boat which makes regular trips to Naples and another to Beardstown; and an occasional transient boat comes up. Quite a heavy ice trade is also carried on, the barges frequently running down as far as Memphis and New Orleans. The *Gray Eagle*, Capt. ———, does a good local trade from Peoria to Henry, making the round trip daily between these places, and is a great convenience to the people and business men of these and intermediate points.

As one stands upon the bank of one of Nature's great highways, and sees its mighty resistless current roll on in silent majesty toward the bosom of their universal receptacle, a feeling akin to sadness takes possession of him, while he contemplates the fact that in the contest of Art with Nature to furnish thoroughfares of traffic and travel for man, Art has won; and the iron horse has almost entirely superseded the beautiful steamboats, because the age is too fast for ten miles an hour.

RAILROADS.

In this last quarter of the nineteenth century, when travel and traffic are conducted upon the wings of steam and electricity, the commercial importance of a city is measured by the number of lines of railroads that radiate from it — veins and arteries of import and export — contributing alike to her social and financial intercourse with the great outside world.

In selecting a point to locate, one of the first queries arising in the mind of a business man or manufacturer is, what are the facilities for transporting materials and goods and people to and from the place? Fully recognizing the fact that no town can become a point of any considerable significance, either in trade or manufacture, unless well supplied with means of ingress and egress by rail. The canal boat and lumbering stage coach of our fathers' time long ago became too plodding, and even the magnificent steamboats, which, for more than a third of a century have plowed Nature's great highways from the fresh water seas on the North to the briny gulf on the South, are rapidly becoming a thing of the past, because too slow for *our* time; the traveler preferring the snorting iron steed to the back of an "Eagle."

Peoria, situated in the center of this grand Prairie State, whose granaries groan with the rich harvests from her soil, may fittingly be termed the *heart* from which ramify these numerous ribs of steel, hourly made to throb with the mighty pulsations of her vital currents, as they flow to and from the remote quarters of the civilized globe.

With the characteristic spirit of the western man, the people of Illinois early saw and appreciated the inestimable benefits accruing from this more rapid method of transit; and so far back as 1836-7 the Legislature was fired with zeal for building railroads — on paper — and projected magnificent schemes for internal improvements, to complete which would have involved many millions of dollars. The State began the construction of railroads in various sections; but in four years, after expending \$7,000,000, having no money in the treasury, and being obliged to depend upon foreign capital, which was not eager for investment in such chimerical undertakings, the work was discontinued, and the grand system of railroads never had a tangible existence.

Under the law then passed there was considerable grading done on what was called the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, but not a mile finished. The people were both displeased and disgusted, and for a number of years railroad building rested.

On February 12, 1849, the Legislature granted a charter to the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, authorizing it to build a railroad from the city of Peoria, on the Illinois river, to Oquawka, on the Mississippi river. On the 19th day of February, 1851, the charter was so amended as to include a branch to Burlington — a larger place and

better adapted for the terminal point of the road — thus making the line ninety-three miles long. On the 20th of June following, the stockholders met at Knoxville and organized under the charter; and on the 22d of June, 1852, the charter was amended so as to permit an extension of said road east to the Indiana State line.

In January, 1857, the western half of the road was completed from Peoria to Burlington; and afterwards a branch leaving the main line some nine miles this side of the latter city and extending five miles to Oquawka. The company becoming financially embarrassed, the road was sold under foreclosure of mortgage about 1860 or '61, and went into the hands of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, which has since owned and operated it. The line is in good condition and does considerable business, but its management has been more contributory to the interests of the main trunk line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, than to the city of Peoria. This company, though starting from an humble beginning, now owns more than a thousand miles of road, and is one of the most powerful and wealthy railroad corporations in the United States.

The eastern extension of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, leading, as before stated, from Peoria due east to the State line, was begun in the Summer of 1853, and finished to Gilman, the distance of eighty-six miles, and the crossing of the Illinois Central Railroad in September, 1857. The remaining twenty-five miles from there to the State line was completed in December, 1859. The mortgages on this division were also foreclosed, and a new company organized, which is now the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

In 1867 the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Company began to build the western division of their road, which extends from Peoria to Keokuk and Warsaw, on the Mississippi river, and finished it in October, 1868. This company also constructed a branch line in 1871, extending from LaHarpe to Burlington. Their several lines embrace two hundred and forty-nine miles of road, whose physical condition and rolling stock is first-class. Their machine shops and general offices are located in Peoria. The city took \$225,000 stock in this road. It has ever been a grand feeder to the city and a promoter of her commerce and growth, and may be styled emphatically the Peoria railroad. The line, equipments of, and property were sold to the mortgagees on January 20, 1880, for \$6,000,000, a little over \$25,000 per mile.

The second railroad enterprise projected, but the first to be completed was the Peoria and Bureau Valley — now the Bureau Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific — Railroad. The charter was obtained and the company organized in June, 1853, and the road from Peoria to Bureau Junction, a distance of forty-seven miles, was finished in November, 1854, and ran the first regular passenger train into the city. It forms a direct connection by rail to Chicago and the seaboard, and was for several years the only one.

The Peoria and Rock Island Railroad is ninety-one miles in length, terminating in these two cities; and was built by the Peoria and Rock Island company, being completed in the Spring of 1871. About six years after it was sold by foreclosure of mortgage, to parties interested in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and has since been operated by that company.

The Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad is a line, as its title implies, connecting these three cities, and forms a junction with the Wabash road at Jacksonville. It is eighty-three miles long, ten of which are in Peoria county. It was completed about 1868. The general offices are located in Peoria. The company becoming involved, Mr. John Allen was appointed receiver. During his administration Mr. Allen put the road and rolling stock in splendid order and gave it an enviable popularity with the commercial and traveling public. The road with its entire property was sold at Master's sale in December, 1879, to Solon Humphreys, of New York.

The Peoria and Springfield Railroad, extending from Peoria to Pekin, crosses the

Illinois river about three miles below the center of the former city, over the bridge at that point, and consequently has only three miles of track in Peoria county. It was opened for business about 1871.

These are all the railroad lines that pass through or into Peoria county, save the Buda Branch of the C. B. & Q., extending from Buda to Rushville, *via* Elmwood; and passes through Princeville, Brimfield and Elmwood townships, diagonally across the northwest corner of the county.

The Chicago, Pekin and Southern, which connects Peoria with Chicago *via* Pekin; the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur, connecting Peoria and Decatur; the Indiana, Bloomington and Western, and the Illinois Midland, connecting this city with Terre Haute, Ind., are important feeders to Peoria, contributing in no small degree to her commerce, and furnishing outlets to the north, east, and south; but they run their trains into the city over some of the lines above spoken of.

A narrow gauge railroad entitled the Burlington, Monmouth and Illinois River Railway is the projected narrow gauge road about to be constructed from Peoria westward through Farmington, Abingdon, and Burwick, to Monmouth, where it divides, one branch leading off southwest, striking the Mississippi river near Fort Madison or Nauvoo, and on to Keokuk; the other branch extends northwest from Monmouth, to Muscatine. This branch expects to make connection with the Burlington and Northwestern Narrow Gauge Railroad, which is now completed to Washington, Iowa, and leads a northwesterly course through the State. At Fort Madison the other branch will connect with the Fort Madison Narrow Gauge, which is now in operation for some distance out, and is being pushed on westward across the State.

This railway, when completed, will have over 150 miles of line in Illinois, and with the connections mentioned, more than 700 miles of road, through an agricultural country of vast resources for the production of the cereals, and will doubtless be a great feeder to Peoria manufactories.

Between forty and fifty regular passenger trains arrive and depart over these ten lines daily; and nearly a hundred freight trains, averaging from fifteen to twenty-five cars each.

Thus it is apparent that Peoria, the flourishing "Central City" of this grand "Sucker State," is one of the principal railroad centers of the West; reaching out her many-fingered metallic arms toward all points of the compass, beckoning the artisan, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the capitalist, to come and participate in her grand "Boom."

THE EXPRESS SERVICE.

The Express business, it is needless to say, is a big thing. As with the grain of mustard seed, the beginning of this great institution was very small indeed. At one time, in 1839, its capital was about sixty-two and a half cents. Now it is nearly sixty millions of dollars.

Peoria, and Illinois indeed, are as much indebted to express facilities for their wonderful prosperity, as New York and New England are. It ramifies, with its lusty and stirring life, throughout the entire country. How could we do without it? Some people growl continually at the exactions of the express. A parcel is brought to a woman a thousand miles or more—subject to several entries and passed from one messenger to another, and again to another, and another, over the intermediate railroads—and she is charged only twenty-five cents for it; and yet she will peevishly declare it exorbitant. A city porter would charge as much for carrying it a dozen blocks or less.

In old times when mail stages were the rule, the drivers used to do some similar work on a small scale; but when the greatest innovation of the present century, the railway, shoved the mail coaches aside, and the "tea-kettle on wheels" became the great

motor, a new want began to oppress the people. Who now, should carry their parcels and do errands between the cities and towns?

William F. Harnden, of Boston, responded, "I will." At least, in March, 1839, (according to A. Stimson's "Express History") he advertised the first express car ever known, and promised to make tri-weekly trips with it, and the help of the Long Island Sound Steamboats, between Boston and New York City. Really, his express was for a time limited to a hand valise — which Ben. Cheney, of the Hub still preserves — and The Original Expressman met with little encouragement, except as a carrier of orders.

Harnden was a little sallow-faced young man, with a brother just like him, each weighing one hundred pounds, and as they were often seen working together in the new business they were not inaptly called the "Harnden ponies." Both were shrewd and smart for all that. Perhaps a little smarter for being condensed. Wm. F., especially, was *multum in parvo*—much in a thimble-full.

He had been a railroad man, both ticket-agent and conductor, when there was but one passenger road in the country; and knew the ropes. Hiring an office in Wall Street, New York, he made himself so useful to Bennett's *Herald*, and the other dailies there, in bringing them the latest news to be had, east, in these ante-telegraph days, that they, in turn, began to write up his business. That was his first best lever, and early in 1840 his enterprise seemed so sensible and promising, that P. B. Burke and Alvin Adams, also of Boston, started a competing express to New York.

Now the Boston papers had to write up Adams & Co.'s Express; and it, too, attained to a position of usefulness. Neither, however, made any money for some years, and only the most unwearying cultivation of the business, made it yield them a good living.

A little later Henry Wells served Harnden as agent at Albany, and then associating with Pomeroy and Crawford Livingston, under the style of Pomeroy & Co. Express, "doing express" on the Hudson river only, laid the foundation of what resulted in the two express firms of Livingston, Wells & Co., and Livingston, Fargo & Co.; and in 1854, through absorbing Butterfield, Wasson & Co., the American Express Co. was organized, with himself as president and John Butterfield vice-president.

These successors, led some wealthy and enterprising New York State men to start about that time, what has been favorably known for a quarter of a century as The United States Express Company.

Henry Kipp, of Buffalo, N. Y., for some years a very active superintendent of the American, became superintendent of the new company, and by his superior business ability and indefatigable energy, established its success, east and west, but more especially in New York and the Western States. A few years ago, he was elected its president, but he travels as much over the routes as ever, and his supervision is as untiring as it is thorough and perfect.

The brothers, Wm. G., Jas. C. and Charles Fargo, have been the life and soul of the American Express Company in the West, and probably no other three men have done more for Illinois than they have to accommodate and develop the business resources of the State, and they have been well paid for it, in the grand success of their Company in this magnificent section of the union.

Indeed both Companies have done nobly, and even the Adams' Express Company, though behind both in its entrance here as a competitor, and still very limited in its area of service in Illinois, is a valuable help to mercantile communities in which it operates.

The capital stock of these Companies — the only ones operating in Illinois — is as follows: American, \$18,000,000; Adams, 12,000,000; United States, \$6,000,000. The Southern Express Company, Henry B. Platt, president, has an office at St. Louis, and connects with Cairo; but its stock is owned entirely in "Dixie," where it is a power.

The express business of Peoria is coeval with the existence of railroads, though there was, perhaps, some expressage by steamboats anterior to that, but very limited in quan-

tity. With the increase in the number of local railroad lines the express business has grown, until it now requires ten office men and twenty-four messengers running out over the various roads. The establishment of a local office by the United States Company antedated a number of years that of the American, and the first of September, 1877, for the sake of economy, the two Companies consolidated their offices, the American agent retiring, and turning over the entire business to the management of C. C. DeLong, whose experience of eleven years in the Chicago office of the United States Co., and twelve years as agent in Peoria, together with his innate gentlemanly qualities, admirably adapts him for the responsible position he so worthily fills.

TELEGRAPH BUSINESS.

The "harnessed lightning" which now cuts so prominent a figure in Peoria's commercial and general intercourse with all parts of this country, and indeed with other countries, and the click of whose coming and going sounds to a visitor in the general office like a whole toy shop of rattle-boxes turned loose, was first brought into requisition in the city nearly twenty-two years ago. On the 16th of June, 1848, Mr. R. Champion opened the first office of Mr. O'Riley's telegraph line, and the first message of greeting was sent and received over the wire from Springfield at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day. About nine o'clock, P. M., the editor of the *Peoria Register* sent respects to the Whig press of St. Louis, through the editor of the *St. Louis Republican*. These communications were sent and received by the sound of the magnet, without the aid of a register, which was considered a remarkable feat. The opening of this highway for thought travel was a proud day in Peoria's history. It is preserved, as an achievement worthy of record, that on the 8th of November following, the result of the Presidential vote cast in Boston the day before, was received in Peoria at 11 A. M. And it is also a matter of historic record that President Taylor's message was received at Peoria for the *Daily Champion*, the first arriving in one hour and thirty-five minutes after its delivery in Washington. In 1850, Peoria had become the headquarters of O'Riley's telegraph line in the State, and the center of three States. During the month of May, that year, 750 messages were sent, and the gross receipts of the office were \$178.94; and in November and December they ran over \$200 each month. Francis Voris was then president of the board of the State, and Lewis Howell, now president of the Second National Bank, was vice president, and Eli Chadwick, "telegrapher." Mr. O'Riley constructed a system of telegraph lines connecting the principal cities of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, which was named the "Great Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Range" of telegraph lines. During the decade between 1850 and 1860, there was but a moderate development of the telegraph business in Peoria. Soon after 1860 the Western Union Telegraph Company obtained possession of the lines in the Western States, and by shrewd management gave a great impetus to the telegraphing business in all parts of the country. Prior to 1863, Richmond Smith had charge of the Peoria office for some years. At that date Mr. J. E. Ranney, formerly manager at Bureau Junction, took the control of the office in this city, which position he still worthily and satisfactorily fills. All the telegraphic business from Peoria was then done over a single wire, there being then no other outlet. The messages were sent to Bureau Junction, there re-transmitted to Chicago, and thence to other desired points. Mr. Ranney and a night operator, with one messenger boy, did the entire work, and five to seven dollars a day receipts, was considered a fair business. The office at Pekin, at that time did not do enough to pay the salary of the operator. From 1865, the growth in telegraphing has been very rapid, both in the volume of business, the corresponding increase in the number of wires, and the improvements in instruments. There are now leading out of Peoria fifteen wires, and one of these is equipped with quadruplex instruments, making it equivalent to four wires with ordinary instruments. Besides the main office in the Chamber of Commerce, there are four regular branch offices.

and an office for railroad work at each of the depots, from which regular messages can also be sent. The main office employs six operators, six messenger boys and a book-keeper; and each of the branch offices requires one man.

The Peoria office is a distributing office, where messages are received over the different lines from various places, and are re-transmitted to the numerous points of destination. The company only have one distributing office in a distance of one hundred or one hundred and fifty miles. The distributing messages average over three hundred and the total business from seven hundred to eight hundred messages per day, received and sent. The gross receipts from the business in the principal office and branches, amount to an average of about \$3,000 a month.

THE TELEPHONE.

This little instrument, which is working such a revolution in business and social communication in the cities and towns of the civilized world, is but little more than three years old. It consists, as is well known, in a new application of electricity—a new harness fitted to a tried and useful steed. Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, who is doubtless entitled to priority of claim to the invention of the speaking telephone, received his first patent on the speaking telephone on March 7, 1876. His articulating telephone and Mr. Gray's musical telephone, were exhibited at the International Centennial Exposition on June 25, 1876.

Sir William Thompson in his official report, thus refers to these exhibits:

"Mr. Alexander Graham Bell exhibits apparatus by which he has achieved a result of transcendent scientific interest, the transmission of spoken words by electric currents through a telegraph wire. This, perhaps the greatest marvel hitherto achieved by the electric telegraph, has been obtained by appliances of quite a home-spun and rudimentary character. With somewhat more advanced plans and more powerful apparatus, we may confidently expect that Mr. Bell will give us the means of making voices and spoken words audible, through the electric wire, to an ear hundreds of miles distant."

Mr. Bell received his second patent on his speaking telephone January 30, 1877, and he and his associates began to manufacture the instrument soon after. In May, 1877, the first telephones were leased to Messrs. Stone & Downer, of Boston, and this was the first instance of the practical use of electricity in transmitting vocal speech over wires in the transaction of business.

The renowned C. A. Edison commenced experimenting on the telephone in the Spring of 1876, after Mr. Bell's first patent had been issued, and some months later brought out his carbon transmitter, which was transferred to the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1878, and has been controlled by it since until recently a consolidation has been effected by which the entire telephone business in the United States has passed into the hands of the National Bell Telephone Company, of Boston.

Both the Bell and the Edison instruments are represented in Peoria. The first put up in the city was the Bell, which was leased on the 15th of May, 1879. Others were soon added, and in August following the Western Union Company erected the first Edison instrument in the city. The Edison was leased at considerably lower price than the Bell, and has outstripped it in point of numbers. The proprietors of the Bell telephone in the city, Messrs. C. B. Allaire and W. S. Reyburn, have a franchise covering the city and a radius of five miles, together with the city of Pekin. Their office is on Washington Street, over Zell and Hotchkiss' bank, and the Edison office is in the Chamber of Commerce. There are 183 Bell and 271 Edison telephones now in use in Peoria; and so rapidly has this invention grown in public favor, that it has already become a necessity to the business public. As intimated above, the arrangements for a consolidation of the two systems have all been made, except the formal transfer, which will take place at an early day, and the whole business will pass into the hands of the Bell Com-

pany. The charge for putting in the telephone, erecting the line, and a year's lease of the instrument, is \$50.

PEORIA POST OFFICE.

In following the progress of a city there is no surer index of its prosperity than the increase of its postal business, and in this respect the advancement of Peoria has been most marked. A post-office was established at Peoria on the 15th of April, 1825, and John Dixon received the first appointment as postmaster. The receipts for the first quarter after the office was established were \$8.23. Twenty-five years later the income of the office had increased an hundred fold, the receipts for the last quarter of 1850 being \$823. We have not the material at hand to give a detailed account of the office or of the various administrations under which it has passed. John L. Bogardus, who figured considerably in early days, was at one time postmaster, and kept the office in a log cabin situated where Truesdale and Son's planing mill now stands. This was some time previous to 1834. From there the office was removed to the site now occupied by Perry Frazier's marble front building, and Dr. Cross appointed postmaster. It was afterwards located near the old Clinton House, on the corner of Adams and Fulton Streets, and at one time it occupied the basement of the Peoria House, Geo. W. Rainney being then postmaster, and also editor of the *Democratic Press*. From here it was removed to the old Boston Building, on Main Street, and from thence to rooms under Rorer's Hall, where it remained until February, 1872, when the building now occupied was leased by the Government for a period of ten years and the office removed to its present quarters. The following gentlemen have held the position of postmaster of Peoria at various times: John Dixon, John L. Bogardus, Wm. Fessenden, Washington Cockle, Samuel B. King, Peter Sweat, G. W. Rainney, Geo. C. Bestor, Enoch Emery, Isaac Underhill, Gen. D. W. Magee, John S. Stevens, and after a lapse of thirty years Mr. Cockle has again been appointed and now occupies the position.

In 1850 Peoria was the center of an extensive mail system, radiating in every direction, and the roads leading to Peoria village were made merry by the coachman's horn and the crack of the driver's lash of those good old coaching days of Frink and Walker.

The receipts of the office for the last quarter of 1850, '60, '70 and '79 were as follows:

For fourth quarter.....	1850.....	\$ 823 00	For fourth quarter.....	1870.....	\$ 7,830 04
" " "	1860.....	4,076 50	" " "	1879.....	13,849 93

A comparison of the years 1878 and 1879 show an increase of twenty-five per cent. in the business of the office during the latter year.

<i>Money Order Business.</i> —There were orders issued during the last year amounting to.....	\$110,657 56
Upon which fees were received amounting to	1,129 44
Drafts were drawn upon New York for.....	94,000 00
And orders paid amounting to.....	205,842 06

There are employed at the office six clerks, at a cost of \$5,000 per annum, and eight carriers, at an expense of \$7,000. The postmaster's salary and expenses incidental to running the office, aside from clerk hire, amount to \$5,910 per annum.

<i>Register Business, fourth quarter, 1879.</i> —Letters and packages registered during the quarter.....	700
Letters and packages received during the quarter.....	1,440
Letters and packages in transit during the quarter.....	3,116

<i>Letter Carriers.</i> —Carriers employed.....	8	Local postal cards delivered.....	9,746
Delivery trips daily.....	12 & 3	Newspapers, etc., delivered.....	112,033
Collection trips daily.....	12 & 3	Letters returned to the office.....	65
Registered letters delivered.....	1,015	Letters collected.....	124,104
Mail letters delivered.....	170,697	Postal cards collected.....	32,793
Mail postal cards delivered.....	59,474	Newspapers, etc., collected.....	28,956
Drop letters delivered.....	11,108		

Mailing Department. — There are 218 packages of letter mail sent out from the Peoria office daily to as many lines of railway post-offices, cities and towns in the United States, many of these being sent out in through pouches by night express trains to distant places, and thus despatched with a rapidity and accuracy which is astonishing, and oftentimes mail is delivered before an ordinary traveler could reach the same points. The total number of pieces of mail sent out daily, by a careful count, is shown to be as follows: Letters, 3,667; circulars, 1,635; newspapers, 3,347; postal cards, 785; merchandise, 2,452; making a total of 11,886, or 4,338,390 pieces per annum.

There is sent out daily from this office fifty pouches and canvas sacks, while a like number is received. There are also a great quantity passing through in transit, of which no account is taken.

Under a complete system of checking errors, it is shown that this enormous quantity of matter despatched from the Peoria office, there were but 110 errors made in distribution, fourteen packages miss-sent, and not a single error in the sending of pouches the year 1879.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The fifth district of Illinois, of which Peoria city is the center and substance, exceeds any revenue district in the United States, in the amount of revenue tax it pays to the government. This tax is derived almost entirely from the distillation of spirits manufactured by the eleven distilleries located in Peoria, which have a total productive capacity of 77,660 gallons of proof spirits per day.

The importance of Peoria as a spirit-producing center can not be more forcibly stated than by giving an exhibit of the figures kindly furnished by Collector Howard Knowles for this work, from the books of his office.

There were used during the year 1878, 3,001,308 bushels of grain, from which was produced 11,520,360.07 gallons of proof spirits. The following is a complete tabulated statement for the year 1879, which shows an increase of some thirty per cent. over any previous year, and conveys an idea of the immensity of the business in this district:

DISTILLERS.	Bush. used.	Proof Gall's Produ'd.	Av. per Bush.
C. S. Clark & Co	316,910	1,196,923.83	3.81
Spurck & Francis	418,265	1,605,410.44	3.81
G. T. Barker	493,585	1,981,399.17	4.01
Zell, Schwabacher & Co	763,140	3,017,678.83	3.93
Bush & Brown	187,914	721,734.99	3.81
Barton & Babcock	36,485	128,724.48	3.50
Woolner Bros	307,349	1,156,951.24	3.76
A. & S. Woolner	450,426	1,724,061.06	3.83
Kidd, Francis & Co.	484,940	1,811,206.70	3.73
Kidduff & Hogue	401,496	1,619,877.24	4.03
J. Woolner & Co.	23,408	88,992.17	3.80
Total bushels grain used, 3,883,918.			
Total gallons spirits produced, 15,052,960.15			
Average yield per bushel for the entire district during the year, 3.88.			
Total gallons spirits withdrawn from warehouse and tax paid			9,527,536.
Total gallons spirits withdrawn for exportation			5,399,196.96
Total			14,926,732.96

The total collections for 1879, were \$8,624,053. The production of spirits in Peoria during the year exceeded that of Chicago nearly five millions of gallons, and that of Cincinnati nearly four millions of gallons.

The prospect promises considerable increase of the business this present year — 1880. The "Monarch" distillery of Messrs. Kidd, Francis & Co., which was completed and went into operation on the 10th of July, 1879, and is the largest distillery in the world, increases the spirit-producing capacity some thirty-three per cent.

The collections in this district for the last four months of 1879, averaged \$1,077,000 per month, the largest amount of internal revenue tax ever collected in any district in this country within the same time.

BANKING INTERESTS.

It is somewhat remarkable that there were no banking facilities in Peoria until 1851, although it had been an incorporated town twenty years, had a population of nearly 6,000 souls, and must have done a considerable commercial business, from the fact that 1,236 vessels landed at her wharf during the year 1851. Still it is not so surprising that Peoria lacked the advantages of this modern business necessity, when the prejudice of the people, and especially the Democratic portion of them, against banks, is considered. The Democratic politicians repudiated all kinds of banks in their public speeches. And while the Whigs advocated a national bank, they only tacitly assented to the establishment or existence of State or individual banks.

Prior to 1850, there were but two banks of any considerable magnitude in the State, one at Shawneetown, called the State Bank of Illinois, and one at Springfield, named the Bank of the State of Illinois. Each of these was allowed by the Legislature to establish sundry branches, but none was located at Peoria.

In 1850, nearly all the banks in the West having failed, including those in Illinois, the circulating medium was very scarce, being confined to a little specie and some New York and New England bank-notes. Chicago then had no regular banks of issue, but several brokers; and Peoria had not even these.

Nathaniel B. Curtiss came from Chicago to Peoria in 1851, and opened an office on the upper corner of Main and Washington Streets, which he dignified with the title of the Banking House of N. B. Curtiss & Co. Mr. Curtiss' establishment did a large business, and is reputed to have introduced into extensive circulation the notes of a Milwaukee banking institution, known as the Marine Fire Insurance Company, and the paper of the Cherokee Bank, purported to be located in Georgia, and smaller amounts of paper from other concerns. None of these notes would now be considered worth par in gold, but in the absence of any thing better, the people and the banks were glad to receive them as good money. Mr. Curtiss made money so rapidly for a time that he became careless, and trusted out large amounts; and finally becoming alarmed, suspended business in 1857.

In 1852, Messrs. William R. Phelps and Benjamin L. T. Bourland, of Peoria, and Gideon H. Rupert and James Haines, of Pekin, opened an office on the opposite corner of Main and Washington Streets, under the name of the Central Bank, which they conducted one year, and sold it to Gov. Joel Matteson and his son-in-law, R. E. Goodell. After three years' management of the establishment they failed.

Joseph P. Hotchkiss established an office of the same kind in the Fall of 1852, naming it the Bank of J. P. Hotchkiss & Co., and prosecuted the business until his death, in 1866. He provided in his will that Lewis Howell, his cashier, who had had principal charge of the establishment for some years, owing to the failing health of the proprietor—to continue the business on a salary under the same name, for the benefit of the Hotchkiss heirs. This was done for about four years, when Mr. Howell and others bought the establishment and ran the business under the firm name of L. Howell & Co., till 1864, when, under the law of Congress, it was organized into the Second National Bank of Peoria. Mr. Howell was elected its president, a position he still holds. Mr. J. B. Smith was cashier from 1860 till 1866. J. B. Hotchkiss succeeded him in that position until 1870. B. F. Blossom served as cashier from July, 1876 to 1878. George H. McIlvaine was elected its vice-president in 1873, and became cashier and active manager, January, 1878, which position he now holds.

Mr. Howell, the president, is now the oldest banker in central Illinois, and has ever

been a man of unimpeachable integrity. Mr. McIvaine has been one of Peoria's active and honored business men since 1853.

The Second National has been a Government Depository most of the time since its organization. It has a cash capital of \$100,000, with a reserve of \$50,000.

About 1860 Marshall P. Stone, William F. Bryan and George H. Stone, opened a bank in the building formerly occupied by Curtiss, on the corner of Main and Washington Streets. In 1864 it was organized into the First National Bank of Peoria, with Tobias S. Bradley as president, and N. B. Curtiss, cashier. On May 6, 1867, Mr. Bradley died, and Washington Cockle was elected president; and March 1, 1872, he retired, since which time John C. Proctor has been president. M. P. Stone succeeded Mr. Curtiss as cashier, which position he filled till August, 1869, when W. E. Stone, the present cashier, took his place. The First National Bank has a cash capital of \$100,000, with a surplus of \$150,000.

The Mechanics' National Bank of Peoria was opened for business May 20, 1865, with Isaac Underhill as president and Samuel Coskery, cashier. On January 13, 1866, a considerable change took place in the directorate of the bank, H. N. Wheeler became president, and J. Boyd Smith became cashier. Mr. Wheeler is still president, but Mr. Smith is now vice-president and Henry P. Ayers has succeeded him as cashier. This bank has a paid up cash capital of \$100,000, and \$70,000 reserve.

These three are the only National Banks in the city, and are all doing a heavy business and are among the solid banking houses of the State.

Besides the National banks, there are several private banking houses and Savings banks. The first of these in chronological order is that of J. B. Hogue & Co., which was established May 1, 1867, by James B. Hogue and Thomas L. Davis, with a capital of \$50,000, and continued business prosperously, until the ill health of Mr. Davis compelled him to retire, Mr. Hogue buying his interest, May, 1874. Since that time he has had sole management of the establishment, and has done a successful business.

The Savings Bank of Peoria was founded by a co-partnership composed of John Hamlin, William A. Herron, Thomas C. Moore, Zenas N. Hotchkiss, Thomas S. Dobbins, Charles P. King, Philip Zell and Lorin Grant Pratt, in February, 1868. The object was to accommodate depositors of small savings, of from one dollar and upwards, and enable the persons making savings deposits to receive interest thereon. This bank has been in successful operation up to the present time. Several changes have occurred in the stockholders, by death and retirement; so that the establishment is now owned by William A. Herron, president; Charles P. King, Philip Zell and L. Howell. The bank is situated on the corner of Main and Washington Streets.

Philip Zell, Walter B. Hotchkiss and Henry C. Fursman established a bank on the corner of Washington and Fulton Streets, under the firm title of Zell, Hotchkiss & Co., in the year 1870, for the purpose of doing a general banking business. About 1873, Mr. Fursman sold his interest to the other partners, who ran the business under the same firm name until the death of Mr. Hotchkiss, in November, 1874. A year later Mr. Zell purchased his interest, and became the sole owner, but has never changed the style of the firm name.

In June, 1872, J. B. Hogue, in company with several others, opened the establishment known as the Germans' Savings Bank, at No. 203 Main Street, with a capital of \$100,000, to accommodate parties desirous of doing a savings business. Mr. Hogue has purchased the principal amount of the stock from his former co-partners, and now is the chief owner and manager of the concern. This is entirely separate and distinct from the banking house of J. B. Hogue & Co.

In March, 1880, Hogue & Co.'s Bank suspended, owing to the heavy loss of \$52,000, sustained by the financial failure of Thomas Neill.

The German Banking Company was organized in 1873, and opened a banking house

on the corner of Washington and Bridge Streets. The establishment does a general commercial banking business; and also has a Savings department, to accommodate persons who wish to do a savings business. The members of the co-partnership are Valentine Ulrich, Louis Green, Joseph Miller, Jacob Miller, Michael Pfeiffer and William Oberhauser.

The Farmer's Bank of Kingman, Blossom & Co., is the youngest banking institution in the city, having been opened for business on the 6th of October, 1879. The firm is composed of Martin Kingman, B. F. Blossom, and F. E. Leonard. Their design is to do a general banking and exchange business, and to make a feature of loaning money on extended time. The gentlemen comprising the firm are all well and favorably known in the business circles of Peoria and contiguous counties. The bank is located at 211 Main Street.

Chamber of Commerce Association.—This body was organized as a Stock Company, with a paid up capital of \$75,000, on January 30, 1875, and had for its object "the providing of suitable grounds, and the erection and furnishing of a suitable building in said city of Peoria, to be known as a Chamber of Commerce." The stock was held by about eighty prominent business men of the city, and the Association was incorporated under charter from the State of Illinois, in the name of Lewis Howell, R. C. Grier and Jonathan Hancock. At a meeting of the stockholders held shortly after incorporation, nine directors were elected, viz: Jonathan Hancock, D. McKinney, E. S. Easton, Thos. Cratty, William Steinseifer, Lewis Howell, L. L. Day, S. H. Thompson, and D. P. Grier, who according to the constitution, elected from their own number, the presiding officers of the Association, president, E. S. Easton; secretary, D. McKinney, and treasurer, Lewis Howell. On February 13, 1875, the ground on the corner of Washington and Harrison Streets was purchased, at a cost of about \$10,000, and from the designs for a building submitted, those of Mr. B. Wadskier, architect of Chicago, were selected by the directors, as being in every respect the most desirable. The building contract was let to Mr. W. P. Caverly, of Toulon, Stark Co., and the total cost of the structure was \$80,000, inclusive of heating apparatus, and all other extras. The structure was forthwith begun, rapidly completed, and opened for business on December, 15, 1875. It is built of brick, with stone trimmings: 65 feet wide, by 145 feet long, and the top of the weather vane is 134 feet above the level of the sidewalk; is four stories high, surmounted with a mansard roof, and is heated throughout by steam. The building contains twelve offices on first floor, twelve on the second, board of trade hall, etc., on third, two offices on fourth, and is occupied by grain commission men, Western Union Telegraph Co., Edison Telephone Co., Board of Trade, Public Produce Exchange, freight agents for various railroad lines, general offices P. P. & J. R. R., and R. G. Dun & Co's commercial agency. None of the stock of the association is in the market: the dividends are not made public, and the investment is presumably a remunerative one, although the rents of the offices have been reduced very materially of late years. The present officers of the association are, president, H. N. Wheeler; secretary, D. McKinney, and treasurer, Lewis Howell. Regular weekly business meetings are provided for in the by-laws, but at present one meeting in each month is found sufficient to meet all demands.

BOARD OF TRADE.

This institution has become one of the leading interests in the city, being composed of the most enterprising business men, and while its immediate object is to foster and maintain the trade in grain (which has, through the efforts of the members of the Board, grown to large proportions), yet its energy and enterprise reaches out to the various industrial interests of the town. It is one of the main instruments in encouraging and sustaining important enterprises of several kinds, and has given an impetus to building and improvements beyond any thing the city has experienced heretofore.

The Board was organized late in the year 1869, to supply a want that was felt by the dealers in grain. It was started in a moderate way in a store room on South Washington Street, which was soon found to be too small for the purpose, and new and commodious quarters were procured in the large block at the corner of Fulton and Washington Streets, which were first occupied November 10, 1870. The following extract from the address of the president, Horace Clark, Esq., delivered on that occasion, will be of interest in this connection:

The Peoria Board of Trade has been organized less than one year. Previous to its organization the miller, distiller, and all buyers were obliged to examine grain in the cars on a track of from two to three miles in length, making it very tedious and laborious as well as unsatisfactory. This organization has entirely changed the manner of doing business. A sworn sampler is appointed, whose business it is to carefully examine and sample every car of grain coming to this market, as follows: On entering the car he takes samples from different parts, the bottom as well as the top, and when he has a sufficient quantity he mixes thoroughly, weighs it with a grain tester, and records, in a book kept for that purpose, the number of the car, weight of grain per bushel, and condition of same. A sample, with a duplicate statement of record on a ticket, is placed in a small sack, taken on 'Change and placed on the owner's table. The exchange session of the Board is from 11 to 1 o'clock. A member coming on 'Change goes to the bulletin board and ascertains the amount of receipts and shipments, reads the telegrams from New York, Chicago, etc., and is then prepared to transact business. The buyer having made his purchases, the sample is returned to the sack and passed to the purchaser, with his name and the price agreed upon marked upon the sampler's ticket.

The advantages of the present manner of doing business over the old way, will be readily perceived. Since the organization the business has more than doubled, and has been the means of inducing many enterprising business men from adjoining towns to make Peoria their home, making a profitable investment for them and increasing the population and wealth. * * *

The entire amount of grain of all kinds received in the year above mentioned, was 6,591,210 bushels; amount shipped, 3,853,720 bushels; since which time the business has constantly increased until during the year 1878 the amount received was 15,594,401 bushels; and shipped, 11,682,370 bushels. The receipts of grain for the year 1879 were over 19,000,000 bushels, or an increase of twenty-five per cent. over those of 1878. The shipments of 1879 were twenty-six per cent. in excess of those of 1878.

In 1870 the elevator capacity was reported at 175,000 bushels; transfer capacity per day, 80 car loads. In 1878 the elevator capacity was 820,000 bushels, and the transfer 350 cars, and this, after three elevators had been destroyed by fire, whose capacity was 440,000 bushels, and the transfer 150 cars. One of these has been rebuilt and enlarged, adding 200,000 bushels capacity to that reported last year.

In 1870 one inspector with one helper did the sampling; in 1878 it required four samplers and two helpers constantly, while at times additional help was necessary.

The total receipts of grain at this market from January 1, 1870, when the first systematic accounts were commenced, until December 31, 1878, amounted to 108,121,023 bushels. The receipts of 1879 show an increase of three and a half millions of bushels more than 1878, which was the largest in the history of the board since its organization.

At the organization of the board the roll of members included persons in all branches of business and from the professional classes. The fee for membership was ten dollars, but it was found that with the increasing business and expenses attended thereon, this was not sufficient, and the fee was increased to fifty dollars in 1873, with an assessment on each member of forty dollars, which had the effect of reducing the membership to those engaged in the grain business or distilling and packing, ninety-three members being on the roll for that year. In 1876 the membership fees was increased to \$250 and certificates of membership transferable on the books under certain conditions were adopted. The assessment upon the members has been gradually reduced to thirty dollars the present year, and the present number is 112. The association has steadily increased in financial strength, and is at present the owner of 205 shares in the stock of the Chamber of Commerce Association, which association erected the present Chamber of Commerce (at a cost of \$75,000), the stock in which is largely owned by the individual members and firms composing the Board of Trade. This building was erected and finished in

December, 1875, at which time the board occupied its handsome and commodious rooms, which are surpassed in size and appointments only by the rooms of the Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis, and the Board of Trade in Chicago.

Officers.—The following are the names of the presidents of the Board in the order named:

Horace Clark, 1870-71; Robert C. Grier, 1872; J. Hancock, 1873; D. McKinney, 1874; D. P. Grier, 1875; G. T. Barker, 1876; E. S. Easton, 1877; B. H. Morgan, 1878; W. R. Bush, 1879; Joseph Elder, 1880.

The first secretary of the Board was Mr. P. F. Chase, in 1870. Mr. F. Cantello was secretary from 1871 to 1873 inclusive. Mr. S. Wilkinson was chosen secretary in February, 1874, and is still in said office. The officers of the Board for 1880 are as follows:

Officers for 1880.—Joseph Elder, president; A. H. Rugg, first vice-president; A. J. Boylan, second vice-president; Samuel Wilkinson, secretary; Lewis Howell, treasurer.

Directors.—Term expires January, 1881—R. C. Grier, Horace Clark, B. H. Morgan, C. F. Hitchcock, James Bannister. Term expires January, 1882—E. S. Easton, B. Warren, Jr., W. L. Green, Jr., P. B. Miles, W. Buckley.

Committee of Arbitration.—Philip Zell, W. L. Green, S. R. Clarke, A. G. Tyng, George P. Comstock, Thomas J. Pursley.

Committee of Appeals.—J. B. Smith, Samuel Woolner, W. H. Mills, J. Hancock, J. M. Quinn, W. F. Bryan, Jr.

Grain Samplers.—William Perry, chief sampler; Charles S. Easton, O. R. Clough, assistants.

Weighmasters.—P. J. Murphy, elevator "A"; F. G. Martin, Advance Elevator; J. H. Jack, Union Elevator.

Standing Committees for 1880.—Finance: R. C. Grier, A. J. Boylan, C. F. Hitchcock. Rules and regulations: A. H. Rugg, W. Buckley, P. B. Miles. Rooms and furniture: James Bannister, E. S. Easton, B. Warren, Jr. Telegraphing and printing: W. L. Green, Jr., B. Warren, Jr., A. H. Rugg. Statistics and accounts: A. J. Boylan, James Bannister, P. B. Miles. Sampling: B. H. Morgan, C. F. Hitchcock, E. S. Easton, R. C. Grier, W. Buckley. Weights and measures: E. S. Easton, B. H. Morgan, Horace Clark. Transportation: P. B. Miles, R. C. Grier, W. L. Green, Jr. Market reports: Horace Clark, A. H. Rugg, A. J. Boylan. Membership: W. Buckley, P. B. Miles, James Bannister. Regular warehouses: C. F. Hitchcock, E. S. Easton, B. H. Morgan. Registration: B. Warren, Jr., Horace Clark, W. L. Green, Jr. Call-board contracts: Frank Hall, D. C. Smith, C. C. Miles.

THE ELEVATOR BUSINESS.

The first elevator in Peoria was erected by Messrs. Grier & Co. in the year 1866, and known as the Central elevator. At that time the grain trade of Peoria was quite small, and the building of an elevator was considered a hazardous experiment, it being uncertain whether the receiving trade by rail could be built up in this city. The traffic in that line, done previous to this time, was principally a retail business, the dealers purchasing their grain from farmers in wagons, and all grain was handled in sacks, there being no facilities here for handling it in any other manner. The Central elevator was completed about the last of November, 1866, and was opened for business January 1, 1867. The facilities thus offered for handling grain were immediately recognized by the community, and the trade was worked up to quite large proportions during the year 1867, so that on January 1, 1868, the showing in the grain trade was very favorable for a larger increase in that business. The building of this house encouraged a number of dealers from abroad to settle in Peoria, who immediately set about increasing the volume of the business. In 1868 the traffic had so rapidly increased here that it was found

that the capacity of the Central elevator was not nearly large enough to handle all the business that was being offered. Messrs. McFadden, Dobbins and McClure, under the firm name of Dobbins & Co., commenced the erection of a larger elevator with a capacity of 90,000 bushels, called the Central City, in October, 1869, and opened it for business in March, 1870. The building of this house gave the city two small elevators, and attracted the attention of dealers from all over the country, and quite a number of them locating here commenced to operate in grain. The trade of the city constantly increased, and in 1871 it was found that the elevator facilities were insufficient to transact the business being offered. In that year a company was formed known as the Union Elevator Company, who immediately proceeded to build the Union elevator, with a capacity of 150,000 bushels. In 1876 an addition was built to it increasing its capacity to 400,000 bushels. Soon after this, April 25, 1872, the Central City elevator was destroyed by fire. The grain trade kept on growing, and in the year 1872 another company was formed entitled the Peoria Elevator Company, who erected the elevator known as elevator "A," with a capacity of 350,000 bushels. Messrs. Tyng and Brotherson also erected the same year an elevator nearly opposite the Union elevator, called Elevator "B," with a capacity of 100,000 to 150,000 bushels. From that time the grain trade of Peoria increased year by year, and in 1875-6 Messrs. Easton, Rugg & Co. built, on the same site on which the Central City elevator had stood, an elevator with a capacity of 150,000 bushels, called the Phenix. In the year 1877 both Elevator "B" and the Central elevator were burned, and the year following the Phenix was also destroyed by fire. In — the Fort Clark mills, with a small elevator attached, was erected on the ground where the Phenix had formerly stood. In 1879 Messrs. Rugg built what is now known as the Advance elevator, on the ground formerly occupied by the Central elevator.

At present there are four elevators standing in Peoria, the Union, Advance, Elevator "A," and the Fort Clark elevator, all of which are doing a large business, with a total storage capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, the grain trade of the city in 1879 having been heavier than in any previous year, with a flattering prospect of a steady and constant growth. The following figures show the receipts and shipments of the principal cereals in the Peoria market during the year 1879:

Wheat — Received 733,225 ; shipped 650,445.

Corn — Received 10,323,740 ; shipped 7,305,040.

Oats — Received 4,896,280 ; shipped 4,850,125.

Rye — Received 953,465 ; shipped 755,125.

Barley — Received 834,950 ; shipped 415,000.

The total grain traffic of Peoria for the last year amounted to about 20,000,000 bushels, showing an increase over the year 1878 of more than 3,500,000 bushels. Incredible as may seem the statement, Peoria now ships more carred grain than Chicago, besides the consumption of her own manufactories — distilleries, glucose works and starch works — which convert a thousand acres of grain per day into these various products. When to this vast computation is added the millions of bushels of grain bought and shipped by Peoria firms, at other places in the State, and which is not included in the schedule of Peoria's reports, some idea may be formed of the immensity of the volume of business transacted through the Board of Trade organization of Peoria.

LIVE STOCK.

This feature of Peoria business is of no small consequence, as the statistics of 1879 show:

Hogs — Received 267,669 ; shipped 236,693.

Cattle — Received 43,060 ; shipped 41,480.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS OF PEORIA.

The live stock business of Peoria is of so recent origin, and has sprung up so quietly and yet so rapidly, that probably not a dozen persons in the city are aware of the really colossal proportions it has already assumed, and that it compares favorably in the amount of values handled with the two leading interests—distilling and grain.

It is little more than three years since the Union Stock Yards of Peoria were opened. They owe their origin to the sagacity and foresight of Mr. Thomas Neill, late head of the well known firm of Neill, McGrew & Co., one of the best known and most thorough going stock men of the Northwest, if not in the United States.

In the year 1878 there were received here, of cattle, by railroads, over 37,000 head, and on hoof, as near as can be estimated, 13,000 head, or a total of 50,000 head, worth \$40 a head, or \$2,000,000.

The receipts of hogs in the same time, were, by rail, over 235,000 head, and driven in or in wagons about 65,000 head, a total of 300,000 head, worth \$8.33½ a piece, or \$2,500,000—making the total value of cattle and hogs, to say nothing of sheep, of which there were considerable numbers, \$4,500,000.

These three leading interests of Peoria, therefore, in a comparison of values, for 1878, stand as follows, viz:

Distilling	\$8,500,000
Grain	4,500,000
Live Stock	4,500,000

It may well be asked whether this large live stock business which has sprung up rapidly and unobtrusively at the lower end of the city, may be counted on as permanent, which is highly probable.

In the first place, to supply her own local demand, Peoria requires annually from 10,000 to 15,000 head of stock cattle for feeding purposes, for which the very highest market prices are paid. And the packers slaughter annually from 50,000 to 100,000 hogs. This alone insures a very large business in live stock. But besides this, Peoria is a natural half-way house, and distributing point between the fat pastures of the West, and the hungry markets of the East. This is especially true with regard to all that territory south, southwest and west of us, and tributary to the Illinois Midland, P., L. & D., L., B. & W., P., P. & J., T., P. & W. and C., B. & Q. Railroads, even far into Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. This central position of Peoria, and her unsurpassed railroad facilities, will surely give her the same pre-eminence in the live stock business which she has already acquired in the production of highwines and in the handling of grain, for they enable her to offer better prices to all the region tributary to Peoria than any other market can. Live stock bought here is not, except in very rare instances, shipped to Chicago to be sold there, but goes directly East, to Cleveland, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Philadelphia or New York.

The receipts of cattle at the Peoria Stock Yards for the year 1878, were 25 per cent. larger than in 1877. The receipts of hogs in 1878, were 125 per cent. larger than in 1877.

The Stock Yards comprise thirty to thirty-five acres of land enclosed by a high board fence, laid off with planked and graded streets and alleys, and subdivided into a great number of small yards and pens. Some of these pens are covered and some open, but all are provided with troughs, into which a constant stream of the purest water flows from the 840 feet deep artesian well on the grounds, through a perfect net work of underlying water-pipes.

A railroad track runs the entire length of the Stock Yards, along side of which are platforms and chutes for unloading and loading. Here a train of twenty cars of hogs can easily discharge its entire freight in a very few minutes.

To take care of these yards, keep them in order and good condition; receive, distribute, water, feed, assort and reload the stock, requires, of course, the services of a large number of men, and at certain hours of the day, especially during the active season, there is no livelier or busier place in central Illinois than at the Union Stock Yards of Peoria.

The financial failure of Mr. Neill in December 1879, who had conducted the yards since they were established, necessitated a change; the management has passed into other hands, and the business is moving along uninterruptedly and prosperously.

PORK PACKING.

Pork packing, which now ranks prominently among the business interests of Peoria was commenced, regularly, by Mr. E. F. Nowland in 1837, who slaughtered and packed on the lots where Crosby White's new cottage now stands. Mr. Nowland was the first to introduce steam appliances in packing in the city, in his new house erected in 1849, on the bank of the river near where Neill's distillery is now located. This establishment had a capacity of 600 hogs per day. The river became very high that Winter, and flooded his house and froze so that he carried on the business on the ice, and so successfully that he made enough clear to pay for the house and all the equipments.

In 1841 John Reynolds began a regular business of slaughtering and packing, and killed 350 hogs that season. The following year Voris & Co. and Curtenius & Griswold engaged in the business, each firm cutting from twelve to fifteen hundred hogs. In 1848 E. F. Nowland erected a slaughter house on the river bank, near where the Union depot now stands. This was the first slaughtering establishment built in Peoria. Voris & Co. and Curtenius & Griswold went out of the business in 1850, and Kellogg & Co. embarked in it the same year. Two years later Tyng & Brotherson erected a packing house. The business was then carried on by Reynolds & Co., Tyng & Brotherson and Kellogg & Co. The latter firm retired from the business in 1858. In 1857 Reynolds & Co. built a large slaughtering establishment in addition to their packing house. Cockle & Davis erected a packing house in 1868, and embarked in the business until 1876, when they retired. Tyng & Brotherson also retired the following year. Pinger & Sons erected a packing house in 1873.

The only firm packing this season is Reynolds & Co. They are running their own house and that of Cockle & Davis, which they have lately purchased. They will pack from fifty to seventy-five thousand hogs this season; are now cutting—Jan. 10, 1880—from fourteen to sixteen hundred hogs per day, and working two hundred hands.

The firm of Reynolds & Co. is composed of William Reynolds, of Peoria, and Mc-Terran and Shallcross, of Louisville, Ky. They are the largest packers in the State outside of Chicago. Peoria ranks next to Chicago as a packing point. She draws hogs not only from the surrounding country, but from Iowa and Missouri.

Reynolds & Co. intend to enlarge their business the coming year so as to kill and cut a hundred thousand hogs in a season. Most of their product finds market in the South, except the lard, which is shipped to Europe.

This firm also cures about a hundred thousand hams each year, and their brand is quite celebrated in Europe as well as throughout this country.

THE COAL TRADE.

Peoria is surrounded by inexhaustible deposits of bituminous coal, which crops out of the bluffs in numerous places, and is mined and brought to the city in large quantities in wagons and exposed for sale on the streets, like hay and other farm products, at the extremely low rate of eighty cents per bushel or two dollars per ton delivered to the consumer. Not less than 200 miners are employed in the several small mines in the vicinity of the city, whose coal is disposed of in this way, supplying a large per cent. of the local

consumption. Since the completion of the railroads leading out of Peoria, quite a heavy exporting trade has grown up from the various mines in the county. Many of the towns in central Illinois and westward to Galesburg and Burlington receive their fuel supply from Peoria dealers, while a considerable quantity is shipped farther, into central and northern Iowa and on into Minnesota.

Among the early shippers, previous to 1860, the most prominent were Vipond & Co. and Adam Funk. The average daily shipments from the various mines in Peoria county aggregate about thirty-three cars, distributed among the following firms: Messrs. Phelps & Son, of Elmwood, five cars; Samuel Potts, of Pottstown, two cars; Wilkinson & Co., of Edwards, six cars; Newson Bros., Orchard mines, four cars; Flinsley & Co., Mapleton, four cars; A. Sholl & Co., three cars; Barton & Easton, two cars; Kennedy & Hamilton, two cars; and E. Kramm, Peoria, seven cars. These firms employ over 200 miners, and several of them sell large quantities at retail, beside what they export, so that the average daily amount of coal mined and disposed of from this county is about 20,000 bushels.

PEORIA GAS-LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

In January, 1853, the Legislature granted a charter to the Peoria Gas-Light and Coke Company, and the company was organized soon after. The first contract for lighting the city was made September 15, 1853, and included the erection of fifty street lamps. At first only the central part of the city was lighted by gas, but the pipes were gradually extended until now the remote suburbs are supplied with their gas lamps, and in the majority of dwellings this modern luxury has displaced the tallow candle and its successor, the kerosene lamp. Although much more expensive—at the exorbitant rates charged by these most extortionate of monopolists, the gas companies—than prior methods of artificial lighting, the quantity and quality of light is so far superior that few families in cities are willing to dispense with it, unless forced to do so as a matter of economy.

The company's works are located on Block 70, of Ballance's Addition to Peoria, in the south end of the city. It has about \$200,000 invested in the business. After being manufactured the gas is stored in two holders, which have a joint capacity of 150,000 feet. The daily consumption of gas in the city during the Winter months, averages about 130,000 feet. The coal used for its manufacture, of which two car-loads are consumed daily, is shipped from the Pennsylvania mines, as the coal from the local mines is too strongly impregnated with sulphur to be profitably used in the manufacture of gas. The lime is supplied from Alton, Ill., and their water mains are chiefly manufactured by Dennis Long, of Louisville, Kentucky.

The present officers of the company are as follows: W. A. Herron, president; Jacob Gale, secretary, and Peter Coffey, superintendent.

The city now supports 651 gas street lamps at a cost of \$25 a year each, and 262 gasoline lamps at a cost of \$21 each for the year. The contract between the city and the gas company specifies that the lamps shall be lighted from twilight in the evening till dawn in the morning, except when the moonlight renders it unnecessary.

Thus it will be readily observed that Peorians pay about fifty cents per *capita* for street lighting each year, which is, perhaps, as cheap as the average of American cities that are lighted. And it is not probable there will be much diminution in this item of city expenses until Edison or some other genius better adjusts his harness to the electric element, and brings it into requisition as a universal illuminator.

ICE BUSINESS.

The ice trade, which has become one of the important features of the commerce of Peoria, dates its origin back to 1837, when A. H. and J. L. Fash, then engaged in butchering, and needing it for the preservation of their meats, put up an additional quan-

tity and supplied the needs of the few private families in the young city who then indulged in the luxury, and sold some to the boats on the river. They continued in the traffic until about 1855.

E. F. Nowland began the business in a similar manner about 1843, and continued for a number of years.

Henry Detweiler and Peter Schertz, who were in partnership in the grocery business, connected the ice trade with it in 1854, and were the first to run a regular ice wagon in the city. After that season, Mr. Detweiler disposed of his interest to his partner, who carried it on some three years longer. Their ice house stood about the middle of the block between Main and Fulton, and Adams and Washington Streets, and had a capacity of 250 tons.

Mr. N. L. Woodruff embarked in the business in 1855, locating his house below the T., P. & W. R. R. bridge. Mr. W. conducted the trade till his death, in the latter part of 1879, at which time he had the heaviest trade and the greatest storage facilities of any firm in the city, his houses having a capacity of 13,000 tons. Since his decease the business is continued by his family.

Mr. Henry Detweiler formed a partnership with Mr. Woodruff, buying a half interest in 1870. They erected two large ice houses in the upper end of the city that year, with a capacity of 2,000 tons each. In 1872 they built two more houses of like capacity. In 1870 they opened the first ice office in the city, and were the pioneer wholesale dealers in Peoria. On December 1, 1876, they dissolved partnership, and each continued the business alone. The same year Mr. Detweiler erected a house near the T., P. & W. bridge, with a capacity of 2,500 tons; and in 1877 he built a house in the upper end of the city with a capacity of 4,000 tons. Besides these he has two others. The total capacity of his houses is 10,500 tons. He continues to occupy the old office at 108 S. Adams St., and runs from four to seven wagons. Both he and the Woodruffs employ steam power in harvesting their ice.

J. C. Moore entered into the ice trade in company with B. M. Whittington about 1870, continuing until the death of Mr. W., after which Mr. Moore prosecuted the traffic for some years, retiring in the Fall of 1876.

Francis C. Carroll began the trade in 1877, and is still in it, handling some 2,500 tons per season. J. G. Bhrents started in the traffic in 1879. Hilliard & West also have a house of 5,000 tons capacity, in the upper end of the city, which they fill and handle at wholesale exclusively. Henry Mansfield is also engaged in the business to a considerable extent. Several other parties have handled ice for periods ranging from one to several years, but are now out of the business.

The annual trade in this commodity in Peoria, runs from 40,000 to 50,000 tons, a large per cent. of which finds a market in St. Louis.

HOTEL HISTORY OF PEORIA.

NOTE. — At the solicitation of the publishers, Col. Charles H. Deane, a gentleman of larger hotel experience than any other in Peoria county, and owner and proprietor of the elegant and popular hotel known by the euphonious title of "The Ingersoll," has kindly furnished for this work the following readable and instructive article on the Hotel History of Peoria. In the careful preparation of this valuable bit of history Mr. D. has earned the thanks of the publishers and readers of this volume, as he has thus enabled the generations of the present and future to possess and preserve the varied records of the wayfarers' "rests" in the Central City.

In collecting data for an article on the hotels of Peoria, I have been very materially assisted by several of our oldest citizens; in regard to early hotels, notably by Mr. Mark M. Aiken, an animated cyclopedia, whose wonderful memory enables him to speak of matters current a half century ago, with more apparent certainty than the average citizen tells of what transpired last year. From him I learn that the first tavern — for the French term "hotel" had not yet been so universally incorporated into our vocabulary

— was the "Traveler's Rest," certainly a very suggestive and appropriate name, opened in 1825 by a Yankee named John L. Bogardus. It was a double log house, located on the bank of the river, between Main and Hamilton Streets. In one end of the house the family lived and slept, and there the cooking was done and the table spread. In the other end was the inevitable bar, and bunks for lodgers, who were expected to furnish their own blankets. The *cuisine* of the house was, as a matter of course, very simple, plain hog and hominy being the principal dish. Fresh meat, except game, was a rarity, and bread made from wheat flour was a luxury hard to be obtained and very seldom indulged in. The bar, which was the most popular department of the house, was supplied with one kind of liquor only — whisky — but its more fastidious patrons were served with "black strap," *i. e.*, whisky and molasses.

Mr. Bogardus continued to run "the only first class house in Peoria" until 1827, when Seth Fulton opened "Fulton's Tavern," also on Water Street, above North Fayette, about where Woolner's distillery now stands. He had a larger house and a better bar, for he had added brandy and gin to his stock in trade, and his house was better furnished, for he had three "boughten" bedsteads, and a set of "boughten" chairs, made in St. Louis, and received by boat. As is always the case, superior accommodations and attractions won. Fulton's Tavern was *creme de la creme*, and the Traveler's Rest was only a fit rest for renegade whites and a few vagabond Indians who hung about the village for "fire-water." Fulton continued his public house until about 1834, when it was closed as a tavern.

In 1829 William Eads built a two-story frame house on Water Street, in the middle of the block bounded by Fulton and Liberty Streets, and opened it to the public as "Eads' Tavern." It was by far the most pretentious house in town, having four rooms up stairs, exclusively for sleeping rooms, and a bar-room by itself; but we are unable to learn any particulars in regard to its management. In 1834 Mr. Eads sold out to Jacob Slough — who now resides in Richwoods — and the house was then called "Slough's Tavern." Mr. Slough was blessed with a buxom, good-looking wife, of rare executive ability, who gave every detail of the business, out doors as well as in, her personal supervision, and left "Jakey," as Mr. Slough was familiarly called, but little to do, except to entertain guests, and attend the bar. Under his excellent management quite an extensive addition was built to the house, and a large stable added, and the house became noted, far and wide, for its good liquors, bounteous board, and as the only house in town that gave its guests white bread and *real* coffee, every day. In 1845 Mr. Slough sold the furniture, and rented the house to Savage & Lawrence — Mr. Lawrence yet lives here — and they the next year sold to Captain Patterson, an old steamboat man. The Captain had an interesting family of girls, and until they were married off, the house was the popular rendezvous of the young people of the place. In 1849 Captain Patterson sold the furniture, closed the house, and went West, and the building was subdivided into shops, and finally a few years ago burned down.

About 1831 John Hamlin moved a large frame stable from a lot up at the head of Main Street to the lot on the corner of Main and Washington streets, built quite an extensive addition to it, and rented it to Col. A. O. Garrett, who furnished it and opened it as the "Peoria Hotel," which is the first record we have of the use of the term "hotel," in this place. The Peoria Hotel had about sixteen sleeping rooms, up stairs, a bar-room, which was used also for office, a ladies' parlor, dining room and kitchen, on the ground floor. It was a "toney" house for its day and age, and Colonel Garrett made money there so rapidly that in 1838 he commenced the erection of what is now known as the Peoria House, which he completed and opened in the Fall of 1840, as the Planters' House. This hotel, when first built, was the largest and best hotel building in the State. In size it was about eighty feet square, three stories and a basement high, and it contained thirty-seven sleeping rooms, and all necessary public rooms. For a long time it

was noted as the leading hotel of Illinois, and it now is, and always has been, the largest in Peoria.

After Mr. Garrett had opened the Planters', the Peoria Hotel was discontinued and the building was afterward used for stores. A part of the rear of the old building is still standing and is occupied as a Chinese wash-house. Colonel Garrett remained proprietor of the Planters' House until about 1849, when, being harassed by suits at law with Mr. Stevenson, one of the contractors who built the house, he transferred the proprietorship to his brother-in-law, John Tuttle, who conducted the house with but indifferent success for about a year, when the property was sold to Messrs. Smith & Hurlburt, who came here from St. Louis. Mr. Hurlburt still resides in the lower part of the city. They gave the house its present name, "Peoria House," and conducted it very acceptably and profitably for about four years, when Mr. Smith sold his interest to Mr. Warren Hall. Messrs. Hall & Hurlburt made quite a number of improvements in the hotel, and built a large addition on the lower side of it. They also introduced dinner bills of fare, an article which had not before that time been used in Peoria.

In 1858, Hall & Hurlburt sold to P. B. Roberts, who failed to make any money in the house, and after a few months sold to John King, who had previously made an excellent record as proprietor of the Clinton House. Mr. King very soon took in his son-in-law, Alfred Freeman, as a partner, under the firm name of King & Freeman. In 1861 John King sold his interest to his son, H. C. King, and the firm name was changed to Freeman & King. This firm abolished the old time gong, which had been used since the first opening of the house, to awaken its guests and summon them to meals; and announced on their room rules: "meals prompt; no gong sounded." In 1862, Mr. Freeman bought the interest of H. C. King, and was sole proprietor of the house until March 1, 1867, when he sold to Colonel Charles H. Deane, who had previously opened and run the Metropolitan, of which mention will be made hereafter. Colonel Deane made very extensive alterations and improvements in the interior of the house, leveling up and relaying all the floors, putting gas pipes through the entire house, abolishing the rows of room bells which graced (?) the office and putting in their stead the first electric annunciator used in the West. He also cut transoms over all the room doors, laid a tile floor in the office, and built a large addition on the Adams Street front. He conducted it very profitably until March 1, 1879, a period of twelve years, very much longer than any previous proprietor had held it, when he sold to Q. A. Graves and Mary A. Van Est, who, under the firm name of Graves & Van Est, managed the house for about eight months, when they sold to J. Q. Perley, the present proprietor.

In 1837, John R. Colwell built a very nice three-story brick hotel on the corner of Adams and Fulton Streets, where the T., P. & W. general offices are now located, and leased it to John King, who opened it to the public as the "Clinton House." Mr. King made an excellent reputation for the house, and a considerable amount of money. He sold it, in 1846, to John Yontz, who was proprietor for about two years, when he sold to Mr. Hardy, and in the Spring of 1849, Hardy sold to John B. Warner, father of Colonel Warner, our worthy mayor, and of the Warner family of Peoria. Mr. Warner had a powerful ally in his wife, who will be remembered not only as a most excellent lady, but as an indefatigable worker, and as one of the best cooks Peoria ever possessed. To her, more than to any one else, the house owed its prosperity, which continued up to the time of its destruction by fire in 1853.

About 1838, Mrs. Lindsay, mother of J. T. Lindsay, opened a public house in a two-story frame building on the lower side of Main Street, above the alley between Adams and Washington Streets, and called it the "Franklin House." The house was rather small and we can not learn many particulars in regard to it, save that it was conducted very acceptably for a number of years and in 1846 was sold to Clark Cleveland, and he, in 1847, sold to John B. Warner.

In 1849, Mr. Warner, having purchased the Clinton House, sold the Franklin House to Sam Crouse, at present one of our city constables, who was its last proprietor, as in the succeeding years it was altered, subdivided into stores and used for commercial purposes.

About 1849, A. P. Loucks, father of Hon. W. Loucks, opened a large two-story frame building that stood on the lower corner of Main and Water Streets, as the "Farmers' Hotel," and he succeeded in keeping it crowded with that class of custom. His specialty was "pork and beans, and low prices." The house was very successful, but in 1852 it was torn down to make way for a large brick block, the lower floor of which was first used by the Central Bank.

About 1846, William Mitchell added to and improved his residence, which stood on the corner of Jefferson and Fulton Streets — now occupied by Bohl & Son — and opened it as the "Mitchell House." After running it for a short time with poor success, he leased the premises to the M. E. Church, who essayed to establish a female seminary. That proving a failure, it was again opened as a hotel by Captain Phillips, who soon found that it would not pay and sold out to D. D. Irons and Seth Griffin. Irons & Griffin made quite extensive alterations in the house, added a considerable amount of new furniture, and christened it "The Arctic." The name proved too much for it: the new firm were soon frozen out, when C. H. Ruggles took hold, renamed it "The Massasoit," and for a time it enjoyed a good run of business. About 1853, Ruggles took in Thomas Dobbins as a partner, and a few months later Dobbins bought out Ruggles and was sole proprietor. He very soon after got tired of the business, sold to George N. Remington, who gave the house his own name, "The Remington House," and as such it was moderately successful, until 1856, when James L. Fash became proprietor. In 1858, Mr. Fash sold to George Wilson, who again changed the name of the house to "Fulton House." The next year Wilson sold to a man by the name of Miller. He soon sold to Halstead, and in 1860 Halstead sold to George C. McFadden, who had previously kept the house now known as the Central House. Mr. McFadden, by curtailing expenses as much as possible, and ignoring all attempts at style, made the house yield himself and family a living, and in 1864 sold to one Haskins, who was its proprietor when it was burned in 1866.

The original corner part of the building now known as the "Central House," was built by a Mr. Hopkins about 1844, and was used by him as a foundry. A few years later James McFadden bought from the M. E. Society their church building, moved it down Harrison Street and added it to the corner building, and fitted them up as a hotel, which he leased to his brother, G. C. McFadden, who, in 1856, opened it as the "Farmers' House." Mr. McFadden was quite successful in the management of the house, but in 1860 sold to a good advantage to J. E. Phillips, who also bought the realty, changed its name to "Central House," and built quite a large brick addition thereto. Mr. Phillips continued in charge of the house up to the time of his death, and it was continued thereafter by his widow until 1879, when the furniture was sold, and the property leased to Thomas Iago, the present proprietor.

About 1860 William Brady built the house now known as the "City Hotel," and opened it as the "Buckeye House." After many vicissitudes it was finally closed as a hotel, and remained so until after the war, when it was leased, furnished and opened by General Otto Funk, as "Funk's Hotel." General Funk did not make the enterprise pay, and in 1867 sold to Louis Furst, and he again in 1874 sold to H. S. DeVries, who was much more successful, and continued its proprietor until the Fall of 1879, when W. E. Lowrey, the present proprietor, took charge.

In 1865 there stood on the upper corner of Fulton and Water Streets an unoccupied three-story brick block. Hon. Isaac Underhill purchased the property and converted it into a very cosy hotel of about one hundred rooms, and leased it to Colonel Charles H.

Deane, who furnished it in an elegant manner and opened it to the public in the following May, as the "Metropolitan." Every thing about the house being bright, fresh and new, it naturally attracted the best trade, and did a heavy business all Summer. In September of that year Colonel Deane sold a half interest in the house to J. B. Peckham, from Utica, Illinois, and the house was conducted by Deane & Peckham until February 1, 1867, when Colonel Deane, having bought into the Peoria House, sold his interest to Mr. Underhill. Peckham & Underhill ran the house for about three months, when Mr. Peckham sold his interest to Messrs. Clarkson, Laing and Blakeslee, who, under the firm name of Underhill & Co., conducted the house until February 1, 1868, when they sold to A. Look, who came from Havana, Illinois; and on the 28th of the same month the greater part of the house was destroyed by fire. In 1872, Mr. Spurck, who had become the owner of the property, partly rebuilt the hotel, and leased it to J. L. Pendleton, who opened it as the "Pacific Hotel," and continued its proprietor until some two years ago, when Thos. Conaghan, the present proprietor, bought the furniture, and again changed its name to "Conaghan's Hotel."

The "Merchants' Hotel," on Washington Street, just below Main, was fitted up in 1874, by J. S. Clark & Son, from the upper rooms of a block of stores, making a very commodious hotel of about sixty rooms. Messrs. Clark & Sons having successfully conducted the house during a five years' lease, have quite recently taken a new lease for three years more.

"The Ingersoll," at the north corner of Court Square, is the latest candidate for public favor. It was built some years ago by Hon. Washington Cockle, for a private residence, at a cost of over \$50,000, and is to-day the largest and finest residence in the city. Mr. Cockle sold the property to Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, and Colonel Ingersoll, after removing to Washington, D. C., sold to Colonel Charles H. Deane, who, in November last, opened the house, and is now conducting it as a hotel for the better class of family trade and such transient business as may come to him.

In reviewing and closing this scrap of hotel history, which I give with but little comment, I am forced to the conclusion that as an article of barter the average hotel of Peoria largely discounts jack-knives or horses, and like the average horse-jockey, hotel proprietors here all have large fortunes—to get. The life of a hotel keeper is one of great activity and excitement, a grand kaleidoscope, changing every hour. Each train bears away guests, that a few hours' intercourse with has drawn you towards, as towards an old friend, and you are loth to part with them, not from a money consideration, but because you have found them pleasant, affable, companionable. The returning train brings a new set of faces, but with the same general characteristics and wants, and you are again happy in catering, and being able to satisfy those wants.

Again, hotel men may be likened to an echo, or a mirror, giving smile for smile, returning good word for good, but my experience is that they rarely turn the left cheek, when smitten on the right, but are just as apt to resent churlish, ungentlemanly conduct as other men are. The hotel is the wayfarer's home, and shelters alike the highest in the land as well as the most humble—the good in heart, as well as the vile, the learned, and the simple. And a retrospective glance over fourteen years of hotel life brings to mind many reminiscences of persons, noted and obscure, which time and space will not allow me to mention.

THE CENTRAL CITY HORSE RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company was chartered by the Legislature in February, 1867, and authorized to construct and operate a single or double-track railway in the city of Peoria, over such streets as the City Council might designate. An organization was effected during the same year, and subscriptions procured, but at a meeting of the stockholders, of which John L. Griswold was chairman and Washington Cockle, secretary, held at the First

National Bank shortly thereafter. "It appearing to the stockholders that the project of building and operating a horse railway will not pay a sufficient return at present to justify the expenditure," it was resolved to release the subscribers from the payment of their subscriptions to stock, and the project for the time being was abandoned. On the 7th of August, 1868, the old Board of Directors, consisting of Messrs. D. C. Farrell, John C. Proctor, John L. Griswold, H. G. Anderson and Washington Cockle, resigned, and a new Board was elected, of which W. R. Bush was president, Nelson Burnham, secretary, and E. H. Jack, treasurer.

Nothing, however, was done towards giving the enterprise direction until the 4th day of October, 1869, when, pursuant to a call made by president Bush, a meeting of stockholders was held in the land office of Bryan & Co., and a new Board of Directors, consisting of Messrs. William Reynolds, John L. Griswold, Washington Cockle, Henry R. Woodward, J. W. Cochran, Joseph H. Wright and James T. Rogers, was elected, Mr. Reynolds being chosen president; J. W. Cochran, secretary; and James T. Rogers, treasurer.

On October 7, 1869, "it appearing to the Board that sufficient subscriptions had been made to the capital stock to justify the construction of two miles of steel railway, it was ordered that a line of the same be built, commencing at a point on Adams Street, on the easterly side of South Street and extending along Adams Street eastwardly a distance of two miles, taking out the necessary switches."

E. J. Cornell, formerly a resident of Peoria, but then of Erie, Pennsylvania, obtained the contract for the building of the road, and furnishing four cars, for the sum of \$20,000. J. H. Wright, of the Board of Directors, proved very efficient in the securing of subscriptions, and the work went rapidly on until its completion on the 31st day of December, 1869. Cars began to run on the 15th of January, 1870, the first day's receipts aggregating \$40.48. The enterprise proving successful, on February 14, 1870, it was resolved to extend the line from Main Street to the "hollow near the Pottery," which was completed shortly thereafter, and by the next Spring extended as far as Central Park.

This beautiful property, comprising about eight acres, was purchased by the company from John Burket, in the Summer of 1870. In 1875 the Artesian well was sunk upon it at a cost of \$2,750.

The company two or three years since also purchased the Peoria Horse Railway, and operates that road in connection with its main line to the Union Depots. Altogether the company owns a very valuable property. Its total amount of stock is \$73,500, and it has been enabled through careful management to declare handsome dividends every year. It employs about ninety-five horses and thirty-five cars. Its present officers are: H. R. Woodward, president; E. Smith, Jr., secretary; W. H. Davis, treasurer; A. J. Cleveland, book-keeper; and John Strong, superintendent. The company's lines comprise a total of seven miles of road which is kept in first-class repair and well managed. The citizens appreciate its benefits and give it a liberal patronage, making the property one of the best paying investments in Peoria.

Fort Clark Horse Railroad.—This company was organized on the 17th of May, 1873, by electing John H. Hall, president—which position he still holds; E. S. Bunn, secretary, and Samuel B. Hartz, treasurer. The capital stock of the company was originally \$50,000, but was subsequently increased to 70,000, in shares of \$50 each. Ground was first broken for the construction of the road on the 26th of May, and on the 4th of July following, cars were running on the greater portion of the line, and by August 1st the entire road from the cemetery gate to the intersection of Howett and Webster Streets, a little over five miles, was completed and in operation. The company encountered determined opposition in the prosecution of its work, as the records of the court for that year—the only relics now remaining—show a series of hotly contested suits, in which the Fort Clark Company, having right on its side, came out victorious.

The financial reverses which followed closely upon the completion of the road, fell upon it with almost crushing severity; and but for the most indomitable courage and perseverance on the part of the managers, and especially of Captain Hall, who had embarked his entire fortune in it, must have gone through the mills of the courts, which have ground to powder many heavier corporations. Added to its other misfortunes the company has experienced two disastrous fires by which it lost heavily. On the 31st of March, 1876, their barn, with their harness and twenty-four head of horses was burned, by which the loss exceeded the insurance some \$1,500. On March 10, 1879, their car house, containing twenty cars and all the company's tools, went up in thin air, a prey to the hungry flames, losing the company about \$4,500 above the insurance. A new barn, and new car house now occupy the places of the old ones, new and comfortable cars have been constructed to replace those burned, and the road, with a stock of twenty cars and thirty horses — to be increased in the Spring — is well equipped and ably managed. It has never paid any dividend, and those reverses created such a burden of debt that it is doubtful if the stockholders realize much income from their investment for some years. But under the active and efficient control of the invincible Captain Hall, who has never allowed a paper to go to protest, and whose creative resources for equipment and supplies have thus far proved inexhaustible, the Fort Clark promises in the near future to become one of the prosperous public improvements which Peorians should fully appreciate, and honor the enterprise, persistent pluck which founded and sustains it.

PEORIA MANUFACTORIES.

With her superior facilities, of favorable location, upon a navigable stream, midway between Chicago and St. Louis, connected with both by water and rail transportation, as well as all the great centers of commerce east, west, north and south, through ten railroads, and another in prospect; in the very heart of the richest agricultural country on the two continents, and a fuel supply for a thousand centuries cropping from the hill-sides at her very door. Peoria should speedily become one of the most important manufacturing cities in the United States. While Illinois has a productive capacity to almost fill the granaries of the world, and feed fifty millions of people, there is no reason why wares of consumption may not be manufactured within her own borders, and instead of transporting the products of a prolific soil across the continent to feed the manufacturer in New England and send his fabrics back, let the ingenious Yankee be transported to the "Sucker" State, and the producer and consumer live neighbors.

No city or locality in this great State offers such advantages for manufacture as Peoria, and now that the nucleus is planted here, by the power of attraction others will rapidly accumulate. In the following pages some of the more prominent are briefly sketched.

The Glucose or Grape Sugar Works. — As the article of glucose in its various forms is wrapped in mystery in the minds of many, it will be justifiable to occupy a small space in explanation. Glucose is the Latin name for all saccharine solutions contained in the cereals, in fruits, peas, beans, etc. It differs from sacrose (cane sugar) in that it forms no crystals, and is identical with the sugar formed on dried fruits, especially raisins, from which the sugar thus formed derived the name grape sugar. The glucose manufactured from corn and other grains is the result of a chemical treatment, which changes the starch of the grain into saccharine matter. Kirchoff, a chemist of St. Petersburg, Russia, was the first to convert starch into sugar, in the year 1811. It created quite a sensation at the time, and several factories sprang up in France and Germany for the purpose of converting the starch of the potato into sugar; but finding it inferior in sweetness and taste to cane sugar, the manufacture of it declined. In 1832 the eminent chemist Payen commenced to improve upon the first rude process of converting starch into sugar and sirup. Musculus and Dubrunfaut followed him in their researches with astonishing suc-

cess, producing sirup even superior in color and taste to cane sirup, although it did not possess as great sweetening properties, requiring five pounds to be equal to three of cane sugar. This gave the manufacture a new impetus, and improved machinery was made and new factories were erected; and the sugar, at first brown and bitterish, became pure, white and sweet. Extensive experimenting developed a number of forms of glucose, the principal of which are: Glucose as sugar, called "grape sugar;" glucose as a dense, gummy sirup, called "glucose;" glucose as a table sirup, called "starch sirup." The starch is also transformed into dextrine in the form of gum-arabic and gum-senegal, and also as leigum, used in the cotton factories in England. The two first named articles are chiefly used for brewing, confectionery, vinegar, wine making, fruit preserving, honey cordials, tobacco manufacture, silk dyes, and paper hangings. The uses of glucose are, however, increasing. When properly made, the products are all pure and wholesome, containing the best part of the starch. So rapidly did the demand increase, that in 1878 there were eighty-four factories in operation in Europe.

The United States has the honor of discovering the process of making glucose from corn. In the year 1863 F. W. Gessling and Lyman Bradley, of the city of Buffalo, improvised a small experimental factory on Green Street, to see if grape sugar, glucose, and sirup could be made from corn. They were called insane by their friends, but by persistence succeeded, and in 1864 obtained a patent for the process. In July of that year a committee of sugar refiners and chemists from New York went to Buffalo to investigate the invention. After spending some time they returned home and others followed. On November 10, 1864, a sale of the patent was effected for \$600,000 to a stock company, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Messrs. A. W. Fox and Horace Williams established the first regular manufactory of glucose from corn in this country in 1867. Mr. Fox was accidentally killed soon after and the business passed into the hands of the Buffalo Grape Sugar Company, Mr. C. J. Hamlin, president. The experiment proved a very lucrative one, and the works have been enlarged from time to time, until they cover a whole block and employ millions of capital.

Dr. J. Frimenich, of that city, also embarked in the business a little later, and established his present extensive manufactory. In 1877 Dr. R. V. Pierce and F. A. Jeb built the American works, located also in Buffalo.

In January, 1879, Mr. E. C. Frost, of that city, conceived the idea that there must be some point in the West far superior to Buffalo for the manufacture of these goods. Accordingly, in company with Mr. William Allen, of Buffalo, one of the most skillful experts in this country in the grape sugar business, he started West in quest of a location that offered the greatest number of advantages for this branch of manufacture, chief of which are an abundant supply of corn at a reasonable price; an ample supply of pure water — which is a prime necessity for making the best class of goods — cheap fuel, and large shipping facilities. After a thorough tour of investigation, and visiting numerous points, they decided upon Peoria as the place in question. The erection of the Peoria Sugar Refinery Works was the direct result of their visit, though not built by them. About the middle of May, 1879, Messrs. F. A. and William T. Jeb, in cooperation with prominent capitalists of Peoria, formed a joint stock company with \$150,000 stock, of which the Jebbs took half and the resident citizens the remainder. Six acres of land was purchased on the river bank just below the I. B. & W. R. R. bridge, and the building at once began. The structure is an imposing one, of brick, six stories high, and covering an area of 104x196 feet. Its walls contain over three million bricks.

Peoria Distilleries — Their Number, Cost, Capacity, and Amount of Business. — Of the manufactures that have held an important place in the history of Peoria, that of distilling spirits or highwines has ranked among the first. Ten years before the advent of railroads this branch of industry was started, and it has since been the means of mak-

ing several large fortunes for those engaged in it. About the year 1843 Almiron S. Cole, a merchant doing business on Water Street, between Main and Fulton Streets, built the first distillery, a fifty bushel house. In 1850 there were 5,685 barrels of spirits exported. In 1856 there were four houses in operation, viz: A. S. Cole, on the lower extension of Grove Street; Richard Gregg, at the foot of Oak Street; Gregg & Nowland, lower extension of Grove Street; Moss, Bradley, & Co., lower extension of Grove Street. The house of Richard Gregg was built in 1856 by Mr. P. S. Howlett, who last year built the mammoth house of Kidd, Francis & Co. In 1857 another house was added, that of T. S. Dobbins, foot of Cass Street.

In 1859 distilling was the heaviest manufacturing interest in Peoria, there being about two-thirds of a million of dollars invested in the business. There was six distilleries in operation, besides two alcohol works. Moss, Bradley & Co., were among the heaviest distillers. They had \$144,000 invested. For the year ending April 30th, 1859, their statement of business shows a consumption 294,623 bushels of grains, 815,984 pounds of middlings, 102,330 bushels of coal: and a product of 71,561 barrels of highwines, and 2,000 barrels of flour. Thirty-eight men were employed.

They also had a cooper shop connected with their distillery, which employed thirty-three men and turned out 21,490 barrels, tierces and kegs. They used up \$13,353 worth of stock in cooperage alone. The alcohol works manufactured alcohol, pure spirits, camphene and burning fluid. One of these made 7,500 barrels of alcohol, and the other forty-eight barrels per day. In 1860 there were seven houses in operation, run by the following firms: Chas. R. Carroll, Thomas S. Dobbins, Gregg, Lyon & Co., Lightner, Schimpferman & Co., Moss, Bradley & Co., Sweeney, Littleton & Co. and Almiron S. Cole.

Several of the distilleries have been burned during the past twenty years, and some have never been rebuilt. Firms who did rebuild generally erected more commodious houses with the latest improvements. The Zell & Francis distillery was erected in 1877, on the site of their old one which was burned Dec. 4th, 1876. The main building is of brick, 140 feet square and three stories high. The machinery building is forty by one hundred feet. At the time it was built it was the largest distillery in the district, its capacity being 3,000 bushels per day. It cost \$60,000. Zell, Schwabacher & Co., now operate it. They have just built a new purifying house 34 x 44 feet and fifty-four feet high, at a cost of \$5,000. This house has also been refitted for continuous distillation, at a cost of about \$25,000.

During the year 1878 the manufacture of highwines and spirits was the largest in the history of Peoria. There were 11,520,360 proof gallons made from 3,001,308 bushels of grain. The Government tax was \$6,884,304.31, which added to the cost of manufacture amounts to \$8,439,612.91 as the value of spirits produced. The Fifth Internal Revenue District collected and paid over to the Government the tax upon the above production, \$6,769,664. The Peoria district stands at the head of the list in the United States in the amount of highwines manufactured.

The following is the daily capacity in bushels of the several distilleries in the city, as surveyed by the Government officer:

C. S. Clark & Co.....	1,057.50
Spurck & Francis.....	1,412.28
G. T. Barker.....	2,010.95
Zell, Schwabacher & Co.....	3,123.00
Bush & Brown.....	776.10
Barton & Babcock.....	460.12
Woolner Brothers.....	1,443.99
A. & S. Woolner.....	1,925.07
Kilduff & Hogue.....	1,826.88
Jacob Woolner & Co.....	500.70

To which may be added the new distillery of Kidd, Francis & Co., which went into

operation the 10th of July with a capacity of 5,000 bushels. This makes a grand total of 19,537.10 bushels as the daily capacity of the Peoria distilleries. Or, estimating the average crop at 45 bushels per acre, they would consume the product of 434 acres daily, and 135,842 acres annually.

The Largest Distillery in the World.—The mammoth distillery of Kidd, Francis & Co., erected last season on the banks of the river below the I. B. & W. R. R. bridge, is the largest in the world. It was commenced on the 20th of March and went into operation on the 10th of July. The main building is 131x209 feet. A portion of it is five stories high. The malt house is three stories, and the fermenting room two stories high. The mash and yeast rooms are four stories high, and the mill five stories. The latter includes a grain room, 20x40 feet and 64 feet high. The alcohol room occupies an L of the main building and is 40x60 feet, five stories high. There are eighteen fermenting tubs, twenty feet in diameter at the bottom and sixty feet high, with a capacity of 834 bushels each. The mash tub is thirty feet in diameter and seven feet high. The beer still's capacity is sixty bushels per charge, or 240 bushels per hour. There is a cistern room 61x88 feet, containing five tubs, sixteen feet in diameter and fourteen feet high.

The bonded warehouse is erected just below the main building, and is 110x8 feet, three stories high. An office has been built on the upper side of the main building, 22x36 feet, and one story in height. The wagon scale is on one side of the office, and wagon jump and track scale on the other next to the distillery. Grain is dumped into a sink which runs to the foot of the elevator and is then carried up into the bin. The weighing or scale room is 40x64 feet. All the yeast meal is weighed in this room before entering the mash tub. The bins are overhead and the meal is let down directly into the hoppers. In this room are six pairs of Howe Scales. Four of them are 500 bushel scales, and two pairs are 100 bushels. The corn is ground and conveyed immediately into the scales. This has never been done before, but it saves an extra handling of the meal. The engine room is 37x100 feet, and contains two large and powerful engines. The pumping arrangement consists of five Dean pumps. Two are water pumps of a capacity of 800 gallons per minute. One a beer pump with a capacity of 410 gallons per minute, and the other two are high-wines and low-wines pumps. There are eight double-flue boilers twenty-eight feet in length and forty-four inches in diameter, and three boilers six feet in diameter, sixteen feet length, with sixty-four four-inch flues. There are two wells, seven feet in diameter and thirty feet deep, to furnish a supply of water. The smoke stack is eighteen feet square at the base, with twenty feet of stone masonry below the surface. The brick stack towers 130 feet above this. It has a flue seven feet in diameter. The capacity of the malt-house is 400 bushels per day and the distillery is 5,000 bushels per day. Fifty-eight acres of ground were purchased for the distillery, but twenty acres were sold to the Sugar Refinery Company. On the bottom land, between the distillery and the river, stables are built for feeding 3,500 cattle.

The distillery buildings are all built of brick, and 2,700,000 have been used in its construction. The entire buildings cover an area of about five acres. The daily product is equal to 275 barrels of high-wines, consuming about eighty acres of good corn, and forty acres of small grain, and 1,600 bushels of coal per day. They employ ninety men on the premises, and about 125 to prepare their cooperage. The slops are sufficient to feed over 5,000 head of cattle. This one distillery pays the government \$1,800 per day revenue.

Peoria Starch Manufactory.—This institution, which is quite an important feature of the manufacturing interests of the city, went into active operation in the Fall of 1865, with George F. Harding as president, and Mr. E. S. Wilcox superintendent and general manager. The buildings were located near the river, about two miles south of the Court-house. The factory started with a capacity of 150 bushels of corn per day. January 1, 1878, Mr. Wilcox retired from the management, and Mr. C. A. Harding succeeded him.

He increased the capacity to 600 bushels of corn per day, and at the time of the burning of the factory, November 14, 1879, it was turning out 16,000 pounds of starch daily. Although losing very heavily by the fire, a new building, on a much larger scale, is arising out of the ashes of the old one, and is far advanced in course of construction. When completed it will be a fine brick structure covering an area of more than 30,000 square feet of ground, and will have a capacity of 1,500 bushels of corn per day. Machinery will also be put in for making the boxes used for packing their goods. The factory, when ready for operation, will give employment to 100 hands. The Peoria starch is well known throughout the United States and parts of Europe, and compares favorably with the best starches made in the world.

Agricultural Implements.—The Peoria Plow Works are on the corner of Water and Walnut Streets, and here are manufactured plows, harrows, hay rakes, cultivators, etc. This business was established by Toby & Anderson, in 1843, and has been carried on under the name of the Peoria Plow Company for the last five years. The present officers are, president, Moses Pettengill; secretary, E. B. Pierce; superintendent, Barnhart Meals. Mr. Meals has been connected with the works for twenty-six years, and Mr. Pierce seventeen years. The plant is worth about \$100,000, and the controlling interest in the company is held in Peoria. The business is a very extensive one, and extends from Ohio westward to the Pacific. Outside of Illinois, the States of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska take the largest quantity of its goods. Five traveling men are constantly on the road, and stocks of implements are kept at St. Louis, and Topeka, Kansas. One hundred hands are steadily employed, and the average turn out of plows is 10,000 per annum. The sum paid out yearly for labor, averages \$35,000, and from 600 to 800 tons of iron and steel, and 1,000,000 feet of lumber are annually used in the manufacture of its productions.

The Union Corn-Planter Works, at 802 S. Washington Street, are owned by the firm of James Selby & Co., were established in 1872, and have been conducted under the present firm name since 1873. The capital invested is about \$100,000, and the annual turn out of planters about 4,000. Employ in workshop about seventy hands, and keep four men on the road. Their principal business is done in the States of Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Hearst, Dunn & Co., 718 S. Washington Street, manufacture the Star Corn-Planter, and have been in business since 1864. About forty hands are employed in the factory, and 3,000 planters are annually turned out. Their trade is principally with the Western States, and four traveling agents are employed.

R. C. Buckley, 515 S. Washington Street has been in the business since 1863, and manufactures principally for customers in the county. Makes sulky-plows, cultivators, harrows, etc., and does an annual business of \$5,000.

Baking Powder.—Probably the largest manufacturers of this article in Peoria are Sloan, Johnson & Co., 60 and 62 S. Water Street, and C. J. Off & Co., 16 and 18 Liberty Street, and among the other makers are the firms of C. A. Bowman & Co., Charles Fisher & Co., and Smith & Strong.

Boiler Makers.—McAleenan & Cody, on S. Water Street, near Chestnut, have for three years conducted a business that was established some six or seven years ago. They are very busy and have during last year done about \$50,000 worth of work—constructing forty-five new boilers—among them the large boilers for the Monarch Mills and Peoria Sugar Refinery.

J. E. Eastman & Co., corner S. Water and Oak Streets, have been in existence as a firm only three or four months, but the business they carry on is the oldest one in their line in Peoria, it having been established about fifteen years ago. They have on their books nearly \$8,000 worth of work contracted for and partly in process of construction,

among this being three new boilers for the Peoria Grape Sugar Company's works. These are each five feet in diameter by sixteen feet in length.

Brass Foundries and Coppersmiths. — Kinsey & Mahler, 400 S. Adams Street, stand at the head of this line of business in the city. The business was established in 1850, and has been conducted for 18 years under the present firm name. They manufacture all kinds of brass and copper goods, distillery and brewery supplies, such as stills, worms, etc. Worked up last year about 25 tons brass and about 12 tons copper, and keep an average of 20 hands employed. Did a local business last year of about \$120,000. In addition to what is manufactured, the firm keep a full line of gas fixtures and plumber's material, and also handle extensively iron pipe for steam heating purposes.

Simpson & McGlinn, 228 S. Adams Street, has been in business 10 years, and manufacture all kinds of brass and copper work, for distillery and other purposes. Employ about 10 workmen the year through, and did a business of about \$20,000 during the past year. Their stock, etc., is worth about \$5,000.

Breweries. — By far the largest brewery in the city is the Eagle brewery of Gipps & Co., on South Water Street, between the bridges. It was started in 1867 as an ale brewery, but since 1869 has manufactured only lager beer. At the latter date it was conducted by the firm of Gipps, Howe & Co., and between then and 1872, when the present firm name was adopted, many changes took place in the firm which controlled it. About 30 hands are employed, and during last year 465,000 gallons of beer was manufactured, three-fourths of which was consumed in the city. This is a greater quantity than is brewed in all the other breweries in the county and all foreign beer brought into the city combined. The firm have paid out for cooerage in the past 10 years the large sum of \$40,000. During the last year they have used 45,000 bushels of barley malt and about the same number of pounds of hops. Use 3,000 tons of ice annually and from three to four tons of coal per day. They have about \$115,000 invested in their business, \$50,000 of which is in kegs and puncheons. The last year's repair bill for wagons, etc., amounted to \$3,500.

The City brewery of Jacob Müller is near the corner of N. Water and Erwin Streets, and was started about 25 years ago, and has been under the control of its present owner about two years. An average of 10 hands are employed, and 140,000 gallons of beer brewed annually, all of which is sold in the county.

The Union brewery at 1381 S. Washington Street is owned by August Weber, and has been conducted by him for about nine years. He brews an average of 160,000 gallons of beer per year, and employs about 12 hands.

Conrad Butz, 1,797 South Water Street, and Joseph Meyer, 123 Douglas Street, have also small lager beer breweries, and sell all they brew in the city.

Button Manufactory. — Hurd & Co., on S. Adams Street, near Elm Street, manufacture all kinds of ivory buttons. They have been in business since 1874, average 35 hands employed the year round, and turn out 150 gross of buttons per day. The buttons are made from a substance called vegetable ivory, which is the fruit of a palm indigenous to South America, and is received at the factory in its natural state, there to undergo the various processes of husking, drying, cutting, etc., necessary to the production of a finished button. The firm have all the work they can do, and the orders ahead are accumulating fast.

Candle and Lard Oil Manufacturers. — John F. Fuher & Co., Commercial Alley, between Fulton and Liberty Streets, have been in business about fourteen years. Manufacture about 500 boxes candles per annum, render a great deal of tallow, and cured about 900 hides in the past year. Has accommodations for making 500 boxes candles per month, and one barrel of lard oil per day. All his goods are made for the local trade. Business last year amounted to about \$25,000.

F. C. Koenig & Co., 107 Clay Street, have been established about twenty-five years,

and make about 600 boxes candles a year, all of which are sold in the city. Render about fifty barrels of tallow, and cure 300 hides per month. Did a business last year of about \$35,000.

Carriages, Buggies and Wagons.—Geo. Pfeiffer, Jr., 532 to 538 S. Adams Street, has been in business since 1868, and manufactures more wagons and buggies than any other maker in the city. He employs about thirty-five hands, and conducts in addition a large livery business. Turned out last year about \$52,000 worth of work, and has invested in plant and stock about \$50,000. He manufactures exclusively for the home trade.

D. L. Bigham & Co., 115 to 119 N. Washington Street, have carried on for the last seven or eight years a business established over thirty years ago, at the same location. Employ about twenty-five workmen, and have one traveling salesman during the season. Their business last year amounted to about \$40,000, and their stock will run about \$18,000.

Christian Gentes, 115 to 117 Fulton Street, has during the past year conducted a business which was established in 1865. Employs about seven hands, and does an almost exclusively local trade.

There are several other firms in the city in this line of business, manufacturing principally for the local trade. Among them are the following: G. W. Smith's Sons, 305 Fulton Street; Johnson & Dalton, 1210 S. Adams Street; Wm. Hupe, 211 Bridge Street, and John Schroder, 203 Bridge Street.

Coopers.—William Hughes, 600 N. Jefferson, has been engaged in business as cooper, at the same location for thirty-five years, and manufactures every kind of barrel that can be made out of elm and oak. Has a general average of thirty hands at work through the year, and thinks about 500,000 staves would be a fair average of his yearly business.

Hutchinson & Madigan, 104 Henry Street, have been in business about seven years, and manufacture all kinds of barrels. They employ about forty-five men, and do an average yearly business of about 300,000 staves. All the barrels they make are sold in the city.

Dudley & Mosher, South Water Street, near Lisk, have been established in business about three years, and manufacture principally for local distillers. Carry a stock worth about \$3,000, give employment to about twenty-five hands, and estimate their average annual business at about 365,000 staves.

Coopers Union No. 2.—This shop is located near the foot of Water Street, and gives employment to an average of eighteen hands. It has been in existence about eight years, manufactures principally iron bound barrels, and does an average yearly business of about 250,000 staves.

John Zimmerman, whose shop is on S. Water Street, near Woolner's Distillery, has been in business for five or six years, employs about fifteen hands, and does a yearly business of about 300,000 staves.

Nixon & Co., employ an average of twenty-two hands, and use about 350,000 staves a year.

J. M. N. Joyce on N. Washington Street, near Fayette, employs about ten hands, and does a good business.

In addition to those mentioned there are quite a large number of smaller shops scattered through the city, doing a local business and affording employment to anywhere from three to ten men each.

Crackers and Confectionery.—Kellogg & Davis, corner Sixth and Franklin Streets, have been in business since 1867, but the manufacture of their goods was commenced at that location some fifteen years previous. The factory is three stories high and built of brick; has all the latest improved machinery for kneading, baking, etc., with a capacity

of thirty barrels of flour per day. At present they are using fifteen barrels of flour per day (making sixty barrels of crackers) and 1,500 pounds of sugar. Their goods are principally sold in Illinois and Iowa. An average of thirty hands are employed and three traveling men are constantly on the road. The stock runs about \$15,000, and the business last year amounted to about \$150,000.

Hirsch Brothers, 310 and 312 S. Washington Street, have been established ten years, and conduct a large business. They manufacture all kinds of crackers and confectioneries, using about a ton of sugar daily, and making about 350 barrels of crackers a week. All of their goods are sold in Illinois. Their business last year amounted to about \$130,000, and they carry a stock of about \$20,000. In their factory and store twenty-nine hands are employed, and two traveling men are always on the road.

Founders and Machinists.—Nicol, Burr & Co., corner South Water and Walnut Streets, have for the past fifteen years conducted the business established about the year 1855 by William Peters. They at present do much the largest business in this line in the city, and have about forty-five hands in steady employ. During the past year they constructed the two engines and other machinery of the Monarch Mills, and much of the machinery for the Peoria Sugar Refinery. Last year's business amounted to about \$75,000.

O'Rourke & Co., corner Maple and Washington Streets, are proprietors of the Washington Foundry, which was started in 1868 on the cooperative and joint stock plan. Mr. O'Rourke has bought out the other interest, and now conducts the business himself. An average of ten hands are employed, and about three hundred tons of castings are annually made. They claim to make the best castings in the West. Value of building, etc., about \$10,000.

Mosher & Armstrong, 830 South Washington Street, carry on business as machinists, and do considerable repair work. They have been in business about five years, employ nine hands, and did a business last year of about \$10,000.

Adam Lucas, 211 Fulton Street, has been established in business for twenty-three years. He for many years manufactured safes, but at present makes supports for buildings and iron railing. Employs seven hands, and did last year a business of about \$8,000.

Furniture Manufacturers.—The only furniture manufacturers in the county are Comstock & Avery, whose warehouse is at 114 to 120 Main Street. The business was established in 1862, and has been conducted under the present firm name since 1868. They manufacture all kinds of furniture, but make a specialty of parlor furniture, and also manufacture Shaw's Patent Reclining Chair. With the exception of the Reclining Chair, the business is an entirely local one. The warehouses are three stories in height, and are filled with furniture, worth the plant upwards of \$50,000. The parlor furniture is manufactured in workshops in rear of the warehouse, and the other articles of furniture at various shops in the city. Twenty-five workmen are steadily employed. The business of the firm last year amounted to about \$125,000.

Milling.—Cox, Bruner & Co., are the owners of the Vienna Mills at 160 North Fayette Street. This mill was established about twenty years ago, and the present building was erected about 1867, to replace the old one which had a short time previously been burned. The mill is a fine one, three stories high with basement, and built of brick. Under the old process of milling, its full capacity was about 300 barrels flour per day, but in May last, when the present owners came into possession, machinery for grinding by the new process was put in, and its present capacity is now about 200 barrels per day. It is also supplied with all the latest improvements in the way of reeling, bolting, and purifying. They employ about fifteen hands and two traveling men. The flour is almost all ground to supply custom trade in this State, but a little of it is shipped to Indiana.

The mill is at present using from 800 to 1,000 bushels of grain a day, which is ordinarily supplied by the home market.

The Globe Mills, on Globe Street near Main, are owned by J. W. Gift, formerly of Eureka, Illinois, are fitted up with all the newest and most approved machinery for milling by the new process, and have a capacity of about 125 barrels per day.

Manufacturing Pharmacists.—Allaire, Woodward & Co., 100 to 106 Hamilton Street, have been engaged in this business since 1873. They manufacture fluid and solid medical extracts, sugar coated pills, and grind, powder, and press all kinds of staple Botanic drugs. Make no patent medicines. They ship their goods to Europe, Australia, and to every State and Territory in the Union. About 400,000 pounds of roots and herbs were manipulated by them during last year, and their sales aggregated \$70,000. The domestic roots, etc., come from the Southern States, and a great part of them from North Carolina. Their business has increased 43 per cent. in the past year, and their present factory is becoming too small to keep pace with it. About forty hands are kept steadily employed, and a change to more commodious quarters will soon be made.

Paper Boxes.—Benjamin Foster, 111 Main Street, has been engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes for about eight years. He makes all kinds of boxes for holding candy, starch, buttons, etc., etc., and uses about thirty-five tons of paper annually. Did a business last year of about \$7,500, and employs an average of ten hands.

Peoria Plating Works.—These are the only plating works in the city, and were established in the latter part of 1878. They are located at 402 South Adams Street, and are under the management of J. S. Dunlap. The enterprise is a local one, and bids fair soon to become one of considerable importance. All kinds of silver plated goods are manufactured, and they also do electrotyping in gold, nickel, bronze, etc. The works have a capacity of 25 ounces per hour, and a dynamo electric machine is used in the depositing room. Two floors are occupied and nine workmen are presently employed. The business last year amounted to about \$5,000 and is increasing rapidly, has in fact doubled every six months since the start. A stock of about \$3,000 is carried, and three traveling agents employed constantly. Considerable replating is done, and any pattern in flat or hollow ware can be duplicated. At present rate of business the works are turning out fifty full tea sets a year, besides hundreds of knives, forks, spoons, and other small articles. Their trade is almost all in Illinois, with occasional and increasing orders from adjoining States.

Peoria Pottery Company.—This industry was started in Peoria in 1860 by the American Pottery Company, who principally manufactured white ware. The present company consists of George Wolfe, Austin F. Johnson, and Mrs. Lydia Bradley, and has been in existence eight or ten years. It makes a specialty of fine glazed stone ware, such as milk pans, jugs, jars, etc., which are moulded in plaster of paris moulds, thus securing great regularity of size, shape, and thickness; also manufacture vast quantities of flower pots, both plain and fancy in shape. Many of the fancy pots are from original designs, and others from the best imported designs. The finer class of goods manufactured are decorated by skilled and highly paid workmen. Experiments have recently been made in the manufacture of majolica with excellent results, and the company hope soon to make its manufacture a prominent item of their business. Four large kilns are in use for baking the pottery, round in shape, and with a diameter of sixteen feet inside. The foundations for another kiln have been laid, and it will be built and made ready for use in the coming Spring. An idea of the extent of the works may be gathered from the fact that it has a capacity for turning out 30,000 gallons of milk pans, jugs, etc., or 300,000 flower pots per week. An average of fifty hands are employed the year round. Fifteen tons of coal are used per day. The clay used comes by rail from Scottsburg, in McDonough county, in this State, and is of superior quality. Of this 9,000,000 pounds per annum are used. This clay is also capable of making a very fine fire brick, and

thousands are annually made at the pottery, both in the shape of the plain fire brick, and as boiler tile and cupola brick. The works cover five acres of ground, and use every foot of it, and the main building is 280x190 feet. Upwards of \$25,000 is annually paid out for labor, and the works have been in steady operation during the last five years, never missing over a day at a time, and then only through some misadventure. Two traveling men are constantly on the road, and the goods are sold in every State and Territory in the Union, outside of the New England States. The opposition this company has to contend with is from small competitors, and in the matter of price only, as the quality of goods here manufactured, can not be surpassed anywhere. This is the largest pottery for the manufacture of fine glazed stone ware in America.

Pump Manufacturers.—This industry is represented by J. W. Frazee & Co., whose office and factory is on the corner of S. Water and Chestnut Streets. They have been in business about sixteen years, manufacture wood, chain, and rubber bottom pumps, and turned out last year about 10,000 pumps of various kinds, using in their manufacture nearly 750,000 feet of lumber. They also manufacture extensively all kinds of wood tubing, and have the capacity for making 100 pumps in ten hours with ease. An average of twelve hands are employed, and \$20,000 is invested in the business. This is the only pump manufactory at present in operation in the city.

Printers, Binders, and Blank Book Makers.—J. W. Franks & Sons, 210 and 212 Main Street, have been in business since 1874, do a large and increasing trade, and have the best facilities for doing all kinds of book and job printing of any firm in that business in State, outside of Chicago. They have, besides job work, printed and bound 40,000 volumes during the past year, among them the histories of Tazewell and Fulton counties. They do a great deal of edition work, and have now on hand six different books in process of publication. Their establishment occupies five floors, and gives employment to thirty-five hands. Over 50,000 pounds of book paper, and \$1,500 worth of gold leaf, were used last year.

N. C. Nason, 402 S. Adams Street, has been established in the printing business in this city for twenty-six years, and is the founder of the *Daily Transcript*. Does a large job business, necessitating the use of steam power to run his presses.

H. S. Hill, corner of Washington and Fulton Streets, has been in the business for twenty-five years, employs an average of sixteen hands, and has facilities for doing all kinds of printing, except the coarser kinds of poster work. His establishment occupies two floors; his paper bill runs about \$500 per month, and his business last year amounted to about \$25,000. The daily *Peoria Commercial Report*, for the Board of Trade, is printed by him.

There are also many other printing offices in the city, exclusive of newspaper offices, among them the following: Wm. Cox & Co., B. Creamer & Co., W. B. Deleplane, Elderkin & Co., Lauren & Wiltz, Rouse & Hardin, Singer Bros. and Wolf, Bros. & Wolfram.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.—Wm. Truesdale & Sons, corner of N. Water and Fayette Streets, have been established since January, 1852, and do a very extensive business. They employ an average of forty hands, and did a business last year of about \$100,000. Their workshop is 168x80 feet in size, with a height of three stories on river side. The warehouse, containing the office, manufactured goods, and rooms for glazing, etc., is 100x60 feet, and two stories high. They do a great deal of jobbing trade, and used last year about 1,000,000 feet of lumber. No traveling men are kept, as all the goods they can manufacture can be sold without them.

John Herschberger, 704 S. Washington Street, has been established in business for fifteen years, employs about thirty hands, and did a business last year of \$30,000.

H. A. Bush, 716 S. Washington Street, has also been some time in the trade, and is doing an increasing business.

Sheet Steel Workers. — J. J. Steiger, 213 to 217 Harrison Street, has been engaged in the manufacture of saws, sickles, sickle sections, moulding bits, etc., since 1855, and has about \$15,000 invested in his business. He employs on an average ten hands, and his goods are sold all over this western country. His yearly business amounts to about \$8,000.

Show Case Manufacturer. — The only dealer in this class of goods in Peoria is John R. Zeigler, 215 Hamilton Street, who commenced their manufacture in 1864. He also deals extensively in plate glass, and keeps a large stock of both crystal and French plate glass. Employs four hands in shop, and during the last year did a business of about \$44,000.

Stove Foundry. — The Challenge Stove Works, owned and operated by Cutter & Procter, are on corner of N. Water and Fayette Streets. All kinds of cooking and heating stoves are here manufactured, giving employment to about one hundred hands. The works have been established for about fifteen years. Three traveling men are kept constantly on the road pushing the sale of the goods, the bulk of which is sold in the States of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. The works are extensive and have great facilities for meeting any sudden call upon them. The moulding room is 206x70 feet in size, the warehouse 200x44 and four stories high, besides another building 100x48 and three stories high. Iron to the amount of 1,200 tons is used, and 10,000 stoves manufactured in course of a year.

Trunks. — David Rowan, 132 N. Adams Street, conducts a business that was established some eight years ago, and became sole proprietor about seven months ago. Employs an average of eight hands, manufactures about 2,000 trunks and 1,500 satchels annually, carries a stock of about \$5,000, and does an average yearly business of about \$14,000.

Twine and Cordage Manufacturer. — William Bergner, 1612 S. Adams Street, has manufactured twine and cordage at this location for four years, and has great facilities for production. He makes all kinds of tarred work, and his walk is 280 feet in length. His goods are almost all sold to the jobbing trade in the city. Uses about twelve tons of hemp and does a business of about \$3,000 per year.

File and Rasp Cutter. — Louis Steier, 610 S. Washington Street, has been established in the city for over ten years, and is the only file cutter in the county. Manufactures all kinds of files and rasps, and disposes of them almost exclusively in Illinois and Indiana. He does a business of from \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year.

Yeast Manufacturers. — A branch of the Waterloo Yeast Company, of Waterloo, New York, established in 1853, was started in Peoria in the Spring of 1873, for the purpose of more conveniently supplying the western trade with the "Twin Brothers Dry Hop Yeast." The branch is under the charge of Mr. W. A. Stratton, employs fifteen hands, and turns out daily about 5,000 packages of twelve cakes each.

Whitton & Co., 114 Fulton Street, manufacture "Mrs. Messinger's Dry Hop Yeast," have been in business about a year, keep four hands employed, and turn out about 1,000 cakes per day.

WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

Wholesale Boot and Shoe. — Moses Pettingill & Co., 123 S. Washington Street, was established in 1861 as J. P. Bean, and afterwards J. P. Bean & Co., and in 1875 the firm was changed to Moses Pettingill & Co. They carry a stock of \$30,000 to \$50,000 and do an annual business of \$125,000. Employ two traveling salesmen and their principal trade is in this State. Their goods are manufactured in the Eastern States especially for their trade.

Carriage Trimmings. — Blair Brothers, 119 Main Street, established October, 1879, carry in stock all goods necessary for fitting out carriages and buggies;

rubber, enamel and carriage cloths, enamel leather of all kinds, mats and carpets. Carry a stock of \$7,000. The trade is represented on the road by one of the firm.

Carpets and Wall Papers.—J. N. Hadley, situated at 209 S. Adams Street, embarked in business in 1870, and does a general jobbing business through the central part of the State. He carries a stock of \$50,000, and his annual receipts are \$150,000. Occupies in room 24 feet by 350 feet, and is the principal jobbing house in the city.

Clothing.—S. Bennett, Bro., & Co., wholesale and retail dealers, 201 and 203 S. Adams Street, established in 1860. Employ fifteen men in the house and three traveling salesmen on the road continually. Carry a stock of \$150,000 to \$175,000, and do an annual business of \$250,000. They occupy a brick four story building, 38 feet by 95 feet deep. They do the only wholesale clothing business in the city. Their clothing is manufactured in Philadelphia expressly for their trade.

Crockery.—Is represented by P. S. Shelly, 231 S. Adams Street. Carries a stock of \$28,000, and does an annual trade of \$120,000. Has an extensive trade through Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri. Employs four traveling salesmen.

Drugs.—The wholesale drug house of Messrs. Singer & Wheeler has so long been identified with the vast resources of Peoria, that it is really needless to make mention of its prosperous career since its establishment in 1859. The business of the house grew so rapidly during the first five years of its existence that they were forced to seek new and more commodious quarters, and to this end in 1869 they erected a three story brick building, with basement, 48 by 171 feet, at Nos. 218, 220 and 222 S. Water Street, where they have since remained. This establishment was fitted up regardless of expense in every department. In the office may be found the Edison and Bell Telephones, together with all other modern labor-saving devices for conducting the business of the house. It has often been stated by those familiar with the drug trade, that the house of Messrs. Singer & Wheeler is one of the largest west of New York City. Their vast trade can be no better illustrated than by stating that it reaches the States of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. Mr. Porte Wheeler is the sole proprietor and manager of the wholesale drug firm of Messrs. Singer & Wheeler, together with all its branches, and its great success is largely due to his ability and business tact. The stock of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, druggists' sundries, etc., etc., is said to be the largest carried in the State. To illustrate this more strikingly, the sales of the house exceed something over \$600,000 annually, and are yearly on the increase.

Colburn, Burks & Co., (successors to Simoneau & Colburn,) importers and wholesale druggists, was established in 1863. Carry a stock of \$125,000 to \$150,000. They do an extensive trade over the north-west. Employing four traveling salesmen, who are continually on the road, and thirty-one men engaged in the house. They do an annual business of \$700,000. This firm ranks with any in the Northwest.

Dry Goods.—Day Brothers & Co., one of the oldest houses in the city, was established in 1856, on Washington Street, and prosecuted the retail trade until 1860, when they embarked in the jobbing trade, and carry a stock from \$200,000 to \$500,000, and holds the trade of central Illinois. Also have an extensive business in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. Employ forty-five clerks in the house besides about the same number of girls in making overalls, and five traveling salesmen constantly on the road. They have a resident buyer in New York, a member of the firm. Their annual receipts are \$1,250,000.

Erwin & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, 102 S. Adams Street, (Successors to Erwin & Ireland.) Established in 1875. Carry a stock from \$130,000 to \$150,000, and do an annual business of \$400,000 to \$500,000. Their trade extends through Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas. Occupy two rooms fifty by

one hundred and seventy-five feet; also a storeroom about the same size. Employ thirty-five clerks in both branches and four traveling salesmen.

Woodward, Ward & Co., wholesale and retail notions, hosiery, fancy dry goods, toys, etc., 205 and 207 S. Adams Street, was established by Seabury & Company, and was changed in 1872 to Woodward, Seabury & Co. In June, 1877, this was changed to Woodward, Ward & Co. Carry a stock from \$65,000 to \$100,000. Their sales are in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas. Employ five traveling salesmen on the road continually. They occupy a three-story brick, with basement, forty by eighty feet, a store and packing room, twenty-five by sixty feet, and also have a room in King & Jack's Building, thirty-six by one hundred feet. Annual sales between \$250,000 and \$300,000. The only strictly wholesale notion house in the city.

Farm Machinery.—The wholesale farm machinery and seed house of Messrs. Kingman & Co. is widely and extensively known, but to impress its importance upon our readers we will say a word in reference to its standing. The business was established in 1867, and is located at Nos. 116 and 118 S. Washington Street. It has a frontage of thirty-four feet by one hundred and seventy-four feet deep, a fine three-story brick structure with basement. The house deals in all descriptions of farm machinery, seeds, etc. To accommodate their already large and growing trade they have two immense warehouses besides a branch depot at East St. Louis. During the past thirteen years, Mr. Martin Kingman has stood at the head of the house, and their success is greatly due to his affable manner and business sagacity. They have four traveling salesmen on the road constantly. They carry a stock from \$30,000 to \$50,000, and do an annual business of \$350,000.

Groceries.—The business of the house now widely known as Henry, Oakford & Fahnestock, was started January 1, 1868, by Jos. F. Henry, Aaron S. Oakford and Geo. Wright, under the firm name of J. F. Henry & Co., doing an extensive retail business on N. Washington Street, near Main. January 1, 1870, Messrs. Henry & Oakford bought out Mr. Wright's interest, the firm name being changed to Henry & Oakford. They enlarged the retail trade of the house, and added a wholesale department. From very small beginnings the wholesale trade steadily grew. The 1st of January, 1872, Mr. H. H. Fahnestock joined Messrs. Henry & Oakford in the business, the firm name becoming Henry, Oakford & Fahnestock. They moved to S. Washington Street, near Liberty, and from this date confined themselves exclusively to the wholesale trade. Mr. C. J. Off was admitted into the firm in 1874, and retired in 1877.

More room was needed, and they moved in 1875 into a large store below Liberty, on Washington Street. In a few years the business had reached such proportions that they were again forced to move. In 1877 Easton's Commercial Block was built expressly for them. Their wholesale grocery establishment is among the finest in the State.

The trade of this house, wonderful as has been its growth, is still increasing. Six traveling salesmen work up the trade on the road. In twelve years the business has grown from \$25,000 to about \$1,000,000 per annum.

S. H. Thompson & Co. established in business in March, 1863. Carries a stock of \$50,000. His annual sales are \$500,000. Employs three traveling salesmen. Is located at 70 and 72 Liberty Street, and McCoy & Stewart, located at 210 and 211 South Washington Street. Commenced business in 1860. Carries a stock from \$40,000 to \$50,000. Occupies two rooms 38x170 feet, and basement. Has two salesmen on the road constantly. Their annual sales are \$250,000.

Lewis, Green & Co., 230 South Washington Street. In the Fall of 1853 embarked in the retail business on Bridge Street, and continued up to 1865, when they commenced the jobbing trade. Carries a stock of \$40,000, and does an annual business of from \$350,000 to \$400,000. Has three traveling salesmen constantly on the road, also five men in the store.

L. B. Gibson, No. 194 South Washington Street, embarked in the retail grocery trade in 1852, and in 1860 formed a partnership with J. M. Woodbury, and embarked in the jobbing business until his death, which occurred in 1879, since which time he has conducted it on his own hook. Carries a stock from \$40,000 to \$60,000, and his receipts amount to \$175,000 to \$200,000 per annum. Has three men constantly on the road. Occupies three rooms 24x100 feet. His principal trade is in the central portion of Illinois.

Chas. J. Off & Co., 116 and 118 Liberty Street, established in 1878. Handle a full line of groceries, tobaccos and cigars. Manufacture Dr. Miles' Premium Baking Powder and Flavoring Extracts, etc. Carry a stock from \$35,000 to \$65,000. His principal sales of groceries are in Illinois, but his tobacco, cigars, baking powder and extracts have a much larger scope. His annual sales are \$300,000, an increase of over \$70,000 the previous year.

Hardware. — Isaac Walker & Son, importers and jobbers of hardware and cutlery, 125 and 127 South Washington Street. Was established in 1842 by Walker & Lightner, which run for some time and then changed to Walker & McIlvane. In 1872 it was changed to Walker, Thompson & Co., and in 1877 it became the firm of Walker & Son. Handle general shelf hardware, cutlery and guns. Carry a stock of \$50,000. Annual sales \$175,000 to \$200,000. Employ two traveling salesmen, and their goods are sold chiefly in the central portion of this State.

Cummings & Emerson situated at 416 and 418 S. Washington Street, wholesale dealers in heavy hardware, wagons and carriages and wood: work established 1867. Carry a stock of \$50,000, and do an annual business of nearly \$200,000. Their sales are principally in the central portion of Illinois.

Geo. W. Rouse, wholesale hardware, 110 S. Washington Street. Embarked in the retail hardware in El Paso in 1853. And in the Spring of 1875, came to Peoria. Carries a stock from \$50,000 to \$60,000, and does an annual business of \$175,000. Also handles seed extensively, his sales amounting to upwards of \$75,000 per annum. His principal business is done in the central portion of the State. Employs three trading men.

Clark, Quinn & Morse, wholesale dealers in shelf hardware, cutlery, and guns, 217 and 219 S. Adams Street. The firm was established in 1869 as Clark, Quinn & Chalmers, and continued as the same until Sept. 1874. Carries a stock of \$40,000. Annual sales are \$150,000, and principally in the central portion of this State. Also make sales in Indiana and Iowa. Have a fine store room in a good location.

W. A. Hunter, wholesale dealer in iron, steel, heavy hardware and carriage and wagon wood work. Located at 314 and 316 S. Washington Street. Successor to McClure, Cutler & Co. Carries a stock of from \$25,000 to \$40,000, and his trade amounts to \$100,000. Employs one traveling salesman.

Z. F. Hotchkiss, 120 S. Washington Street, dealer in hardware and cutlery. Was first established on Main Street in 1849. Carries general hardware, sporting goods, belting, nails, tools, etc. Has one to two travelling salesman on the road. Carries a stock of \$25,000 to \$30,000, and his annual receipts are \$75,000. Has three rooms 24 by 172 feet.

Beasley Brothers embarked in the saddlery hardware, harness and leather in the Fall of 1865, on S. Washington Street, and continued as the same firm until 1876, when the present firm was formed as Beasley & Co. They are located on 119 S. Main Street. Carry a stock from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Their annual sales are \$75,000. Employ two traveling salesmen who are on the road continually.

Leather. — V. Dervine & Co. leather and shoe findings, 108 S. Adams Street, (Dervine & Black) came to Peoria in 1847 and engaged in the shoe manufactures and leather. Carried on that business until 1854, when he sold his shoe interest to Guill & Roff, and continued in the leather trade until 1857, when he sold out to Culter, Easton & Co.

Then embarked in the lard, oil, and candles. Remained in that business nine months as the firm of Dervine & Ford. Then the firm of Beasley, Dervine & Co. was formed, and embarked in the leather works. In 1861 the firm was dissolved and Mr. D. started in leather business again in 1863 in company with David Fey, and known as V. Dervine & Co. In 1866 purchased the interest of Mr. Fey, and conducted the business on his own account until Jan. 1, 1880, when he formed a partnership with John A. Chalmers. Carry a stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and their annual receipts are \$40,000.

Liquors — M. Henneberry, wholesale liquor dealer, 7 and 8 South Water Street, embarked in business in 1851, as the firm of Brandamore & Henneberry, which continued for five years; since that time, Mr. H. has conducted the business by himself, carries a stock of \$30,000, has an extensive trade through the Northwest, doing an annual business of \$250,000. Mr. H. is one of the oldest business men in Peoria.

H. & J. Schwabacher, wholesale liquor dealers, 214 and 216 South Washington Street, embarked in business in the Spring of 1862. They carry a very extensive stock, and their trade extends from Maine to California. They have three traveling salesmen constantly on the road.

Ullman & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, 225 South Washington Street, embarked in 1870, and carry a fine stock of all kinds of liquors, valued at from \$30,000 to \$40,000. Their principal trade is in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa. Their annual receipts are from \$140,000 to \$150,000.

J. G. Behrends, wholesale liquor dealer, 300 South Washington Street, commenced trade in 1872, carries a stock of from \$4,000 to \$8,000. His annual receipts are \$40,000. Also deals extensively in ice.

The Lumber interests of the country comprise one of the most important features of the nation's industry, and its growths are synonymous with the various developments and improvements that are constantly in progress. And as regards Peoria and this vicinity, this particular interest is well represented in the yards of this city.

Jonathan Hancock's yard was established in 1855, as the firm of Hancock & McCullough, which continued until 1865, when Mr. H. bought the interest of Mr. McCullough, and has prosecuted the trade on his own account. Carries a stock of from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 feet. His trade is principally in the central portion of this State.

Joseph Miller & Sons' yard was established in 1848 (by Joseph Miller, deceased,) builders, and dealers in lumber, laths, shingles, timber, etc., on the corner of Washington and Walnut Streets. Carries a stock of from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 feet. In the year of 1879 handled 4,500,000 feet. Employ in building and yard one hundred men.

J. T. Rogers & Co., corner of Adams and Harrison Streets, was established in 1860. They handle hard wood and pine lumber, and have a large local trade, and are well prepared for dressing lumber, of which they use a large amount in manufacturing boxes, making 6,000 per month, according to the demand. The lumber business amounts to about 3,000,000, including laths and shingles. Carries an average stock of 1,000,000 feet.

Ira Smith & Co., lumber dealers, was established in 1850 by Ira Smith, and continued up to 1870, when he sold his interest. In 1875 embarked again, as the firm of Ira Smith & Son, and continued until his death, which occurred Dec. 16, 1879. Keep in stock 800,000 feet, and annual sales are 1,200,000 feet. Mr. Smith was among the first to embark in the lumber business in the city.

Procter & Tripp, wholesale and retail dealers in pine and hard lumber, carry a stock of 3,900,000 feet, including shingles and laths. Have an extensive trade.

Jefferson Carson, foot of Edmonds Street, established the latter part of October, 1879. Carries a stock of 3,000,000 feet of pine lumber. He also manufactures his lumber at Ludington, Michigan. Does a general jobbing business, and ships out on all the railroads that leave the city. He is, strictly, the only wholesale shipper and manufacturer in the city.

Tinners' Stock, Stoves and House Furnishing Goods.—R. A. Cutter & Co., 115 S. Washington Street, was established in about 1850 by T. C. Moore, and in 1860 the firm was known as Moore & Sandemeyer. In 1869 the firm changed to Cutter, Sandemeyer & Co., Mr. Moore going out of the business, which continued till 1878, when it was changed to R. A. Cutter & Co., the company buying Mr. Sandemeyer's interest. Their chief sales are made in the central portion of the State. Also ship some goods to Iowa and Kansas. Carry a stock equal to any in the State outside of Chicago. They have a brick building three stories with basement 24x150 feet. Also have two rooms 24x90 feet.

Tobacco and Cigars.—Newman & Ullman, 225 S. Washington Street, was established in 1859. Carry a full line of cigars and tobaccos of \$25,000. Their trade is principally in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, and do an annual business of \$200,000. Is the oldest house in the city and employ two traveling salesmen constantly.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Peoria Chamber of Commerce was the first public exclusively business building erected in the city. It stands on the east corner of South Washington and Harrison Streets, and is a beautiful, imposing edifice, creditable to the city's commercial enterprise.

Architect T. V. Wadskier, of Chicago, drew the plans for the building, and the contract for construction was let to William P. Caverly, of Toulon, Ill., and Hiram H. Pierce, of Peoria, on the 25th day of April, 1875, for \$69,900. Ground was broken on the first day of May and the corner stone was laid on the third day of June with grand ceremonies, conducted by the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons. The structure was completed, turned over and accepted by the Chamber of Commerce Association on the 15th of December, 1875. At two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the Board of Trade rooms were formally opened, and the building was dedicated with appropriate speeches and exercises. Governor Beveridge and other distinguished persons, together with delegates from the various Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in the West, honored the occasion with their presence.

The building has sixty-five feet frontage on Washington Street, a like rear front on Commercial Street, by 145 feet frontage on Harrison Street, and the same on a court or alley twenty-eight feet wide, extending parallel with Harrison Street. The cellar is nine feet in the clear, below the Washington Street sidewalk, a little above the level of which is the first floor. The first story is 13 feet 3 inches in the clear, the second story 14 feet 3 inches, the third story, back, 13 feet 3 inches, and the fourth or gallery story 13 feet. The Board of Trade exchange room is 61 feet wide by 104 long, and 34 feet 9 inches high in the clear, extending upward from the third floor to the highest ceiling. From the foundation of the walls to the top of the main roof is 97 feet. The tower is 29x29 feet at the base and 16x16 feet at the top, and rises 18 feet above the main roof. The flagstaff above the tower is 32 feet long, surmounted by a weather-vane 134 feet above the level of the sidewalk. The clock dials in the tower are 93 feet above the street level.

The foundation and main cross walls are laid upon thick, broad dimension—strong, and built up to the joists of the first floor of Joliet rubble stone, laid in cement. The first course of stone above ground is fine rubbed limestone. Above this the outer walls are built of selected brick and blue Amherst cut stone trimmings. The division walls are all of brick—as are the numerous vaults. The timbers are of selected well seasoned pine. The first and second hall floors are of hard maple, the room floors of white pine. The stair steps are ash, and the railings, balustrades and posts, of black walnut. The outside trimmings, except the stone, are of galvanized iron and zinc, and the roof of the best Vermont slate; the windows are the best French plate-glass, double thick. The

building is amply supplied with water by the water works, well lighted and finely ventilated. It is warmed by a steam-heating apparatus, on what is termed the "indirect" method, using 22,000 feet of steam pipe, and put in at a cost of \$8,000.

The clock in the tower is a No. 1 Seth Thomas, with three illuminated dials, ninety-three feet above the ground, and cost set up, \$500.

Neither the heating apparatus nor the clock was included in the original contract.

This magnificent building is a conspicuous feature of the city, and excepting the Merchant's Exchange of St. Louis, and the Board of Trade building of Chicago, is the most elegant in the West.

CITY BUILDINGS.

City Hall.—The City Hall is on Fulton Street near the corner of Madison Street, and was erected in 1859, under the administration of Mayor Wm. R. Hamilton. The lots upon which it and the City Markets adjoining stand, were bought about a year previously. The principal cause of the building being erected at that time, was the pressing necessity of having an Engine House near that point. In the minutes of the meeting of the City Council held March 18, 1859, is found the first mention of the proposed structure, in the form of motion by Ald. Brass, that the ordinance authorising its erection he passed. Thereupon the ordinance became law, and rapid progress was made in carrying its provisions into effect, and in the latter part of the same year it was completed and formally opened. Mr. Valentine Jobst was the architect, and Mr. Joseph Miller, the contracting builder. It is of brick, with stone trimmings, two stories in height, with tower for fire alarm bell, and cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. Together with the adjoining markets, it occupies a frontage of 144 ft. on Madison, and 171 ft. on Fulton Streets. The City Hall contains the offices of almost all of the city officials, viz: Mayor's office, City Clerk's office, offices of City Engineer and Surveyor, Superintendent of Water Works, Collector of Water Rent, Chief of Fire Department, with Fire Alarm Telegraph, Supt. of Police with calaboose in the rear, and has also on second floor a fine large council room, for the meetings of city fathers. The building on the whole, is far from being prepossessing as to its exterior, or comfortable in its interior, and the present City Hall will doubtless soon give place to one more in keeping with the growth and progress of the city, of which it constitutes the Hub.

Markets.—The City Markets adjoin the City Hall, and are directly on the corner of Madison and Fulton Streets. They were built about the year 1859, and cost about \$10,000. They are in the form of a cross, and are built of brick, with a height of one story with high roof. The floor is flagged, and the interior laid off in stalls, which are sold by auction to the highest bidder in May of each year. The markets are not a source of much revenue to the city, as the sum realized from the annual sale of the stalls just meets expenses and interest on the investment. For last year the sum thus realized was \$1,859.01 and the expenses \$985.01, leaving a balance of \$874 to pay interest, etc.

Engine Houses.—The Central City Hose, and Chemical Engine House, on North Adams Street, between Hamilton and Fayette Streets, is the oldest engine house in the city, but has been remodeled and fitted up anew since the organization of a paid fire department. It is valued with lot on which it stands at \$5,400.

The building occupied by Fire Company No. 4, on Gallatin Street, between Pecan and Cedar Streets, is also an old one, and is also used as a Police Station for South Peoria. It is valued with the lot at \$1,750.

Holly Hose House, corner South Jefferson and Sanford Streets, Bluff Hose House on Main Street near Elizabeth, and Chemical Engine House No. 2, on South Adams Street near the Plank Road, have all been built within the last six or seven years, and are respectively worth with the lots, \$3,000, \$3,400, and \$3,800.

This, with the City Hospital, Work House and Water Works completes the list of

buildings owned by the city, and a detailed description of these will be found in the articles respectively devoted to them.

PUBLIC HALLS.

Rouse Hall was built in 1858 by Dr. Rudolphus Rouse, one of the earliest settlers in Peoria, and it has been since then, almost the only place in the city, where public meetings and entertainments could comfortably be held. It is located on the corner of Jefferson and Main Streets, and has a frontage of sixty-five feet on the former street, and 140 ft. on the latter. The Hall proper is on the second floor; is well lighted with gas, and warmed in the Winter time with stoves; has a reasonably large stage; a complete set of stock scenery; and will seat about 1,200 people. The balcony alone will hold 250. The Hall exclusive of stage is 100x50 feet, and is twenty-two feet high in the clear. Dr. Rouse died in 1873, and the property is now owned by his widow.

Academy of Music.—This building was erected in 1873, for the special accommodation of a Sengerfest which was then held in the city. It is of wood, is partly seated, and will hold about 1,500 people. It is situated on North Adams Street, between Fayette and Jackson.

Pfeiffer's Hall is named after its owner, and is situated at 532 South Adams Street. It was built in 1879, of brick, with stone trimmings. The dimensions of the Hall are 100x40 feet, and twenty-four feet high in the clear. Is not yet seated, but could comfortably hold about 900 people. It is principally used for dancing and musical parties.

Miscellaneous Halls.—The other Halls in the city are as follows: Masonic Hall, 216 Main Street; Masonic Hall, 124 North Adams Street; Bergen's Hall, on South Washington Street; Red Ribbon Hall, 215 South Adams Street; Druid's Hall, corner Main and Adams Streets; Odd Fellows' Hall, 110 South Adams Street; G. A. R. Hall, 107 South Adams Street; Armory Hall, corner Madison and Liberty Streets; Workmen's Hall, corner Washington and Bridge Streets; Fenian Hall, 209 Main Street; Roth's Hall, North Adams, near Evans Street.

The City Hospital.—This building was erected by the city authorities about 1859, upon a block of land donated for that purpose by Hon. Geo. C. Bestor, (deceased,) in Butler's Division, in South Peoria. It is a two story brick structure, and is valued with the block on which it stands at about \$10,000. Under the existing Poor Laws, the poor of the city are under the charge of the county officers, but in this case the city maintains the building, and the county pays for the care and treatment of the patients. The hospital has for the past three years been under the charge of the Sisters of St. Francis, who are paid so much per capita for each patient, the cost to the county being about \$1,500 per annum. It has accommodations for about twenty patients, but the number of beds occupied ranges from six to twelve. Four sisters of the Order are in constant attendance. Before the hospital was placed under the charge of the sisters, its management was far from good, but now through their self-sacrificing devotion the house is kept clean and sweet, and the patients are attended to with the utmost care.

The Bradley Hospital.—This fine building and excellently managed institution, occupies a commanding position on the East Bluff overlooking the city. It was originally built as a residence by the late Isaac Underhill about the year 1847, and was at that time the handsomest one in Peoria. It subsequently passed into the hands of the late Tobias S. Bradley, and was bought after his decease by the Right Rev. Bishop Spaulding for use as an hospital. The purchase price of \$8,000 was much below its real value, and Bishop Spaulding tendered Mrs. Bradley the compliment of naming it the "Bradley Hospital," in recognition of the easy terms upon which it was acquired. This sale took place about four years ago, and at that time the Sisters of St. Francis, who take charge of the hospital, had a small Infirmary on S. Adams Street, near Bridge Street, which they had managed for about a year and a half. Thereupon the scene of their devoted

labors was transferred to their new building, which had been fitted up with every thing necessary for its purpose, and hundreds can testify from their own experience, to the unremitting watchfulness and care with which the good Sisters have tended the beds of those who have been inmates. The hospital has accommodations for fifty-four patients, and the average number the year round is forty. Separate rooms may be had by those able to pay from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per week. The patients treated last year numbered about 150, and about 100 of them were charity patients. Dr. Studer attends to the medical department and Dr. Stewart to the surgical. The Sisters in attendance are nineteen in number, and are under the experienced charge of Mother Francis. The building is of brick, three stories in height, with large basement and a dwarfed mansard roof, and occupies an extremely healthy and airy site. The death rate of the hospital is very low.

Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.— This institution is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and is under the special direction of the Right Rev. J. L. Spaulding, Bishop of Peoria. Its aim is to afford the people of Illinois all the educational advantages which they might desire for their daughters, and the course of studies embraces all the branches, useful and ornamental, that are usually taught. The religious opinions of non-Catholic pupils are not interfered with; but for the sake of good order, they are required to attend the public exercises of religion.

This academy was established in 1863, by some of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who came from the mother house in Toronto for that purpose. It at first occupied a frame building on Madison Street, and some eight years afterwards was moved to its present fine building, corner of Madison and Eaton Streets. The structure is of brick with stone trimmings; is two stories in height, with large high basement and dormer roof, and is able easily to accommodate fifty resident pupils. Besides parlors, dormitories and kitchen offices, there are two class rooms, a large study hall, and play rooms. During the two last years the resident pupils have numbered about fifteen, but in previous years from twenty-five to thirty was the usual attendance. Besides these, about fifty select pupils receive the educational advantages of the academy as day scholars. No male pupils are taken. The Sisters are fifteen in number, and in addition to their labors at the academy, teach also in the Parochial school of St. Mary's Parish, and are under the charge of Mother Superior Matilda.

Springdale Cemetery.— The association was incorporated Feb'y 14, 1855. Incorporators, Thomas Baldwin, Hervey Lightner, William A. Hall and Onslow Peters.

The cemetery is situated two miles north of the Court-house. The grounds contain 200 acres, and passes in a superior degree all the requirements of a splendid cemetery, and in their arrangements and diversity of hills, dales, shade and water, are said by men of experience and taste in cemetery matters, to be unexcelled. The grounds are enclosed by substantial fences and Osage orange hedge. There are two entrances, one on the Prospect Hill road, and on the north west. The main one on the south line towards the city. A good shady road leads to this entrance, and the track of the Fort Clark horse railway is extended there also. The grounds are laid off in divisions, sections and lots, conforming to the uneven and varied character of the surface. There are over twelve miles of carriage ways all well graveled and in fine condition. It is improved to the cost of \$200,000 or nearly that outside of monumental adornments. Between six and seven thousand people are buried in the grounds. The grounds contain many fine monuments. The Cole monument erected at a cost of \$10,000, the Bradley monument equally as beautiful, and the Lightner, which cost \$5,000 and others. The grounds are arranged with great care and skill. In the Spring and Summer wild flowers and ferns grow in great profusion. The cemetery in fair weather is visited by 2,000 to 5,000 people every Sunday.

The price and size of lots vary, depending on location. Prices run from 30 cts. to

50 cts. per square foot, which includes the perpetual care of the lots, and is provided for in the deed or the certificate of purchase. There are 1,950 lots sold up to this date.

The officers of the association are H. Lightner, president; I. S. Wheeler, secretary; J. F. Burckel, superintendent.

The office is at the residence of the president, and a sub-office at the south entrance of the cemetery.

Peoria Fair Association.—This association was organized as a joint stock association under the State law, in April, 1873, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The land enclosed is nearly forty acres, and was fitted up and new buildings erected for the State fairs, which were held on the grounds in the years 1873 and 1874. The grounds were named Jefferson Park, and are so known and designated. The State fairs held here in 1873 and 1874 were among the largest and most successful ever held in the State. The buildings are large and well adapted to the purposes of a large exhibition. The water works of the city furnish water to all parts of the grounds. An ample supply of water for all purposes—for man and beast—is therefore certain and can be depended upon. Sheds, stalls and pens are provided for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and a large building devoted to fine poultry. The grounds can be reached by two steam railroads and two horse railroads. The officers of the Peoria Fair Association are: R. H. Whiting, president; Nelson Burnham, vice president; Washington Cogle, treasurer; Roswell Bills, secretary. The Fair Association have expended over \$75,000 for land, buildings, track and other improvements, and fairs have been held on the grounds each year since 1873. Previous to that time, the fairs of Peoria county were held on the old Fair Grounds, on the hill some two miles from the city. These grounds were owned by the county, and the fairs were managed by directors chosen from each township in the county. The grounds were too small and too far from the city, and not accessible by railroad.

CITY PARKS.

Peoria has no public, but several parks which are centers of attraction and resort for thousands by carriages and street cars in the pleasant seasons. Jefferson and Central parks are situated in the upper end of the city at the terminus of the Adams Street horse railway line, about two miles above Main Street. Jefferson Park embraces about forty acres, and is the property of the Peoria Fair Association, by whom it was purchased and fitted up for fair purposes in 1873. The grounds, considerably elevated above the river level, present an undulating surface, furnishing good natural drainage and pleasing appearance, and are amply shaded by native forest trees.

Central Park contains ten to twelve acres, adjoining Jefferson on the city side, and is owned by the Central City Horse Railway Company. Besides its well shaded acres, supplied at frequent intervals with rustic seats, this park contains the artesian well, whose mineral waters supply a neatly equipped bathing establishment and swimming pool which are much enjoyed by the populace during the warm months.

Spring Hill Park is also located in the north part of the city at the base of the bluff, near the Fort Clark horse railroad. Col. Charles H. Deane began improving the land, which consists of five acres, in 1875, and expended several thousand dollars in sinking an artesian well, building bath and swimming park, and supplying other pleasurable features to the place. It is now the property of J. Hogan.

Germania Park is situated in Birket's Hollow, on the Fort Clark horse railroad, is provided with a band tower, rustic seats and an abundance of native shade.

The State House Square is situated between Third and Fifth Streets and blocks 56 and 65, in Munson and Sanford's addition; and was donated by them to the city. The city has improved it with walks and fountain and rockwork, and interspersed the well-set lawn with a limited number of seats and shade trees.

Morton Park is bounded by Monroe, Perry, Morgan and Evans Streets, and lies in

Morton, Voris and Laveille's addition to Peoria. The land was originally conveyed by George Morton to Mrs. Mary M. Clark, for her life time, and at her death to go the title in fee to vest in George and Mary Helen Morton, or their survivor, or in case they died without issue to go to the city of Peoria for the benefit of orphan children. Mrs. Mary M. Clark conveyed her interest to the city, and it is understood that Jacob Durst has purchased the interest of one of the said children. The city controls it and has improved it with walks and fountain and the planting of numerous deciduous trees about the lawn.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

Within the past decade several artesian wells have been bored in the city of Peoria, with uniformly satisfactory results. An abundant flow of water has been reached at depths varying from 865 to 912 feet.

Spring Hill artesian well—the first—was sunk early in the year 1875, by Colonel Charles H. Deane, at a cost of \$2,500. It is 875 feet deep, and throws 150 gallons of water per minute, by actual measurement.

The well at Central Park was sunk by the Central City Horse Railroad Company later in 1875, and is 865 feet in depth. A vein of strongly saline water was struck at the depth of 320 feet. The water flows from the five-inch pipe with great force, forming quite a large brook as it runs from the fountain to the bath house and swimming park, and thence away toward the Illinois river. The cost of this well was \$2,750.

The Pulsifer well, as takes its name from Sidney Pulsifer, who had it bored in the Spring of 1876, at the foot of the bluff between Main and Hamilton Streets. It is the deepest well in the city, being 912 feet, and from a four-inch delivery pipe throws 105 gallons, or fifteen and a half cubic feet of water per minute. The well is now the property of Dr. J. P. Johnson, who purchased it from Mr. Pulsifer, in January, 1879, and has erected a public bathing house and invalids' hotel, with a fine swimming park attached. The place, when the projected improvements are completed, will be an attractive resort for both the sick and those who would ward off disease by that physical condition nearest akin to godliness.

In 1877 Mr. Thomas Neill had an artesian well bored at the stock yards, in the lower end of the city, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of water for the yards. At a depth of 860 feet the water rose to the surface with tremendous force, sufficient, when a hose and nozzle is attached to the five and a half inch delivery pipe, to throw water above the tops of the highest buildings in the neighborhood. It furnishes much more water than is needed for the yards and cattle pens.

The water from all these wells is very similar in chemical composition, and it holds a large per cent. of mineral matter in solution, the principal of which are chloride of sodium, chlorate of potassa, carbonate of lime and carbonate magnesia. It is rather strongly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which, however, is gradually growing weaker year by year. The temperature of the water as it flows from the pipes is 65 degrees Fahrenheit. That this water possesses properties which render it valuable as a sanitary and medicinal agent has been thoroughly demonstrated in the experience of numerous citizens of dyspeptic tendency, and those afflicted with derangements of the excretory organs. Thousands of persons who have enjoyed the luxury of the baths—for which there are ample provisions at each of the first three named wells—pronounce the effect very refreshing and invigorating, leaving the skin peculiarly soft and velvety to the touch.

BRIDGES

The Peoria Bridge Association was organized in 1847, for the purpose of constructing a toll bridge across the Illinois river at Peoria, at the foot of Peoria Lake. The bridge was begun in May, 1848, and completed in November, 1849, at a cost of about

\$23,000. It is built upon five stone piers, and, including the trestle-work on the Tazewell county side, is 2,600 feet long, and has a draw, for vessels to pass, of 292 feet. The Spring before the bridge was finished the highest freshet ever known on the river occurred — the water being up to the sidewalk at the corner of Main and Water Streets — and the structure was damaged several thousand dollars. In 1856 \$10,000 were expended in repairs on the bridge. Previous to the erection of the bridge the only means of communication from the opposite side of the river was by ferry boat, the receipts of which amounted to \$1,000 the month before the bridge was opened. For the first nine months after it was opened to travel, the tolls averaged \$550 per month. The tolls now run — per month. Peoria needs a first-class free bridge by which the people from the counties on the east, side of the Illinois can avail themselves of her commercial advantages.

There are also two railroad bridges spanning the Illinois river at Peoria, the bridge of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, at the same place as the wagon bridge, and one owned by the Peoria and Springfield Company, at the crossing of that line below the stock yards. They are both substantial iron structures erected ten years ago; the former replaced a wooden bridge, built when the road was being constructed.

CHAPTER XVIII.—TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

AKRON TOWNSHIP

is one of the northern tier of townships bordering on Marshall county, was originally all prairie; is one of the prettiest and most fertile tracts of land, and contains some of the finest farm improvements in Peoria county. There is no incorporated town in the township. The village of Princeville lies on its western border and the hamlet and post office of West Hallow on the eastern line, and Akron post office is near the center of the township. The soil is admirably adapted to grain-growing and grazing, especially to the production of Indian corn. Its inhabitants are intelligent and prosperous.

The first settler of Akron township was Hugh Montgomery, who located on section 7 in 1831. The same year D. Prince and James Morrow settled on section 31, and Thomas Morrow on section 18. The first marriage took place in 1833, when William Morrow was united with Miss Martha White. The first birth was Jane, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Prince, in February, 1832. The first death in the township was that of Samuel Morrow, infant son of William Morrow, in 1835. The first sermon preached was by the Rev. Mr. Hill, a Methodist preacher, at the residence of James Morrow, in 1832. The first school house was built on section 19, in 1836. The school was taught by Miss Hester Stoddard in that year. The first church edifice was built by the Seventh-day Baptists in 1871, and was dedicated by the Rev. Nathan Wardner. The first justice of the peace was Benjamin Slane, who was also the first supervisor. The Rock Island and Peoria Railroad runs through the southwest corner.

West Halleck Cheese Factory was organized February, 1876, the company composed of G. W. Butts, William Spicer, and E. W. Burdeck. Make cheese five days in the week, and make about 11,000 pounds per month. One day of the week (Saturday) make butter, and average 300 pounds per day. The cost of their present factory is about \$3,500.

BRIMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The town of Charleston, now Brimfield, Peoria county, Illinois, was surveyed and laid out in the year 1835, on the N. W. quarter of section 24, in township 10, north of range 5, E. 4th, p. m. The proprietors were Jacob Showalter and Almon Clark,

Previous to the laying out of the town a number of pioneers had located in the vicinity. Among them Philip Atkinson, supposed to have been the first settler in the township. On section 10 N. of range 6, were Asahel and Roswell Walker, James Adams, and Daniel and A. W. Harkness. The first house in Charleston was built of logs, on the northwest corner of Knoxville and Galena Avenues, by A. Woniger, in 1836, who opened a grocery store in the room below, and made his residence in the room above. The same year Jacob Vanhouten, who was the first postmaster, built a log house on the northwest corner of Knoxville Avenue and Washington Street, better known as the old Wolcott house. In the township and vicinity many new settlers arrived in that year, among them were John F. and N. H. Wiley, Levi Jennings, L. L. Booth, John Tucker, Isaac Cutter, T. N. Wells, Daniel Simmons, Isaac Harrison, and L. L. Guyor, who succeeded Jacob Vanhouten as postmaster, and in the following year built a log house on lot 7 in block 17, in which he opened a general store for supplying the inhabitants of the surrounding country with dry goods, groceries, etc., keeping bachelor's hall in the upper room, which was freely thrown open for preaching the gospel to any pioneer minister who might travel on the circuit. Those who settled in the west half of township 10, north of range 6, east (now Jubilee) in 1836, were the Powells, the Sniders, Shanes, James Berrian, the Martins, the Johnsons, and William Camphor, who was subsequently elected to represent Peoria county in the legislature, Daniel Stansbury, now living in Brimfield, at the age of 88 years; also Jacob Wells, who started the first blacksmith shop and opened the first coal bank in the vicinity, being on the northwest quarter of section 18.

The first settlers had to obtain their mail from Peoria. The first mail to Charleston was carried on horseback. The first line of mail coaches was started from Peoria to Oquawka, early in the year of 1838.

The first election in the precinct was held at the house of Isaac Cutter, when Clark D. Powell was elected justice of the peace, and Samuel Johnson, constable.

The first preaching in the township was at the house of Isaac Cutter, by Rev. Zaccheus Hall, a Methodist minister. Rev. Geo. G. Sill, was the first Presbyterian minister, and preached occasionally at L. L. Guyer's store, in 1838. The late Bishop Chase, of Jubilee College, also preached there a few times.

The year 1838 marked quite an era to the new town in respects to improvements and increase of population. James Wolcott and family, comprising eight in number, came from the East purchased and occupied the Vanhouten House; Daniel Belcher built the two story frame house for a tavern, on the northwest corner of Knoxville Ave. and Washington Street; A. S. W. Goodwin and Daniel Caldwell, who built a log-house on lot 8 in block 16; Wm. Tobey, who was subsequently the manufacturer of the celebrated Tobey & Anderson plow, at Peoria; also came Dr. Prouty, John Towell, John Shores and E. Haywood, making an additional population for that year, of thirty-three persons in the town. Those who settled in the vicinity were Alpheus Willard, David Sanborn, James M. Wiley, Bradford Hall, George H. and Samuel W. Pulsifer, Luther and Gilbert Hathaway, Washington Cockle, Noah Alden, Sr., Noah Alden, Jr., and Hiram Alden; Noah Alden, Sr., died a few years since at the advanced age of ninety-eight.

The first fourth of July celebration in the new town was in the same year, and participated in by most of the inhabitants of the town neighborhood. The Declaration of Independence was read by A. S. W. Goodwin, and an ode composed by Miss Lucretia Wolcott, for the Sixty-Second Anniversary of American Independence, and was sung by herself and others.

Polluted never be thy shrine,
May love's bright halo round thee shine,
And unity and peace divine,
Forever dwell with thee.

In 1839, the Hon. Wm. Thompson with his wife and two daughters removed from Northampton, Mass., to Peoria county. He was born in Brimfield Mass., on the 23d day of February, 1786. Through a long life Mr. Thompson enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all classes of the community. For four years he was a member of the Senate of Illinois, also a member of the convention to alter the constitution of the State in 1847. He died at Brimfield on the 24th day of February, 1850, aged 64. He married Miss Eliza S. White of Chesterfield, Mass., who survived her husband twenty-seven years.

The first school-house was built in 1839. The first teacher was Miss Ellen Bartlett, of Peoria. Among the arrivals this year was Chas. H. Freeman and Capt. Fisher.

The first marriage in town was Mr. L. L. Guyer and Miss Elvira M. Wiley, and Rev. George Wilkison performed the ceremony.

In 1842, Wm. W. Thompson was elected to the Legislature of Illinois for the session of 1842-3, and succeeded in getting the name of Charleston changed to that of Brimfield, a change had become necessary on account of two other towns in the State having the same name, one being the county seat of Coles county, which claimed precedence. There was some dissatisfaction with the change, some wanted it called Wolcottsville and others Guyersburg; but the town was to be known as Brimfield, not such a bad or disagreeable name after all for a town with a territory so famous for its fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, the brimfulness of its barns and corn cribs with each retiring year, gathered from its extensive and teaming fields.

In the year 1849, township organization was adopted by Peoria county, so that each congressional township had jurisdiction only within its own boundary lines, and the west half of 10, north range 6 east (now Jubilee) ceased to be a part of Brimfield election precincts, and this township was named Brimfield after the chief town. From the year 1850 to 1860 the town and neighborhood had a very considerable accession to its inhabitants.

A branch of the C. B. & Q. railroad passes through the east side of Brimfield township and the town of Brimfield. It is a place of about eight hundred inhabitants, and contains a number of prosperous business houses in different lines of trade, prominent among which are C. B. & E. K. Hayes, in dry goods; Wesley Stain and W. Cows, in groceries; J. P. & B. B. Bowman, in hardware; Wm. Robinson, in drugs; F. P. Wiley, in jewelry, wall-paper, etc.; F. H. Camp, in furniture. Daniel Belcher is proprietor of the Brimfield House, one of the best managed and popular country hotels in the county.

Baptist Church of Brimfield.—Was organized on Saturday, May 4, 1850, pursuant to the recommendation of a council of ministers and members of the neighboring Baptist Churches, which convened here on the same day. The constituent members were nine in number, named as follows: Eli Bailey and Elizabeth Bailey, Dorothy Getty, Deborah Alden, Elizabeth J. Aiken, Elizabeth Layman, by letter; and A. E. Martin, A. Taylor and Matilda Taylor by profession. On Sunday, the day following, five persons were received by baptism, being baptized by Elder Simeon G. Miner, of Canton. They were: Lewis Atkinson, Eddy Baker, Eliza Baker, Mrs. Margaret Martin and Miss Jane Layman. The above fourteen composed the whole number of the church when it was received into the Illinois River Association, which met in Peoria, June, 1850. Lewis Atkinson, who had formerly been a Methodist preacher, was the first pastor of the church; Elder Bailey, its first deacon, and Adonijah Taylor, its first clerk, all of whom were elected at the organization of the church. L. Atkinson served as the first licentiate, and was regularly ordained in July, 1850. The number of members in 1851, as reported, was eighteen.

Early in the year 1852, the church resolved to erect a house of worship. Five trustees were elected, a building committee was chosen, and most of the timber delivered on the ground that Spring. During that conference year ten members were added to the society. The frame of the building was raised in August, 38x60 feet in size, and was

finished in 1854, at a cost of \$3,000. The church increased in 1853 to thirty-five members. In February, 1854, Rev. E. N. Jencks was called, and entered upon pastoral duties April 1, following. The church now numbers eighty-five members. G. Hathaway, J. B. Slocum and W. A. Arnold are deacons, and Geo. M. Day, clerk. Rev. H. G. James is serving it as pastor. The society sustains a flourishing Sunday school of sixty scholars, superintended by George M. Day.

Catholic Church, Brimfield.—Previous to 1840, but few Catholics lived in the vicinity of Brimfield, and those few lived in sod houses. Others soon followed the pioneers, bringing some means with them, and erected better dwellings. They were first visited by Rev. Rauh and Rev. Roséti, in succession, from Peru, Ill.; then by Father Brody, Father Doyle, and Father Drew, stationed at Peoria. Until 1852, divine services were held in several private houses. In 1852 the Catholics had increased to about thirty-five. They concluded to erect an edifice for divine worship at Alec McDonald's place in Scotland Prairie, but by the advice of Rev. Father Brady, changed their purpose and built a little church at Brimfield, 22x36 feet, Rev. Father Brady being the first priest who offered up in it the sacrifice of the Holy Mass. In 1864, Rev. Theodore Vanderpoel attending, an addition 22x36 feet was built. January 13, 1867, he was succeeded by Rev. M. Lyon. April 15, 1877, Rev. Jeremiah Murphy took charge of the mission, and at this time the Catholics bought a parsonage for \$1,600, Rev. J. Murphy being the first residing pastor. April 22, 1868, Rev. Max Albrecht became pastor. He vacated the mission for Father Charles Wenserski, June 29, 1873. Rev. William Kuchenbuch was appointed his successor by the Rt. Rev. J. L. Spaulding, of Peoria, Sept. 15, 1877. The Catholics of Brimfield and vicinity number at present about eighty families.

Congregational Church.—The first Congregational Church of Christ in Brimfield was organized on the 29th day of March, 1847. Revs. J. Blanchard, then president of Knox College, and Milo N. Miles, then of Newburg, officiating. On that day the following six named persons entered into church covenant: Bradford Hall, Catherine Hall, Margaret Cummings, Julia Ann Jones, James Delano and Elizabeth Delano. At their next meeting, April 10, 1847, they adopted the faith. On that day there united with the infant church, by letter: Freeman Miles, Maria P. Miles, Adeline Stone, Margaret S. Wiley, and Pennal Richtmeyer; soon after, on profession of faith, J. M. Wiley and Lavina Richtmeyer. Of the thirteen who constituted the church thirty-three years ago, nine are still living. The infant church had no where to lay its head, and took refuge for two years in the old school-house which stood on the spot now occupied by the homestead of Mr. Kellogg. Then for a couple of years its occasional gatherings were held in the building owned by our Methodist friends. From 1847 to 1850 the church was served at irregular intervals by President Blanchard, Milo N. Miles, Geo. Sill, and others. With joy and alacrity the people gathered by the wagon loads in the old school-house to a meeting by candle light or a Sabbath service. From 1850 to 1852, Revs. John Somers and L. H. Parker, of Galesburg, supplied the pulpit, and held a series of meetings, which resulted in great good to many.

In July, 1853, J. E. Roy was invited to the pastorate, and was ordained by council—the only council ever called by this church—on the 25th day of October, 1853. Up to this time the young church had been homeless. In June, 1851, Bradford Hall and M. D. Billings were chosen to go to Fremont and procure plans for a building. In this year the stone for the foundation was furnished by Edward Hayward. In 1853 the frame was put up by D. B. Jones and A. G. Stone. The building was finished and dedicated some time in 1854; the dedication being preached by Rev. J. E. Roy. The cost of the building was about \$2,400, and nearly all was raised in Brimfield, by economy and self-denial.

In March, 1855, a parsonage was provided, at a cost of \$800, which has been used by the successive ministers of this church for nearly twenty-four years. Since 1855, the

pulpit has been supplied by several different preachers. The Rev. W. H. Cobb was called in 1857; Rev. M. W. Fairfield in 1858; Rev. James Vincent in 1859; Rev. L. Benedict until 1864. In 1865, Rev. I. W. Atherton had charge; in 1866, C. E. Leach; in 1869, A. J. Drake, and remained for three years. Rev. Mr. Wakefield supplied the church the first half of 1873. In December, 1873, A. J. Marshall was called. He closed very acceptable labors in 1874. October 10, 1875, Rev. H. P. Chase was called. The church prospered, and in two and a half years thirty-eight were welcomed into the church. Despite this very broken pastoral care, this church has prospered. Organized with thirteen members, it increased slowly to thirty members at the end of three years. The next ten years, from 1850 to 1860, was a period of decided growth, gaining 178 members during that time. From '60 to '70 it received but forty-three. The sum total received into the church for thirty-one years was 319.

The first trustees on record are: Bradford Hall, J. M. Wiley, and Freeman Miles; clerk, J. M. Wiley; deacons, Bradford Hall and J. P. Bowman. The present membership is 100.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Rev. Zacheus Hall organized the first class in this village Nov. 1, 1836. He was the first Methodist preacher that held meetings in the place. The class was formed at the house of Jacob Snider, and consisted of the following members: Jacob Snider, Catherine Snider, Samuel Snider, L. L. Guyer, Martha Johnston, Margaret Johnston, Catharine Johnston, David Stansberry, Susannah Stansberry, Susan Stansberry, Ephraim Hoyt, Francis J. Hoyt, Isaac Harrison, Sarah Harrison, Eliza Martin, Susannah Wills, Benj. F. Berry and Polly W. Berry. Samuel Snider was chosen leader of the class. Brother Hall preached every four weeks; had twenty-eight appointments on his circuit, traveling about 300 miles. This was called the Kickapoo Mission, the district embracing the entire north part of the State.

In the Fall of 1837 the Illinois Conference held its annual session, and John St. Clair was returned as presiding elder of this district. The name of this mission was changed from Kickapoo to Wyoming; and John Johnston was sent as "circuit rider." The pulpit was supplied by local preachers a part of the time. In the Fall of 1838 the conference sent S. W. D. Chase as presiding elder to this district, and this work was changed from Wyoming Mission to Peoria Circuit. The Rev. John Brown supplied the pulpit with the aid of the local preachers. The preachers had to travel over more territory than the presiding elders do now, and their pay was from \$60 to \$100 per year.

The Spring of the same year Mr. Guyer organized the first Sunday school that was established here, and probably the only one between Peoria and Burlington, Iowa. The same year the Rev. Bishop Chase of the Episcopal Church, and founder of Kenyon College in Ohio; also the founder of Jubilee College of Kickapoo township, commenced preaching in this place and continued until 1845, when they built a church here.

In the Fall of 1839 the name of the district was again changed to Knoxville district, and two preachers were sent to the Peoria circuit. According to the custom of the M. E. Church, each year, or every two years witnessed a change in the ministers. In the Winter of 1846-7 a religious revival was experienced, resulting in a large addition to the church. The corner stone of a new church edifice was laid by Rev. A. E. Phelps in August, 1848, and the following year the structure was finished and paid for. It was of brick, 28x44 feet, and well finished and seated, forming a pleasant contrast with the log houses and barns in which the society had previously worshipped. The same year the name of the circuit was changed from Peoria to Brimfield.

Presbyterian Church of Brimfield.—The committee appointed by the Presbytery of Peoria, to organize a Presbyterian Church at Brimfield, met in the Town Hall on the 17th day of May, 1870. After a sermon by Rev. J. H. Smith, of Yates City, an election was held to elect ruling elders. William Johnson and George Pursell were chosen. Mr.

Pursell declining to accept the office at that time, the committee proceeded to install Mr. Johnson, who had formerly been ordained a ruling elder. The original members were Mrs. Jane Darr, Sarah J. Pursell, Martha J. Rusk, Belle Moore, Laura Frazier, Elizabeth Martin, Elizabeth Johnson, George S. Pursell, Samuel Moore, William Johnson, James Frazier, Isabell Martin, Mary Walters and Matilda Fisher. The committee was composed of the following named gentlemen: Rev. J. H. Smith, J. R. Reasoner, John Cameron and Henry Hervey.

At the session, June 18, 1870, Rev. J. H. Smith, moderator and Wm. Johnson, elder, seven persons were received into the church by letter, and at the session of 1871 eight persons united with the church.

The church erected a place of worship in the year 1871, 36x50 feet, with an addition of ten feet, costing \$4,000. The church is in a prosperous condition with a membership of ninety; and a Sabbath school in connection with an attendance of seventy, J. A. Pyle, superintendent. Rev. J. E. Carson is pastor. The ruling elders are G. S. Pursell, William Johnson, A. Whetzel and J. H. Pyle. Clerk of session, J. H. Pyle.

Brimfield School. — The present school building was erected in the Summer of 1877. The plans and specifications were drawn in Peoria by a man by the name of Quail, and was contracted and built by Bryson & Silloway. It is a brick structure, two stories high; has six apartments, five occupied. The cost of building and furnishing was \$11,000. The present directors are Milton Duncan, Dr. Lowe and James Farnum. The principal is R. Stone Hill; assistants, Frank E. Pummer, Ella Hall, Ellen G. Slattery and Ada Hall. The school is divided into five departments and about fifty in a department, making an attendance of 250, with good and efficient teachers, and is in a prosperous condition.

CHILLICOTHE TOWNSHIP.

This township is triangular in shape, situated in the northeast corner of Peoria County, and is composed of the fractional towns 11 north, 9 east, and 10 north, 9 east. It contains thirteen whole sections, and seven or eight fractional parts of sections. Marshall county bounds it on the north, the Illinois river on the east and south, and Medina and Hallock townships on the west. The south end of the township, comprising a part of LaSalle prairie, is but slightly undulating, lies beautifully, has a soil composed of sand and vegetable loam, and is well adapted to the growth of the cereals. The north part, which was originally timbered land, is considerably broken in some portions by the Senachwine creek and its branches, though there are fine agricultural lands interspersed.

The first white settler in the township was Mahlon Lupton, who located on section nine, in the Fall of 1829. John Hammett and family, who came June 10, 1830, and settled in the same section, were the next, followed soon after by others. This township contains the towns of Chillicothe and Rome.

THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE

Is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Illinois river, eighteen miles above Peoria, and on the line of the Bureau branch of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. It was settled in quite an early day, and was laid out as a town in July, 1836, by Harrison H. Jameson and Joseph L. Hart, on the southwest quarter of section twenty-one, and the southeast quarter of section twenty. The original plat included thirty-eight blocks of ten lots each, sixty-six feet wide by one hundred and sixty-five feet deep.

The first cabin erected on the present town site was by Jef. Hickson, a blacksmith, some time before the town was laid out, and stood on the bank of the river, where he

also built a shop and pursued his trade. The second cabin was built and occupied by Esq. E. Jones, now of Marshall county, immediately after the town plat was surveyed. He put a small stock of goods in one room of his double log cabin, and was the pioneer merchant of the place. Mr. Jones was also elected the first justice of the peace. He conducted the store for seven or eight years. About 1838, Mr. Lehart came to Chillicothe and erected a small frame house of one room, which his family occupied; and he kept a store in a cabin on Water Street, for several years, then removed to Indiana. In 1835, James M. Brown—then a young single man—came from Ross county, Ohio, and soon after built a story and a half frame house on First Street, containing four rooms on each floor, and opened a tavern, to which he gave the euphonious title of "American House." A part of the old building still stands on the site. It was first kept by William Dunlap—afterwards Mr. Brown's father-in-law—for about five years, during which time his house was a stopping point on the Peoria and Chicago stage line.

The second tavern building was erected by John Hayes, and stood opposite to Messrs. Mathews & Holman's store. It was a frame structure containing ten to fifteen rooms, and known as the "Chillicothe House." Mr. Hayes kept it for a number of years. It was destroyed by fire in April, 1873.

The first religious exercises were held by the Baptist people in 1837, who, a year later, organized the first church in the village.

The first school taught in the village was in the Winter of 1838-9, and occupied a vacant cabin. In 1845, a frame house of one room was built on the public square, which sufficed for school purposes until the first part of the present brick structure was erected in 1856.

The prosperity of Chillicothe has been somewhat impeded by several disastrous fires, which have at various times destroyed some of the most valuable property of the place. In the Fall of 1864, the grain elevator at the depot burned; in 1869, Wood & Hosmer's large steam mill and two large warehouses on the river bank were burned; and in 1873, a large store and several dwellings on the corner of Elm and Second Streets, went up in thin air.

From an early period in its history Chillicothe has been prominent as a grain market. John Alonzo Moffitt, built the first grain warehouse, in 1847. The old frame still stands on the river banks. Henry Truitt erected a grain warehouse, at about 1853 at a cost of some \$5,000; and forming a partnership with S. C. Jack, conducted the first legitimate grain trade of the place. Some years later John W. Fuller succeeded Mr. Jack in the firm, and about 1867, machinery and dumps were put into the building. In the Winter of 1873-4, Mr. Fuller bought Mr. Truitt's interest, and the style of the firm has since been J. W. Fuller & Co. In 1876, Mr. Fuller re-built and fitted up the warehouse with the most modern elevator improvements. It has a storage capacity of 75,000 bushels, and he has additional storage room for as much more. This firm handles half a million bushels of grain per year, about half of which finds a market in Peoria, and half in Chicago.

Soon after the completion of the Bureau Valley railroad now the branch of the C., R. I. & P.—the railroad company built an elevator near the depot, which was destroyed by fire in August, 1864; but was re-built and filled with grain that season. The present building has a storage capacity of 75,000 bushels with all modern improvements. Since the Spring of 1866, C. W. Carroll & Co. have controlled the grain traffic over the road from that point, and handle from 300,000 to 400,000 bushels and 350 cars of live stock, per annum. Besides the elevator room the firm have crib storage room for 50,000 bushels of ear corn.

The Farmers' Mill erected by Adam Petry and A. C. Thomas, in 1868, at a cost of \$5,000, containing three run of burrs, and a capacity for manufacturing fifty barrels of flour per day, consumes a considerable quantity of the grain grown in the vicinity.

In 1873 Chillicothe adopted a city form of government, previous to which its municipal affairs had been controlled by a board of five trustees. In April of that year the first Mayor and Board of Alderman were elected, consisting of the following gentlemen: Mayor, Henry Hosmer; aldermen, William McLean, Levi Booth, Joseph Bailey, William H. Barbour and Richard Hughes. Wm. H. Barbour was elected mayor in 1875, Henry Truitt in 1877, and in 1879 Mr. Barbour was re-elected and now holds the office. It is now a place of about 1,200 inhabitants, and in size and commercial importance is the third town in the county.

It contains a bank, two dry goods houses, seven groceries, two fine drug stores, one farm machinery house, two hardware and stove stores, two furniture stores, two large grain elevators, a lumber yard, a fine flouring mill, a saw and planing mill, two jewelry stores, a millinery store, a confectionery and bakery, a real estate office, two barber and two butcher shops, three carriage and wagon shops, three blacksmith shops, one tailor shop, a livery stable, a bowling alley, two hotels—the Woods Hotel, C. Marble, containing about thirty rooms and well conducted, and the Will House about twenty rooms.

Doctors A. Wilmot, J. O. Tomlinson, J. F. Thomas, C. C. Allen, Mrs. E. Moffitt and O. F. Thomas are active in the medical profession. Societies of the place are A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and Temperance Reform Clubs. The bank does a heavy business, and the dry goods house of Mathews & Holman is the most extensive in the county outside of Peoria; some of the grocery houses would be a credit to a city of 5,000.

The public square, occupying a block near the center of the city, has recently been nicely improved, planted to deciduous and evergreen trees, and will in a few years be an attractive ornament to the place.

CHURCHES.

The Baptist Church, of Chillicothe, was organized in the Spring of 1838 with the following members: Peter Temple and wife, James H. Temple and wife, James Hammett and his wife and mother. Elders Thomas Powell, Thomas Brown and Gersham Silliman officiated. Elder Silliman preached for the young society occasionally, and there were three additions to their number during that summer. In 1838 Alexander Ridler, a Scotch clergyman, assumed pastoral charge and preached for the church till his death in 1840. After Mr. Ridler's decease the church was without a pastor for a number of years. J. H. Temple established a Sunday school in 1838, and held the sessions at private residences.

Mr. Bristol, a Congregational clergyman, and others preached occasionally. In 1850 Elder C. D. Merritt began preaching semi-monthly, and a re-organization of the society took place in June of that year, with 13 members. The first regular pastor of the church was Elder Thomas Bodley, who began his labors in June, 1850, and was succeeded by Rev. Merritt in 1851. An extensive revival was held that year, resulting in 49 baptisms, and an increase of membership to 92. In 1851 and '52 the society erected a comfortable brick edifice, with a seating capacity of 400. Through another revival effort in 1854, by Rev. Barry, the church was increased to 98 members. In 1857 the society numbered 102. During the war the interest declined, and the membership decreased to a few persons. The house was used for entertainments, given in behalf of that interest. In 1864 the church had become involved to the amount of \$300. The building and property was sold at sheriff's sale for debts. Through the efforts of some of the members, and the generosity of the citizens, the amount was raised and it was redeemed. The building was put through a course of repairs in 1866, at a cost of about \$900; and in December of that year Rev. G. E. Prunk was called to the pastorate. The edifice was re-dedicated, and the church took a new lease of life. Several clergymen have ministered successively to its spiritual wants since. From May, 1876, till the close of 1879, Elder L. D. Gowan served as pastor. The present officers are J. L. Kenner and N. F. Bancroft, deacons;

J. L. Kenner, acting clerk, and Henry Truitt, treasurer. The society now numbers about 80 members. The church supports a flourishing Sunday school of 100 scholars.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Chillicothe was organized about 1850, with the following constituent members: Mr. Siddons and wife, Elijah Hoyt and Elizabeth Hoyt, Thomas Aspinwall and wife, J. W. Gates, Henry Truitt and wife, Mrs. Sarah VanMeter, G. A. Hoyt and Amanda Hoyt, John Hammett and Elizabeth Hammett, L. H. Thomas and wife, and some others. The church began the erection of a house of worship in 1853, while Rev. G. D. Miller was pastor, and completed it in 1856, during Rev. A. H. Hopperly's pastoral charge. It is a neat frame structure, with a seating capacity for about 300 auditors. The society also built a comfortable frame parsonage in 1852. The church now numbers 70 members, and supports a Sunday school of 85 scholars. Rev. J. A. Windor is serving his second year as its present pastor.

The Reformed Episcopal Church, St. John's parish, was organized about the year 1865. The organizing clergyman and first rector was a Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, who was a clergyman of acknowledged ability. Under his administration, the church edifice now occupied by the parish was built and dedicated. The parish has never been numerically strong. Dr. Chamberlain was succeeded for a short time by a Rev. Mr. Russell, and he by a Rev. Mr. Johnson, a very highly esteemed clergyman. On the 25th of October, 1874, as a missionary of the Reformed Episcopal Church, with the consent of the authorities of the parish, Rev. J. P. Davis commenced services in their church, it having been for some time vacant.

On the 12th of September, 1875, the communicants of the parish, with the exception of four, voted to unite with the Reformed Episcopal Church, and since that date the parish has been known as St. John's parish of the R. E. Church. The few members who declined coming with the majority have nevertheless kindly co-operated with them in parish work, and have rendered generous and efficient assistance. The new organization commenced with 27 communicants. Owing to the pressure of the times, it was decided, in April, 1877, to suspend pastoral services, and to close the church. By removals and deaths, the number of communicants was reduced to 21. Quite recently, in consequence of a remarkable religious awakening in the community, the house has been re-opened, services have been re-established, and for the present Mr. Davis is once more in charge of the parish. On the 15th of April, 1880, 18 persons were received by confirmation (Bishop Cheney officiating), and one by letter. The society expect to organize a Sunday school at once, and hopes soon to have the ordinary parish machinery in efficient operation, under encouraging prospects.

Schools. — The school of Chillicothe city, like the country and the place, has been progressive. The first one-room school-house on the square, became inadequate to the wants of the growing town, and the first portion of the present brick structure was erected in 1856, 30 x 56 feet in size, two stories high and containing four rooms, at a cost of about \$1,000. In 1870 the south wing, containing two school, two recitation rooms, and a hall, was added, which with some repairs upon the other part, cost \$6,000. It occupies three city lots, is handsomely located in the central part of the town, and presents an imposing and pleasing appearance.

The school consists of a first and second primary, intermediate, grammar and high school departments. The course embraces ten years of attendance, and when completed fits the pupil for entering the freshman class in college. J. W. Moffitt is principal, and has an efficient corps of assistant teachers. The method of instruction is thorough, and eminently practical; rendering the Chillicothe school, under the present management, one of the best in Peoria county.

There are three district schools in the township, beside the Chillicothe and Rome schools, each having a good house, and all carefully provided for by the local school officers and in a flourishing condition.

Temperance Reform Clubs.—The Chillicothe Red Ribbon Club was organized Sept. 23, 1877, by Brother Bonticau, of Jackson, Michigan, with a membership of about five hundred. The following is a full list of the officers: Captain Adam Stuber, president; J. W. Fuller, 1st vice-president; J. L. Pond, 2d vice-president; Robert Menzie, 3d vice-president; N. S. Cutright, secretary; J. L. Kennen, Jr., assistant secretary; James Kenlock, financial secretary; Henry Truitt, treasurer; William Story, steward; Dr. J. F. Thomas, first marshal; Thomas H. Oakford, second marshal; Warren McFarland, sergeant at arms. Executive Committee: William Colwell, J. G. Johnson, A. H. Raney, Thomas Ashworth, and A. J. Story. Finance Committee: Stephen Martin, P. T. Matthews and C. W. Carroll. The club rented Slinn's Hall at two hundred dollars per annum.

The club has been the means of doing a large amount of good in the place. They hold a gospel temperance meeting every Sunday night, and their business meetings once in two weeks on Wednesday evening. The first Sunday evening in each month is given up to the children, and the hall is always crowded to its utmost capacity, the exercises consisting in school readings, singing and recitations, etc., by the children. One year ago there was a probability of the building being sold for saloon purposes, when the members of the club formed a joint stock company, and purchased it and lot, ran a partition through the lower story and rented it, receiving \$200 per annum for the lower story; giving the club the use of the upper story for the insurance and taxes on the building. The first year the expenses of the club were quite heavy, as it cost them about \$400 to fit up their rooms, which, together with the rent was a heavy tax. Soon after renting the hall, the club fitted up a neat free reading room and smoking room. Sociables and entertainments are given by the club which are fruitful of much good, in improving the moral and social status of the community.

The club has paid out about \$1,400, part of which has been to secure speakers and for charitable purposes. The White Ribbon Club is composed of the temperance women of Chillicothe. They have proved a noble band of workers, and have aided and strengthened the Red Ribbon Club financially, and by their words and deeds have done valiant service in the temperance work. The club is in a good working condition at this time. The present officers are: Dr. J. F. Thomas, president; Stephen Martin, 1st vice-president; Wm. J. Story, 2d vice-president; J. W. Moffitt, 3d vice-president; Dr. O. F. Thomas, secretary; E. A. Mitchell, financial secretary; Henry Truitt, treasurer. Executive Committee: Levi Booth, Capt. A. Stuber, Elias Entz. Finance Committee: L. A. Wood, P. J. Matthews, Thos. Ashworth.

George Washington Lodge, No. 222, A. F. & A. M., was organized by dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1855. In the following year a charter was granted, dated October 7, 1856, empowering the following brethren as officers for the ensuing masonic year to work, viz.: Wm. McLean, W. M.; L. A. Wood, S. W.; H. A. Raney, J. W. The balance of the charter members were: D. B. McMasters, Samuel C. Jack, Nathan Chapin, Hiram Goodsell. Wm. B. Herrick was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and Harman G. Reynolds was Grand Secretary.

Chillicothe Royal Arch Chapter, No. 123, received their charter dated October 9, 1868, appointing Wm. McLean, H. P.; Henry Hosmer, King; John L. Kenner, Scribe. The balance of the charter members were, viz.: J. W. Fuller, J. W. Hurst, Isaac Lewis, Geo. M. Gibbons, John Ungar, Geo. P. Lester, H. F. Hyde, C. W. Carroll, Robert Will and Obadiah Eads.

Order of the Eastern Star, Wreath Chapter, No. 143, was organized by charter dated February 7, 1873. John L. Kenner, Worthy Patron; Sarah V. Fuller, Worthy Matron; Dorcas Lester, Associate Matron.

There is also a flourishing lodge of the I. O. O. F. in Chillicothe, the promised matter of which has not been furnished.

Fire Department.— In 1876 the first organization for the protection against fire was effected. The company consisting of ten members was formed and named the Champion, with G. P. Lester as Fire Marshal. It only existed a few months; and there was no further effort made until the Fall of 1878, when another company, called the Rocket, was organized, with James Kenlock as Capt.; G. B. Temple, Lieut.; Wm. Story, Foreman and twenty members, G. P. Lester being appointed Fire Marshal by the city. During the existence of the Champion company a large, two-cylinder chemical engine was purchased, at a cost of \$2,000; but finding it too heavy and unwieldy, it was exchanged for two single cylinder engines of 100 gallon and 70 gallon capacity. The Rocket company is still in flourishing condition. In September, 1879, it competed at the State tournament, in Peoria, and won the first prize; but from a hitch in the distribution of the premiums, the company failed to receive its award.

The Press.— Like most country towns, Chillicothe has had a newspaper experience neither flattering nor profitable to the town nor the journalistic aspirants. Several papers have been started in the place and continued for a longer or shorter period, and died from lack of sustenance.

The Review, its present representative in the newspaper world, was started in the Fall of 1879, by George Holton, a practical printer, and still lives. It is issued weekly, and the half of the paper printed in the home office is entirely devoted to local matters.

ROME.

The village of Rome was laid out by Jefferson Taliaferro, and the plat filed for record December 24, 1832. The original plat contained twenty-four blocks, of eight lots, 5x8 perches in size, situated on section 5, town 10 north, 9 east. The town site is a beautiful one, on the right bank of the Illinois river, fifteen miles above Peoria, and for several years it had quite a rapid growth. In 1835 it contained a tavern of eight or ten rooms, kept by N. Sirlott, and several stores and groceries, some of them carrying large stocks of goods. Wm. A. Ogle, Hiram Cleveland, Mr. Bingham, J. B. Adams and Joseph Blish were among the first merchants. Hezekiah Rose was an early settler in the place. In 1835 steamboats landed regularly, the town contained about 300 inhabitants, and was the most important point on the river for many miles. The first school was taught by a one-armed soldier, named James Pierce, who died some years ago in this county. The upper story of a store was used for school purposes until the present neat frame structure was erected in 1858, at a cost of \$1,000. The district, which is an independent one, maintains school nine months in the year, with about fifty scholars in attendance.

Rome has had a post office since 1835, save the decade from 1843 to 1854. Mr. L. Adams is now postmaster. There is no church building in the place, but the Methodists who have a class, hold services in the school house. The only mercantile establishment in the village is a small grocery kept by Thomas P. Nicholson.

In 1837, Isaac Underhill, of Peoria, purchased 2,200 acres of land, including the town site, and planted 500 acres to orchard in the immediate vicinity, some of which trees still stand. The financial crash of 1837 proved a fatal blow to Rome, from which time it steadily declined. It is a way station on the Bureau branch of the C., R. I. & P. railroad, and ships considerable fruit and produce. Mr. H. S. Rose, who carries on blacksmithing, is the oldest resident living in the village, and has resided there over forty-four years.

ELMWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Elmwood is in town nine north, range five east, and is one of the western tier of townships in Peoria county. It was originally about one half prairie and one half timber, and possesses a superior soil. The surface is gently undulating and well adapted to agriculture. Some parts are slightly broken by the branches of Kickapoo creek, along which are some of the finest coal mines in the county. The township is crossed by two branches of the C. B. & Q. railroad, which form a junction at Elmwood city. The Peoria branch connects it with that city, twenty-five miles distant. Elmwood city is located on sections seven and eight, was laid out in 1854, and is a flourishing place of 2,000 population; is next to Peoria city the largest and most important commercial manufacturing town in Peoria county. During the year ending June 1, 1879, 681 cars of produce, and 1010 of coal were shipped from Elmwood.

First Settlers.—John Ewalt was the first settler in Elmwood township. He came from Sangamon county, Ills., on the 1st of May, 1831, located on section twenty-nine, and broke the first soil. Isaac Doyle was the next, settling on Section thirty, May 1, 1832. In the Fall of 1834, W. J. Phelps settled on section eighteen, where he now resides. During the Winter of the same year Fountain Watkins settled and made improvements on section twenty-nine. Avery Dalton settled on section nineteen in 1837, coming from Fulton county. The early pioneers went thirty-five miles to mill. One barrel of Kanawha salt cost them \$20.58. Isaac Doyle was the first justice of the peace, elected in 1833. The first marriage was that of Abner Smith to Eliza Ann Doyle, in March, 1834. The first child born in the township was Rebecca Ewalt, February, 1834. Daniel Fast was the first school teacher. The post office was established in the township in 1847, at the residence of Hon. Wm. J. Phelps, which was first called Elmwood, before the name was given to the township. Mr. Phelps was the first postmaster.

For some time after Mr. and Mrs. Phelps settled in their new home the township including it was not laid out, nor was there at first any post office nearer than Peoria or Canton, though a little later one was established at Farmington. Fulton county. They felt it necessary that their place should be known by some more specific designation than that which described it as a "place in Peoria county," and accordingly decided to call it "Elmwood," from the beautiful grove of elms near their dwelling. And in this way Elmwood became noted as the home of Mr. Phelps long before the township or the village had been so called. Mr. Phelps succeeded in getting the mail route extended from Farmington to his place. Subsequently when the township was laid out it took the same name as did the village and railroad station, all taking their names from Elmwood, Mr. Phelps' home.

Little did he think when he gave that appropriate name to his rural home that in a few years a town taking the same name would spring up within a mile of him, containing many first-class stores, a bank, fine church buildings, and manufacturing interests, and would be a center of enterprise and refined society, such as Elmwood is to-day. Mr. Phelps has always been a public spirited man and has been intimately identified with the progress and development of Elmwood. He owned the land where Elmwood is located and laid out the town in 1854. And being desirous that it should be the home of intelligent and moral people, he used his best efforts to induce only that class to come and settle here. With this view he decided not to sell a town lot to a saloon-keeper, or for any other purpose incompatible with the moral interests of the community. Thus the young town got well started, and was the legitimate offspring of a high and noble purpose. Who can tell how much Elmwood is indebted to-day to its good beginning?

Congregational Church.—Pursuant to a notice publicly given to persons who had taken letters of recommendation from their respective churches, and who were desirous of uniting in organizing a Congregational Church in Elmwood, met for that purpose at

the house of W. T. Brewster, on Monday, June 5, 1854. Mr. Wm. J. Phelps was appointed moderator, and Mr. W. H. Chapman, scribe. The church was duly organized, consisting of the following members: Wm. J. Phelps, Mrs. Olive B. J. Phelps, Walter T. Brewster, Mrs. Emily C. Brewster, Zeno E. Spring, Mrs. Arvella G. Spring, Warren H. Chapman, Mrs. Susan S. Chapman, Mrs. Ann L. Tracy.

A constitution, articles of faith and church covenant were adopted; Brothers W. T. Brewster and W. H. Chapman were chosen deacons.

Of the nine original members seven are now numbered with us. Rev. F. Orton, then a recent graduate of Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., became the acting pastor, June, 1854. He died in Elmwood, Aug. 29, 1855, greatly beloved and mourned by his people. During his pastorate nine members were added to the Church by letter. Four of these are still connected with it.

During the years 1854 and '55, the Church and society erected the edifice now used for the worship of God. Previous to the time of its completion, the congregation worshipped in an upper and unfinished room over the store of Mr. A. L. Tracy. Rev. R. Rudd supplied the pulpit for a few months, commencing December 16, 1855. From some time in March, 1856, until August of the same year, the church had no stated ministerial supply, but there were added to the church during the time twelve members by letter, and three on profession. Rev. J. Steiner became an acting pastor of the church in August, 1856, and labored as such until May 31, 1858.

Rev. Sherlock Bristol received a call November 18, 1858, and became the acting pastor of the church, and labored as such nearly two years.

Rev. W. G. Pierce commenced his labors with the church April 21, 1861, and soon after received a call from the church and society to become their pastor. He was duly ordained and installed November 20, 1861. During the progress of the war of the rebellion he acted as chaplain of the 77th Regiment of Illinois Vol's, something more than a year, the church granting him leave of absence for that purpose. He was also absent for a few weeks in the service of the U. S. Christian Commission, in the Army of the Potomac. (The church exercised a very large liberality in carrying on the war, in gifts both of men and money.)

Mr. Pierce closed his ministry with the church in 1871. For some months the church was without a pastor, being supplied by different clergymen and candidates. In 1872 Rev. Albert Fitch preached as supply one year. The church then called Allen J. Van Wagner, who had just graduated from the Chicago Theological Seminary. Mr. Van Wagner at once entered upon his labors, and the October following was duly ordained and installed as pastor of the church. His pastorate still continues. During his ministry thus far, forty-one have been added to the church on profession of their faith, and some thirty by letter. He has baptized forty. The church membership is now one hundred and sixty-five. The audiences are large; the Sunday-school and prayer meeting alive and well sustained. The church is in a harmonious, healthy condition. It recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, and the sixth of its pastor. Letters were read from absent ministers, historical papers by Deacon W. T. Brewster and Hon. W. J. Phelps. Addresses were given by Revs. W. G. Pierce and A. J. Van Wagner, and with gratitude to God and hope for the future, the church moves onward towards its half century of existence and effort.

Presbyterian Church.—In pursuance of an appointment by the Presbytery, of a committee for the purpose of organizing a Presbyterian church in Elmwood, said committee met on June 5, 1856, in the M. E. church, for that purpose. Said committee consisted of Daniel F. McFarland, Wm. A. Flemming and John C. Hanna. After a sermon by Rev. John C. Hanna fourteen persons presented letters from Evangelical churches, requesting of the committee to be organized as a church, to be called the First Presbyterian Church of Elmwood. The following persons were elected as officers: Andrew D.

Rodgers, elder, and W. Bush, John Bodine, George Grigg and Levi Richardson, trustees. The first Lord's supper, under the administration of the present organization, was held in the M. E. church June 8, 1856. Members of session: D. F. McFarland, moderator and clerk; A. D. Rodgers, elder. After the organization of the church in Elmwood they bought a house of the Congregational society, they had erected out in the country, and had it moved into Elmwood, as a house of worship.

After struggling along for about three years in a half dead and lifeless condition, toward the latter part of 1859 it was found the organization existed only in name and not in fact, the minister and most of the former members having moved away or joined elsewhere, it was, on consideration of the then existing state of affairs, thought advisable to apply to the Presbytery for a reorganization. Such application being made, the Presbytery appointed a committee, which met on the 20th of December, 1859, when twenty-three persons presented testimonials with letters, desiring to be organized into a congregation and still to hold the former name, First Presbyterian Church of Elmwood. Officers elected: Messrs. Wm. Simpson, George L. Lucas, Joseph Warne, elders. Messrs. Simpson and G. L. Lucas having been previously elected and ordained to the office of ruling elder, were duly installed as ruling elders in this church on the 15th of January, 1860, James E. Marquis being moderator of session. Rev. James E. Marquis was pastor of the Elmwood church from the year 1859 until his death, February 22, 1863, when Rev. George N. Johnson supplied the pulpit about one year, when Rev. James H. Smith was called as pastor of the church June, 1864, and continued as pastor up to the Fall Presbytery of 1867, when the pastoral relations were dissolved by mutual consent. In November of the same year Rev. John R. Reasoner commenced preaching for the church; and received an almost unanimous call to become its pastor at the Spring meeting of the Presbytery. The call was accepted, and he still remains pastor. May 30, 1879, the number of members was 108. Wm. Cratty is clerk of session.

The Church of Elmwood has for the most part of its existence, been under the care of the Board of Home Missions or Board of Sustentation, the members being, to considerable extent, minors and persons in quite moderate circumstances.

The Sabbath school averages seventy-five or eighty members, and is superintended by S. N. Coe. The present officers of the church are: J. R. Reasoner, pastor; L. F. Mathews, J. N. Rodman, S. N. Coe, elders; John N. Crow, Wm. Cratty, clerks.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in the Spring of 1851, by Rev. G. W. Miller, and was connected with the Brimfield church under the pastorage of N. J. Gidding. The original members were Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mrs. Huldah Bradley, David Mowrey and Elizabeth Mowrey, Mrs. Jacob Doyle, Perry Jarman and Nancy Jarman, Annette Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. John Bevins, Mrs. Betty Gibbs, and May Doyle. David Mowrey was appointed leader for some time and held meetings at Mr. A. H. Smith's, afterwards occupied a little log school-house east of Elmwood. Subsequently the society held service alternatively with the Congregational church in the room over A. L. Tracey's store. The society began their church building in 1856. In the Spring of 1857 it was dedicated by Rev. Silas Bowles of Chicago. The first church in Elmwood. During twenty-eight years the society has never been without a pastor. In the year 1862 the pastor, B. C. Swartz went into the army as chaplain, but his colleague Rev. G. W. Gue took charge of the work immediately. Seventeen ministers have had the direct care of the people, assisted by twelve others, all of whom, with the exception of Rev. M. D. Heckard, still live. The first ten years the society was connected with some other work. In 1865, Elmwood became a station, Rev. J. Sanders, pastor. From 1865 to 1879, they have had seven pastors.

United Brethren Church, Southport, Elmwood township, was organized about 1872, at the school-house in Southport, with some fourteen or sixteen original members, viz.: E. M. Lawrence and Mrs. E. J. Lawrence, John Knox, Charles Ivett, C. M. Clough,

Rachael Clough, M. F. Haynes, Mary Haynes, Matilda Swartz, Mary Briggs, David Brandt, Emma Brandt, a Mr. Church, Stephen Lee and Harriett Lee, Otis Smith and wife.

The church was organized by J. H. Snyder. They still held services every two weeks in the Southport school-house. The officers are E. M. Lawrence, steward, and Chas. Ivett, class leader.

Christian Temperance Union of Elmwood. — Was organized on the 6th day of May, 1879. Its membership includes many of the best and most influential citizens of Elmwood. The temperance tidal wave first reached Elmwood April, 1879, when Mrs. Russell, of Chicago, inaugurated quite a reform revival. The interest she excited was carefully fostered by the Christian men and women of the town. Some time in April, 1879, Mrs. Russell, who was laboring in Lewiston and Farmington, Illinois, was invited by a committee of the churches and good people of the community to deliver a series of lectures, which was largely attended and resulted in the organization of a Christian Temperance Union that numbered over eleven hundred members. Rev. J. R. Reasoner called to the chair. Mrs. R. stated the object of the meeting to be the organization of a Christian Temperance Union at Elmwood. The constitution was then read by the acting secretary and was adopted. The following persons were elected as officers: S. N. Coe, president; T. H. Tracy, James Lee and S. S. Graham, vice-presidents; W. I. Plum, secretary; Edison Watton, assistant secretary; Dr. J. J. Lobaugh, corresponding secretary, and A. L. Tracy, treasurer. The executive committee consisting of A. G. Vandervort, Samuel Allewatt, W. W. Jones, J. M. Rodman, C. W. Spangler, N. S. Barber, W. H. Kellogg, Rev. J. R. Reasoner, Rev. Ferguson, John Regan, Henry Schenk, J. Hepenstall, C. H. Keightlinger, C. E. Wiley, Geo. Dixon, G. S. Smith and Rev. A. J. Van Wagner.

Music committee: Dr. Tompkins, Wm. H. Turner, Miss Sanders, Miss L. Purcell, Mrs. E. C. Wiley, Mrs. D. D. Mendenhall, Miss C. Jordan and Mrs. Wm. H. Kellogg.

Blue ribbon committee: Mrs. C. W. Spanglers, Mrs. Samuel Farrar, Mrs. C. P. Watton, Jennie Bowers, Amy McNay, Hattie Hepenstall, Mollie Duggins and Laura Ramsey.

Recruiting company: E. C. Wiley, Capt.; T. H. Tracy, 1st Lieut.; Wm. Smith, 2d Lieut.; Wm. Humphrey, Orderly Sergt.; Wm. Cowser, 1st Sergt.; C. H. Keightlinger, 2d Sergt.; Silas Caldwell, 3d Sergt.; J. H. Foster, 4th Sergt.; A. G. Bartholomew, 1st Corpl.; O. Bigelow, 2d Corpl.; E. C. Wing, 3d Corpl.; Thos. Blake, 4th Corpl.; Frank Walton, 5th Corpl.; Wm. Brain, 6th Corpl.; Henry Elliott, 7th Corpl.; Wm. Cleve, 8th Corpl.

Meetings are held in the different churches every Tuesday evening. The influences of the organization are spreading, and effective temperance meetings are largely attended and judiciously managed.

Graded school organized in the Autumn of 1863. Began operations January, 1864, under charge of Prof. Tompkins. Present school-house was erected in 1866 and has five school rooms, one recitation room and one library room. The building cost about \$20,000. Eight teachers are employed. A building in the east end of town is used for a primary school. Number enrolled per term for the past five years, from 350 to 400. Mr. Crow, present principal, has had for two years \$1,200. School year embraces eight months, of twenty-two days to the month. Assistant to principal, Miss Magee, has had for two years \$55 per month. Grammar teacher, \$50; all the others have had \$44. The cost of running the school has, for two years, been about \$6,000, which includes repairs, additions to library apparatus, insurance etc. The present Board of Directors are P. H. Hopkins, president; J. J. Lobaugh, clerk, and William Forbes. At the first graduation, in 1872, eleven graduated — ten ladies and one gentleman; in 1879, eight — five ladies and three gentleman.

The trustees of the State University at Champaign have an arrangement by which high schools of proper standing may, upon examination by the president, send their graduates to the University without preliminary examination.

In accordance with this arrangement Dr. Gregory visited the Elmwood school in May of 1879, and examined the classes in the high school. He accepted the school as being of the proper standing, and students can now enter the University upon graduating there.

Elmwood Presse.—In the month of June, 1857, John Regan, who had the previous Spring discontinued the publication of the *Knoxville Journal*, which with a circulation of 1,600 weekly copies was borne down under the credit system, brought to Elmwood a new printing press and material to start a weekly paper in the place, which, though only three or four years old, gave promise of becoming a prominent town. On the 6th of January, 1858, the *Elmwood Observer* made its appearance. The place being small, several of the more prominent citizens agreed to contribute various sums as a *bonus* toward its support, and though some of these were never paid, the paper by great economy and hard work continued to be published regularly up to May, 1859, when the press and materials were shipped to Taylor's Falls, Minn. During the short career of the *Observer* an edition of about 200 copies was printed for Yates City, then lately made a station on the Peoria & Oquawka R. R. This edition was styled the *Western Watchman*. This continued for only eighteen weeks, ceasing for want of support. Another edition of 150 copies was furnished for Maquon, styled the *Maquon Times*, which continued for a year and a half.

On the 19th of May, 1860, Woodcock & Son, printers from Peoria, came to town and started the *Chronicle*, which continued to be published to the 6th of September, 1862, when O. F. Woodcock, the son, enlisted in the 77th regiment of volunteers. No paper was published here from that time till July 19, 1866, when the *Observer* was again started by the previous publisher—J. Regan. A few of the citizens contributed about \$150 by way of loan, to assist the paper to make a start. The *Observer* thus re-established continued to appear regularly for ten months, also an edition for the same time. O. F. Woodcock having returned from the army, purchased the press and materials, and resumed publication of the *Chronicle*. Up to this time the papers were neutral in politics, but the revived *Chronicle* came out as a republican paper, and so continued under Woodcock till he retired September 14, 1871, leaving all the printing material behind him, in the hands of his creditors. The paper continued under control of the *Chronicle* Co. to November 9th, the same year. On the 17th of the same month J. A. Somerby obtained a lease of the office, and published the *Chronicle* till the 9th of May, 1872, when R. P. Childs, a compositor in the office, took control of it, but he only continued till the 4th of July, same year. On the 18th of the same month Jos. P. Barrett, a Peoria compositor, took it up, with Mr. E. R. Brown as editor. Finally on August 15, 1872, the office was sold to Alpheus Davison & Son, who continued the paper under the same name to November, 1873—the close of the presidential contest, in which it favored the election of Grant. The *Chronicle* was discontinued, after a fitful existence in many hands of about eight years and eight months' and press and type were removed to Canton.

The Winter of 1873-4, found Elmwood without a paper once more.

On the 6th of March, 1874, the first number of the *Messenger*, a seven-column folio, was published by Mr. J. Regan, and obtained a good patronage in subscription and advertising from the first, which has been continued up to the date of this sketch February, 1880, with a regular weekly issue for the past year of 720 copies.

The success of the *Messenger* has caused others to attempt rival publications in the town, of which the following is the record: On the 30th of May, 1874, J. A. Somerby commenced the publication of the *Industrial Journal*, which was continued to January 6, 1876, and then ceased, and the office fell into the hands of creditors.

On the 7th of June, 1876, W. P. Clifford and A. M. Swan commenced to publish the

Central Illinois News. On the 6th of September, same year, they took in as a partner a printer named Bowman, and styled themselves the "News Printing Co." On the 20th of October, Clifford and Bowman dropped out, and A. M. Swan attempted to carry it on alone, but suspended December 1st, after a total career of six months only. The paper was published during that time with a different heading as the *East Knox News*, and both ceased together.

Undeterred by the rocks on which former enterprises were wrecked, John C. Snyder, a young man who had lately been attending college, commenced the publication of a semi-weekly paper, the *Express*, on the 3d of July, 1877. This it was thought would certainly be a taking feature, and promised success. John labored hard to make his little paper a success, and kept it up to the end of September. On the 4th of October he came out with the weekly *Express*, and announced that it would be devoted to the advocacy of the greenback faith. But this made little impression, for about the middle of the same month he sold his press and news type to Colville Bros. of Galesburg, and after continuing a few months working on jobs, he traded off the remnant of the office to W. E. Phelps, and left town.

The first number of the *Gazette* was issued in Brimfield, November 4, 1875, and continued publication to July 2, 1879. During the time of its existence at that place it enjoyed the confidence of the business men and residents. Believing that Elmwood was a better point, and needing a live local newspaper to represent the town, it was removed to that place. The first number was issued July 10, 1879, and continued up to December. December 5th, same year, it was changed from a eight column folio-weekly to a six column-folio, and issued as a semi-weekly, and at this date has a patronage second to none of any local newspaper in the county, although its cotemporary has attempted time and again to weaken its influence, and has signally failed. The semi-weekly *Gazette* has become a living factor of the place and already proved, notwithstanding other failures, that the citizens will support an unprejudiced and liberal newspaper.

Elmwood, Ills., February 28, 1880.

Mr. Regan, who twenty-two years ago printed its first paper, still prosperously conducts the *Messenger*.

Fire Department. — The Neptune Fire Company, Engine No. 1, was organized June 18, 1869, is in complete running order with a force of thirty-four reliable and efficient men, with Stephen Adams as foreman, who has taken a great interest in the company since its organization. The company has been the means of saving a great deal of valuable property, and the town should be proud of their department. The officers are as follows: Stephen Adams, foreman; Wm. Dailey, second assistant; J. H. Sprung, secretary; Jas. Hepenstall, treasurer. The town is well supplied with water, having eight public cisterns, with a capacity of 2,000 barrels. They have just been fitted up with 500 feet of new hose and putting in cisterns, so they feel tolerably safe. C. H. Keighttenger is always on hand to do his duty as nozzleman, and never shrinking from his post.

Masonic Lodges. — Horeb Lodge, No. 363, A. F. & A. M., located at Elmwood, Ills., met first as a lodge (U. D.) November 22, 1860. Chartered October 1, 1861. Charter members: Hugh Armon, S. S. Buffum, E. F. Bartholomew, Lewis Corbin, W. H. Chapman, C. G. Eggleston, M. L. R. Huse, A. Hull, P. H. Hopkins, N. D. Jay, L. H. Kerr, J. E. Kuble, Benj. Rillie, J. J. Lowe, John Martz, Eph. Marshall, J. C. Riner, Harrison Steele, W. M. Snisher, Geo. W. Smith, Philip Snyder, J. H. Truax, A. N. Wilcox, A. J. Wiley, H. H. Wood. First officers of the lodge: L. H. Kerr, W. M.; J. E. Kuble, S. W.; Lewis Corbin, J. W. Masters of the lodge: L. H. Kerr, 1860-61-66; N. D. Jay, 1862-63-64-73; A. J. Wiley, 1865-75; James Lee, 1867-70; J. R. Second, 1868-69-71-72-76. Harrison Steele in 1874, and P. V. R. Dafoe, 1877-78-79. The present officers are: P. V. R. Dafoe, W. M.; A. J. Wiley, S. W.; James Hepenstall, J.

W.; W. H. Bentley, Secretary; John F. Caldwell, Treasurer; W. W. Stalker, S. D.; L. H. Collings, J. D.; H. J. Morris, S. S.; Jacob Fry, Tyler.

The present membership is about seventy-five. Hall on the corner of Hawthorn and Magnolia Streets. The lodge meets on Tuesday evening of or preceding the full moon. Annual election of officers at the regular meetings preceding the anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist. Installation of officers December 27. Transient brethren are cordially invited to visit the lodge. C. G. Eggleston gave the lodge its name by honor of being the oldest Mason.

Arcaneus Lodge, No. 102, I. O. O. F., was first instituted at Brimfuld, Peoria county, Ills., April 9, 1852, with District Deputy G. M. Linneli in the chair. Charter members consisting of the following, viz: L. S. Robinson, Robert C. Hart, Thos. J. Moore, Jacob Sapping and John Smiles. Surrendered charter, turned over books and regalia to Grand Lodge Nov. 19, 1863. Re-organized under the same charter in Elmwood, through the influence of Mr. J. B. Reed, a former member of the Brimfield Lodge, July 7, 1873. The charter members of this organization were as follows: Thos. W. Keene, W. S. Ritchie, D. B. Jones, Wm. Hurlbut, Samuel Alluvelt, Silas Caldwell and J. B. Reed. The first officers were Thos. W. Keene, N. G., W. S. Ritchie, V. G., J. B. Reed, Sec. and Samuel Alluvelt, Treas. The present officers are Dr. W. T. Sloan, N. G., H. B. Webster, V. G., A. G. Bartholomew, Sec., Jacob Fry, Treas., J. P. Bradshaw, sitting Past Grand. They have a good hall in connection with the Masonic Lodge, in Vandervort's block, out of debt. The Lodge is composed of the best men in the city.

Salem Grange was organized June 11, 1874, with 39 charter members. The officers were Josiah Strain, master; Walter M. Evans, secretary. The present membership is fifty-one. In March, 1878, erected a hall, at a cost of \$500. Regular meetings on first and third Saturdays of every month. The present officers are Samuel Gordon, master; H. A. Harrison, secretary.

Soldiers' Union Association, Elmwood, Illinois.—The Soldiers' Union Association was organized in Elmwood, April 25, 1876, electing the following officers: J. J. Rose, president; M. O'Shea, vice-president; W. H. Bentley, secretary, and George S. Smith, treasurer. Names of members: J. B. Reed, 14th Ill. Cav.; D. C. Harkness, 13th Minn. Inf.; D. C. Harkness, 1st Minn. Art.; J. S. Herbert, 17th Ill. Inf.; W. H. Bentley, 77th Ill. Inf., 77th U. S. Col. Inf., 10th U. S. Col. Art.; J. J. Rose, 47th Ill. Inf., 77th Ill. Inf.; G. B. Olney, 40th Ohio Inf.; L. F. Matthews, 112th Ill. Inf.; S. P. Oldfield, 102d Ohio Inf.; R. R. Adams, 4th Ohio Cav.; Rob't Girvin, 9th Ohio Cav.; S. Adams, 60th N. Y. Inf.; F. T. Wilson, 32d Ill. Inf.; R. J. Biggs, 77th Ill. Inf.; O. Daniels, 102d Ill. Inf.; C. H. Kightlenger, 8th Mo. Inf., 11th Ill. Inf., 47th Ill. Inf.; W. H. Rillie, 1st Col. Cav.; Geo. S. Smith, 77th Ill. Inf., 132d Ill. Inf.; W. Shireley, 22d Penn. Cav.; Chas. Autan, 17th Ill. Cav.; A. G. Bartholomew, 132d Ill. Inf.; S. M. Birkest, 18th Va. Cav. (confederate); Chas. E. Tappen, 21st N. J. Inf.; E. Van Patten, 86th Ill. Inf.; I. E. Hurff, 8th Mo. Inf.; J. Bostorf, 4th Mo. Cav.; M. O'Shea, 8th Mo. Inf.; R. Darby, 77th Ill. Inf.; Chas. Turner, 72d Ill. Inf.; J. C. Coc, 7th Ill. Cav.; J. R. Secord, 77th Ill. Inf.; C. D. Bowen, 4th Ia. Cav.; W. Gabriel, 86th Ill. Inf., 14th Ill. Cav.; W. D. Mathews, 112th Ill. Inf.; D. Beck, 77th Ill. Inf.; R. Atherton, 77th Ill. Inf.; D. M. Cowser, 32d Ill. Inf.; J. McLaughlin, 47th Ill. Inf.; M. Boland, 77th Ill. Inf., 130th Ill. Inf.; S. A. Harper, 17th Ohio Inf., 52d Ohio Inf., 61st Ohio Inf.; Wm. Forbes, 11th Ill. Cav.; Geo. W. Oldfield, 16th Ohio Inf., 178th Ohio Inf.; W. D. Cone, 77th Ill. Inf.; H. W. Marsh, 3d Mich. Cav.; I. C. Murphy, 12th Mich. Inf., 5th Ohio L. Art., 6th Ohio L. Art.; J. Forbes, 55th Ill. Inf.; Joseph Wheeler, 47th Ill. Inf.; G. D. Hollinger, 99th Ohio Inf.; A. J. Crow, 7th W. Va. Inf.; 62 members. The association has met yearly to decorate the fallen soldiers' graves.

Coal Mining and Manufacturing Interests.—Elmwood Coal Company—The first coal mined in this region was found on land belonging to W. J. Phelps, contiguous to

the village of Elmwood, in the year 1838, at which time it was only needed by the country blacksmith. Gradually a few coal stoves were introduced and as the supply in the bed of the stream became exhausted, tunnels were run into the side hills for the small quantity wanted.

In 1866 W. E. Phelps formed a partnership with James Lee, who had, for some time, been working a "breaster" mine, for the more systematic development of the coal business. The style of the firm was James Lee & Co.

A shaft was put down in the timber west of the residence of W. J. Phelps and worked by horse power for a little more than a year, when it was deemed advisable to look for coal nearer the village. About this time W. J. Phelps joined the firm. In the Autumn of 1867 a shaft was opened and fitted with an engine. This was operated about two years, when it was found best to sink still another shaft, leaving this one for an escapement shaft — supposed to be the first one in the State affording absolute security to men below in case of fire or other accident.

In the Autumn of 1869 a tramway a little more than a mile long, laid with sixteen pound tee rail, was constructed and a coal yard opened in the village. This track was also connected with the railroad chutes for coaling engines, and also with the side track for shipping coal in car loads. A year or so later a track was run into the engine room of the paper mill, furnishing it with fuel direct from the mine.

The next year Mr. Lee retired leaving W. J. Phelps and W. E. Phelps owners of the concern, which has since been operated under the style of the Elmwood Coal Company. In 1873 the present shaft was put down and fitted up the following season. The amount of coal mined averages about five hundred thousand bushels a year, more than three-quarters of which is shipped to other points. The number of men employed as miners, day men, drivers, and outside helpers, varies with the season from seventy-five to one hundred. The seam worked is what is known as No. 6, or the mud seam vein. Borings have been made which show that there are two good workable veins below, and a comparison of the strata indicate the existence of yet two more veins still lower down. Arrangements are in progress for the development of these lower coals on a large scale at an early day.

W. J. Phelps and Son. The manufacture of brick by machinery was commenced by James Lee & Co. in 1867. In 1875 W. J. Phelps & Son resumed the business and have made made over a million each year. They are also contracting builders and have erected several of the principal business houses as well as a number of small residences in the village. Four years ago they attached a saw mill to the engine that drives the brick machine which they operate in Winter. They also get out each Winter a quantity of railroad wood which is sawed ready for engine use at the mill. This business employs from forty to fifty men and boys in the Summer and about half that number in the Winter.

W. E. Phelps & Co. In 1866 W. J. Phelps, A. L. Tracy, J. A. Vandervoort, L. F. Jones, J. J. Rose, H. P. Tracy and W. E. Phelps organized a stock company for the purpose of working in wood and iron. A machine shop, foundry, wood shop and blacksmith shop were built and fitted with necessary machinery. The company also became proprietors of Rose's tin upsetter, punch and shears, then just patented.

The works were superintended consecutively by J. J. Rose, L. F. Jones, William Douglas and Samuel West. Various manufacturing ventures were tried, but the concern lost money, and finally stopped business altogether. W. J. Phelps, A. L. & H. P. Tracy, and Jones & Vandervoort, however, paid all the debts, and as a consequence, became owners of the property.

In 1874 W. E. Phelps purchased the interests of A. L. & H. P. Tracy and Jones & Vandervoort, and with W. J. Phelps formed the present concern of W. E. Phelps & Co. The principal business is the manufacture of tin upsetters, punches and shears, tin

binders, tyer irons of various patterns, all kinds of wagon castings, sled shoes, and bridge work, wood-sawing machines, field rollers, stalk cutters, and various other articles for the wholesale trade. A large amount of work is turned out for Chicago and St. Louis jobbing houses. They are also prepared to furnish mining supplies, and to execute job work of all kinds in both wood and iron. A few wagons are turned out each year, and house building is done as opportunity offers. The shops have been considerably enlarged and much new machinery put in. The business is prospering, and now furnishes constant employment to about twenty men.

Elmwood Paper Manufacturing Company organized 1867, with a capital of \$20,000, which was increased in 1869 to \$30,000. The property was sold in 1871 under trust deed, and purchased by H. P. Tracy, who has operated it continuously since, turning out 8,000 pounds straw wrapping per day. Use some 2,000 tons straw annually; 300 bushels coal delivered daily by Elmwood Coal Co. Market for paper, Peoria and Missouri river towns, G. E. C. Wheeler & Co., Peoria, taking 1,000,000 pounds annually.

An event which caused much excitement in Elmwood, was the murder of Charles McNeil, a colored barber, by another negro, named Berkley Lisbon, on Saturday night, May 28, 1868. The incentive to the murder, as given by Lisbon in his confession, was anger, because McNeil owed him money and he could not get it. McNeil was killed in his own house. Mrs. McNeil, the wife of the murdered man, was an accomplice in the terrible deed. Both were convicted; Lisbon was sentenced to the penitentiary for life; and Mrs. McNeil for fourteen years.

HALLOCK TOWNSHIP.

The geographical designation of this township is "township 11, N. range, 8 E." and is one of the tier of townships bordering upon Marshall county. It forms a part of the northern half of LaSalle prairie. The township contains a great extent of bluff and timber lands, a belt of which runs through its center from north to south, varying in width from nearly four miles in the north, to a little over one mile at its southern boundary. The twelve western sections are almost free of timber, and contain a most excellent body of land. The southeast corner is also clear, and splendid farming land.

The first settler in this township was without doubt Lewis Hallock, who came to it about the year 1820, and after some months roving about among the Indians, took up some land and built a cabin in what is now called Hallock's Hollow, near Union. He was a native of Long Island, N. Y., had left home when a young man, wandered westward, and had for many years previous to his appearance in Peoria county, lived among the Indians in Wisconsin and elsewhere, gaining a livelihood by hunting and trapping. At the time of his settlement he was a single man, and about 1825, lived for some time with a Frenchman called Osier, who was the government interpreter to the Pottawattomie Indians, and had married into the tribe. In the Winter of 1829, he married a Mrs. Wright, a daughter of Hiram Cleveland, and brought her to his cabin in the hollow. By her he had one child, a girl called Clarissa, who afterwards married Henry Robinson. Hallock died April 1, 1857, on his old farm, at the age of sixty-one years. He was a man of sterling character, upright and honest in all his dealings.

About 1825, settlers from the East began to drop into the district, Simon and Aaron Reed came from Jackson county, O., in November of that year, and they were closely followed by Moses and Samuel Clifton, Francis Thomas, Joseph Meredith, Cornelius Doty, Resolve and Hiram Cleveland, Gerchom Silliman and family, and William Wright. In 1830, Joel Hicks and family, and Jeriel Root, with his sons Erastus C. and Lucas Root came. The greater part of these settled near the north end of LaSalle prairie. In 1830, Joseph Meredith settled on Sec. 12, and kept a small tavern, for the accommo-

dation of the stage-drivers and travelers on the main road between Galena and Springfield.

In the last days of June, 1836, Roswell Nurs with his son Isaiah Nurs, and Ebenezer Stowell, came to the township on a prospecting tour. They started from Chenango county, N. Y., walking to Buffalo and coming from thence to Toledo by water, again took the road and traveled to Hallock township on foot, with rifle on shoulder and all their *impedimenta* in one knapsack. Taking due note of the fine land yet lying unclaimed in the township, they pursued a zigzag course toward Quincy, still prospecting, but found no lands more inviting, and on arriving forthwith entered their land in the Government Land Office at Quincy, and returned to take possession. They found at this time no one living north of Northampton, but in the Fall of the same year (1836) Erastus Root moved to his present location on Sec. 3.

The Winter of 1831, was an exceptionally severe one all over the West. During the Winter, two men, strangers to the settlers, named Dr. Franklin and McMillian, with six yoke of oxen and two sleds, loaded with goods and bound for Prairie du Chien, stopped at Simon Reed's and after a stay of about a week, during which they built another sled, and hired a man by name of Cooper to go with them, started some time in the month of January, and were soon after caught in a terrible northeast snow storm which filled up the track, and caused them to lose their way. Night overtook them when out on the prairie near Boyd's Grove, and they turned the oxen loose and tried to reach Boyd's on foot. Two of them perished, and the third — McMillian — got there next morning badly frozen. Eleven of the oxen were frozen to death, and one came to Meredith's.

The deepest snow ever known in the township fell during this Winter. It was three feet deep on the level, and the drifts were in some places fifteen to twenty feet deep. The cold was steady and intense. The deer and wild hogs died in great numbers, and the prairie chickens, quails, etc., were almost entirely destroyed.

The Black Hawk war in 1832, found the settlers in this district not only prepared for self defense, but to take the field against their treacherous foe. In April, of that year, Thomas Reed, Edwin S. Jones, Lucas Root, James Doty, Elias Love, and Simon Reed, volunteered, and their services were accepted. Simon Reed was detailed to act as teamster, and served until the close of the war. The others named were at the front for thirty days, and afterwards served as rangers on the frontier between Peoria and Rock river, until they received their discharge at the close of the war. Previous to this outbreak the Indians were quite numerous and very friendly. The Pottawatomies had three towns in or near the township — one on the land now occupied by Emory Silliman in Medina township, one at Smith's Springs, and one on the Senachwine creek, not far from the bridge.

The first mill built in the township that the settlers in the northern part of it could easily reach, was that built on Senachwine by William Moffatt, one and a half miles east of Northampton, about the year 1834. The first saw mill built in the township, and the only one that ever did any amount of work, was erected in the year 1858 by Thomas Ford, in the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 13.

This settlement formed part of LaSalle precinct. Simon Reed was the first justice of the peace, and was appointed to the office prior to 1828, and Cornelius Doty was elected justice in the Fall of 1831. This election took place at the only polling place in LaSalle precinct, covering nearly one-half of the northern part of Peoria county, on sec. three of Medina township.

In 1850 the township organization was adopted, and the township received its name, out of compliment to its oldest settler, Lewis Hallock, by a vote of the citizens. The first supervisor of the township was Walter S. Evans.

The present officers of Hallock township (1879) are, supervisor, S. P. Perkins;

town clerk, C. C. Lockwell; assessor, Alonzo Root; collector, R. J. Nurse; road commissioners, John Spicer, Hiram Rankin, and Justice Stewart; justices of the peace, W. E. Smith and Samuel Merrill.

The only village situated entirely within the township is that of Northampton, on Sec. 13, which was laid off by Reuben Hamlin and Mr. Freeman in July, 1836. The first house therein was also the first erected in the township as a tavern. It was built in the Winter of 1835-6 by Reuben Hamlin, and was kept as a public house by him for many years. He came from near Northampton, Mass., and he named the village, of which he was the founder, after it. Aaron Reed was the first settler near the site of the village, and his old log cabin was replaced by the house which stands beside the bridge, near the south end of the village.

Nathaniel Chapin, a native of Massachusetts, was quite a prominent resident of the village about 1840. He held the office of justice of the peace.

The population of the village is at present but little over 100, and it contains one good general store, kept by Mr. C. O. Phillips, who is also postmaster.

The village of Lawn Ridge stands upon the boundary line dividing Peoria and Marshall counties, and has a population of about 500. It has been partially platted for some years by individual enterprise, but has never been formally laid out. Nathaniel Smith, now a resident of New York State, was one of the earliest settlers in it. It has two churches—a Methodist Episcopal, and a Congregational—whose congregations are drawn about equally from the two counties.

Congregational Church.—The Congregational Church at Lawn Ridge was organized by Rev. Owen Lovejoy, who was then a settled minister in Princeton, Ills., in March, 1845. The original members were six in number, viz: Ebenezer Stowell and wife, Nathaniel Smith and wife, and Dr. A. Wilmot and wife. The organization took place in a small brick school house in Hallock, which had been built about seven years before. A preacher was shortly afterwards hired, and with help from the Home Mission, regular services were maintained until about 1848, when, owing to the rapid settling up of the prairie around Lawn Ridge, the place of meeting was transferred there. At first they met in the school house, and some years later built a small church which they continued to occupy till about four years ago, when the present fine building was erected, at a cost of about \$6,000. It is the best church building in the county west of Peoria. Rev. Hall is the present pastor, and has filled that position for over six years. The membership numbers about 130. Services are held every Sunday. A prosperous Sunday school is connected with the church, having an attendance of from ninety to one hundred children.

Lawn Ridge M. E. Church.—The church which is now known as the Lawn Ridge M. E. Church, was built during the Summer of 1856, on the land of David Shane, Sr., about three miles south of Lawn Ridge, and it was dedicated by Rev. H. Summers, under the name of the Mount Hedding M. E. Church. The leading movers in its erection were David Shane, Sr., Isaac Breidman, and John Ferguson. About fourteen years later, owing to the influx of so many Seventh Day Baptists into its immediate neighborhood, having displaced many of its members, it was decided to move it to Lawn Ridge, which was done in the Spring of 1871, and the church was rededicated July 22d of that year, under its present name. It is a plain, substantial, but well finished building, with a seating capacity for over 200 people. Among the preachers whose ministries are notable for their beneficial results, may be mentioned Revs. Ahal Keller, Chas. H. Brace, William Wooley and H. S. Humes. The society is at present out of debt, and is financially and spiritually in a prosperous condition, under the pastorate of Rev. Geo. M. Bassett.

Lawn Ridge Lodge, No. 415, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation May 18, 1864, and was chartered by Grand Lodge of Illinois October 5, 1864, with ten original members. Its first officers were W. M., Henry A. Raney; S. W., Amos F. Leigh;

J. W., John B. Phillips : Secretary, W. H. Wilmot ; Treasurer, E. Sickles. Those now in office are, W. M., John B. Phillips ; S. W., Elijah Stowell ; J. W., N. P. Green : Secretary, John Morris : Treasurer, Stephen Cornell. The lodge has about thirty members, and the regular meetings are held on the Wednesday nights on or before full moon, in a nicely furnished, and well appointed little hall, devoted to its sole use.

The village contains two good general stores, two hotels, a post office attended to by Mr. Stephen Cornell, and a good public hall, built by a stock company, capable of seating 500 people, and situated above the public school.

The hamlet of West Hallock is almost entirely in Akron township, opposite section 19 of Hallock township. It contains a cheese factory, which has been in operation for some years, mentioned in the history of the township in which it is located. It also has a good general store and post office, under the care of Mr. Potter.

Seventh Day Baptist Church. — The only church in the village is that of the Seventh Day Baptists. In the year 1845, Elder Anthony Hakes came to the township, and was followed some three years later by his brother, Daniel Hakes, and John Simpson, who had been connected with a church of that faith in the State of New York. They kept holy the seventh day. In due time accessions were made to their number, and meetings were held from house to house until the erection of the Academy building in 1849, when it was made their place of worship, and there on the 3d day of September, 1852, the church was organized by Elder Coon, with fourteen original members. The society grew yearly in numbers, and in 1871 it was found expedient to erect a larger and more comfortable structure for their sole use. The present house was accordingly put up in the Summer of that year, at a cost of \$5,500, the whole of which was pledged by the adherents and friends of the church, before any thing was done towards its construction. The building is a neat and substantial one, and can comfortably seat about 250 people. Elder A. Hakes was the founder of the church, and for many years before its organization preached as a layman to the Baptists in Hallock and the surrounding townships. After organization he was ordained minister, and had charge of the congregation for some years. Rev. H. B. Lewis is the present pastor, and has been with them since May, 1879. The church is very prosperous, and has a membership of about 150. Daniel Hakes has been for many years superintendent of Sabbath school, and still holds that office. Its average attendance is over 100 children. Besides these three villages there are two post offices in the township, Southampton, situated in S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30, and Hallock (often improperly called Blue Ridge), on the middle of the northern boundary of section 10.

Hallock M. E. Church. — The first Methodist sermon preached in this district was by Rev. Milton Smith, a local preacher, about the year 1839, in a log cabin which stood on the site now occupied by the house of Isaiah Nurs, on section 3. In 1841 a two days' meeting was appointed to be held in the brick school-house then in process of erection at Hallock. From this time forward regular preaching was held every two weeks till 1849, when a joint movement was made by the Methodists and Congregationalists in the vicinity for the erection of a church, resulting in the present building, in the Summer of that year. Robert Will donated the land now occupied by the church, school and graveyard. The church was used on alternate Sundays by the Methodists and Congregationalists, until the meeting place of the latter body was changed to Lawn Ridge, and it is now and always was, a free church, used for the meetings of all denominations. The first cost was about \$800, and when it was finished and completely seated, some seven or eight years later, near \$1,200. It has a seating capacity for 200.

The Union Baptist Church is located at Union, on section 26, and its congregation was formerly connected with the Chillicothe Baptist Church. It was organized June 19, 1858, with thirteen members, as follows : Thomas B. Reed, Sanford Reed, Amy Siliman, Simon Reed, Walter S. Evans, Sarah Kirkpatrick, Mary Baggs, Frances Reed,

Nancy Sprague, Levi Sprague, C. Reed and Amy Reed. Only two of these are now alive. In July of the same year Elder Anthony Hakes was chosen pastor, and preached once in two weeks. The church was erected immediately after the organization, by the Methodists and Baptists of the neighborhood in common, and was in consequence called the Union church. It was occupied by these societies in common until 1873, when the Methodist interest was brought out by the Baptists, and the building assumed its present name. The present pastor, Rev. R. Tyrrell, came to them from Michigan, in March, 1879. The building is a substantial one, and cost originally about \$1,000. The present membership is about seventy-five.

Schools. — The first school ever taught within the present bounds of the township was located on the present site of Harrison Reed's house, and was taught during the Winters of 1829 and 1830, by Lucia Root, daughter of Jeriah Root. The first school-house built in the district, stood near Joel Hick's place on sec. 32. It was erected in the Fall of 1836, and was removed about eight years afterwards to the Hallock farm. In the northern part of the township a little school was taught during the Summers of 1839 and 1840, in a log cabin where the house of Isaiah Nurs now stands. Fiducia Bliss was the teacher. In 1841 the first school-house in what is now School District No. 1, was erected. It was 18 ft. square and was built of brick. Sarah Fosdick was among the earliest of the teachers. The present school-house in that district was built in 1856, and stands near the S. E. cor. of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 3. It is well fitted up and can accommodate sixty children. In School District No. 5, the first school was taught in an old log cabin which stood a little south and east from where O. M. Miller's dwelling now stands, and was used for that purpose about the year 1851. Joseph Gallup was then its teacher. In 1856 the present school-house was built. School District No. 6, was originally composed of portions of Peoria, Stark, and Marshall counties, and was reconstructed in its present limits in 1860. It was the last school district to be organized in the township. The first public school was built about 1857 at a cost of \$800, and in 1866 to accommodate the growing wants of the district, the present school was erected at a cost of about \$1,400.

In the West Hallock district the structure now occupied as a public school was erected in the Fall of 1856 as an academy, and was occupied as such for about five years, when it fell into the hands of the school trustees, and has since been conducted as a public school.

The school in District No. 4, was erected about ten years ago and stands on sec. 32. It was the first school in that section.

HOLLIS TOWNSHIP.

Hollis township is bounded on the north by Limestone, west by Timber, and the south and east by the Illinois river, directly opposite the city of Pekin. and about six miles southwest from the city of Peoria. The lands on the Illinois river are unimproved bottom lands, but along the bluff, on the line of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. R., are some of the most valuable coal mines in the State. In the northwestern portion of the township, and along the crest of the bluffs, are some extensive and very fertile farms. Among the early settlers that came to the township was Wm. Martin, a native of Washington county, New York, where he married Margaret Scott, and came in 1837. Mr. Martin was the first justice of the peace in the township. S. D. Buck, a native of Cayuga, New York, came in 1837. E. W. Homan came from Kentucky in 1835. In 1832, Peter Muchler, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, came to the township. S. C. Wheeler came from Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1844. The township was organized in 1850, and derived its name from a man by the name of Denzel Hollis, who came among the early settlers, and was a native of England.

HOLLIS VILLAGE

Is situated on the T. P. & W. R. R., six miles southwest of Peoria. It was laid out September 8, 1868, by E. J. and M. A. Jones, and is a mining village. The Hollis mines are owned by Hamilton & Carter. There is also one run by a corporation. The Orchard mines are owned and operated by the Newsam Brothers, who also have the only store, where they carry a general stock of about \$2,000.

MAPLETON.

Mapleton village is located on the T., P. & W. R. R., twelve miles southwest of Peoria. It was laid out in 1868, by William Maples, now of Missouri, and has about 100 inhabitants. There are three coal mines, one owned and operated by Linsley & Walker, who employ forty men. The Mapleton mine is owned by Mansfield, Gilfoy & J. T. Linsley, and employs twenty-five men. The mine is half a mile east of Mapleton, and was formerly owned by Neil, McGrew & Co., but is at present operated by Frank Newsman, who works twenty-three mines.

There are two general stores, one owned and run by Thomas Linsley, who carries a stock of \$3,000, and has an annual business of \$15,000; the other by Frank Newsam, who commenced business in 1874, and in 1876 erected a large, commodious store building, where he keeps a stock of from \$3,500 to \$4,000, and does an annual trade of from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Lamarsh Baptist Church, Maple Ridge.—This church was organized October 27, 1838, with fourteen original members, who had come from Guernsey county, Ohio. The original members were Isaac and Sarah Maples, Robert and Rebecca Buchanan, Abram Maples, William and Mary Maples, Hugh and Sidney Ann Jones, Mrs. Harker and Eliza Jones. The settlement in which this church was formed contained a population of one hundred, which has increased to over eight hundred. The nearest Baptist church was at Peoria, twelve miles distant. This little church was at first surrounded by Methodist influence, but now occupies almost the entire religious field in the community. Elder A. M. Gardner served as pastor of this church from its organization until August, 1848, a period of nearly ten years.

The church continued quite small for several years, never reporting more than twenty-two members. In 1847 it had increased to thirty members. In January, 1849, Elder Wm. T. Bly became pastor of the church, residing at Washington, Tazewell county, and preaching at Lamarsh half of the time. The association held its sessions with this church in June, 1849. The meetings were held in a barn for the want of a house of worship. After the association adjourned, some of the ministers, among whom were Elders H. G. Weston and S. G. Miner, remained and continued a series of meetings for some days. A glorious revival commenced, which continued through the year, and in 1850 the church reported fifty-eight baptisms and 102 members. The following year eight more members were added.

Elder Bly closed his labors as pastor in June, 1851. In July, 1851, Elder Joel Sweet, who was also preaching at Trivoli part of the time, became pastor of this church. There was another revival in 1852, when twenty-one were received into the church. Elder Sweet closed his labors as pastor in July, 1855.

Immediately after the meeting of the association in 1849, the church commenced the erection of a house of worship 30 by 45 feet, which cost about one thousand dollars. Elder John Edminister began his pastoral labors in 1855, and continued for some years. The first deacons were William Maples and John McGee. The present trustees are Abram Maples, Joseph Hornbucker and Samuel Walters. Deacons are Elijah Starks, Samuel Walters and Benjamin Hart. Of the original members two are still living—Abram and Isaac Maples.

Schools.—Hollis township contains six school districts, each of which is furnished with a comfortable, substantial frame house. Careful attention is paid by the local school officers to the selection of competent teachers, for which fair salaries are paid, and the schools are all creditable and prosperous.

JUBILEE TOWNSHIP.

The first settlements in Jubilee township were made in 1835, by Clark D. Powell, Roswell Walker, Samuel Johnson, A. W. Harkness, Jacob Snyder, Samuel Snider, Daniel Stansbury, David Shane, and Mrs. Lambert, of whom only two are now living, viz.: Samuel Snider and A. W. Harkness.

Rev. Philander Chase, Bishop of Illinois, secured funds from the friends of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America and England, in 1836, with it he founded the Jubilee College, selecting lands in section 25, and came with his family into the township. He called the place "Robins' Nest," because, as he says, his first dwelling was "built of mud and sticks and filled with young ones," and the place is called by that name to this day. It is the only postoffice in the township. Although the village was known at this early date, there is perhaps now not over a score of houses within its limits. Bishop Chase was the first postmaster, and was appointed in 1837. On the 3d day of April, 1839, Bishop Chase laid the corner-stone of the chapel of the Jubilee College, from which the township was afterwards named. Noah Alden and Hiram Shane were the first justices of the peace; they were appointed in 1843.

Prominent among the citizens of this township is the name of Gilbert Hathaway, who settled here in 1838, and has always taken an active part in the affairs of the town. He held the office of assessor five years, collector four years, and supervisor two years; and held the office of township treasurer for twenty-seven years continuously, from 1851 to 1878. Mr. Hathaway has dealt considerably in real estate in his town, and has done much to improve and build up the township. Hon. William Rowelliffe, residing on section 11, has also taken an active part in the township, as well as the county matters; has held nearly all the offices of the town, and has honorably acquitted himself as a member of the General Assembly. His prospects are perhaps as favorable as any man in the township for further promotion; in fact, his influence throughout the county is probably greater than any other man in the township. J. B. Slocum, one of the early settlers of Jubilee, although not taking so active a part in the public affairs of the town and county, has held many of the offices from time to time, and been counted as one of the leading men of the place. He has dealt largely in real estate, and improved a number of farms in the township, but has resided for some thirty years on section 29, and now owns a farm of over two hundred acres on sections 20 and 29.

Jubilee was first divided into four school districts, viz.: number one, or the Rowelliffe district; number two, or the Shane district, which built its first school-house in 1847; number three, or the brick school-house district, which was built in 1848; number four, or the Bramble district, which built its house in 1850. Nathaniel F. Shaw was the first teacher of a public school in the township. The first marriage was that of Samuel Snider to Mary Jane Stansbury, in 1839. Samuel, son of Daniel Stansbury, was the first child born. Mr. Squires, who lived on the southern line of the township, was the first person who died in the township after its settlement. Rev. L. N. Hall preached the first sermon, in the house of Jacob Snyder. There has never been a house of worship erected in the township, except the chapel referred to in connection with the college, but arrangements are now being made to build a Lutheran church on section 28, and also a Methodist church on section 33. A part of the plat of land set apart for the Lutheran church is to be used as a cemetery. The first person buried here was the wife

of Philip Killstadt, who died April 15, A. D. 1880. The school-house known as the Town House, is built on section 15, where all township meetings and elections are held. The increase of population in this township has so augmented the demand for educational facilities that the number of school districts is now not less than nine, with very good school-houses in each. The principal market for this township is at Brimfield, one mile from the western line of the township. The postoffice at Robins' Nest is now kept by Benjamin Tucker, an old resident of the place. The present officers are as follows: Supervisor, Peter Cahill; collector, George Rowcliffe; assessor, Cecil Moss; town clerk, Frank Coulson; township treasurer and justice of the peace, Thomas Paey; justice of the peace, Wm. Rowcliffe; constables, Phil. Lully and George Rowcliffe.

This township is well watered by numerous branches of the Kickapoo and their tributaries. There is plenty of timber throughout the whole area, and stone and coal of good quality abound. Jubilee, although not as rich as some of the neighboring towns, is perhaps as favorable a locality as can be found in this section of the county. It is surrounded by railroads on all sides, at distances varying from a few rods to three or four miles, and yet it has never voted any tax or bonds for either road, and hence it is as free from debt as any town in the county; and its taxes lighter, perhaps, than any of the surrounding towns.

KICKAPOO TOWNSHIP.

Town 9 north, range 8 east, took its name from the creek which flows through it. Kickapoo is an Indian term and signifies red bud. The stream was so named from the abundance of that shrub that grew along its banks. The township dates its settlement from 1834. John L. Wakefield, now of Radnor, claims to have been the first settler, in that year. Francis Pond, George O. Kingsley, came to the township in the Fall of 1834, and kept back, and shook with the ague in a cabin on the farm where Mrs. Mary Kingsley now lives. John Coyle and Israel Pinckney came the same Fall. The former settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Voorhees, and was afterwards one of the proprietors of Kickapoo village. Mr. Pinckney built his cabin on S. E. of Sec. 12. He came from New York city. The Kingsleys were natives of Vermont. They both married and reared families, and died in the township, George in 1869, and Francis in 1873.

Others soon followed these first pioneers. Samuel Dinnon came from Connecticut in 1838 and located on Sec. 10, where he still resides. Gideon Thomas, father of John A., came to the township in 1844 and settled where J. A. Thomas now lives.

Hale's Mill.—In 1834 William Hale, then sheriff of Oswego county, N. Y., being West on official duty, visited the Kickapoo valley and selected a mill site at what is now the upper end of Pottstown. He returned home, resigned his office, and in the Spring of 1835 came back accompanied with George Greenwood, John Easton, and Waldo Holmes, and erected a saw mill on the site that year. The following Winter material was prepared, and in the Spring of 1836 a flouring mill was raised. He brought the necessary machinery and his family by wagon from Albany, N. Y., that Summer, and the mill was completed and set to running in the Spring of 1837. It was visited by settlers for a radius of thirty miles, and was crowded with business. The water supply giving out in 1848, steam was substituted, and Mr. Hale controlled the property until his death, in 1859. The mill was converted into a distillery, which was destroyed by fire in 1867.

Mr. Hale donated a tract of land for burial, religious, and school purposes, and erected a small house thereon. A Rev. Mr. Beggs was one of the first preachers to visit the Hale's Mill settlement. He held services there and organized a Methodist society, which flourished a number of years, and at one time contained one hundred and fifty members, but is now extinct.

KICKAPOO VILLAGE.

The village plat was laid off in July, 1836. The plat was entered for record in the name of John Coyle. The town site is in the southwest quarter of Sec. 6. About one-half of this quarter section was laid off in town lots with a public square in the center. The first house on the village site was erected by Mr. Jenkins on the site now occupied by Valentine Schlenk's hotel property, long known as the Kickapoo House. The original building is included in the hotel building. It was designed for a storeroom, and was used for that purpose for a short time by Mr. Jenkins, when additions were made for hotel purposes.

The honor of opening the first store is generally accredited to Richard F. Seabury, now of Peoria.

At one time, until the railroads surrounded it, there was a good trade at this ancient village.

Baptist Church.—This church society was formally organized on the 29th day of March, 1851. Irregular services were held previous to this date at various places, as a good many Baptist people had settled in the vicinity of the village. The organization sermon was preached by Elder H. G. Weston.

The following were the constituent members: Moses Smith, Evan Evans and wife, Thomas Fallyn and wife, Anthony Fallyn and wife, Joseph Fallyn, George H. Frye and wife, John Ford and wife, George W. Weston and wife, Elizabeth Bell and Fanny Huxtable. Soon after a subscription was circulated and a frame house of worship was built, and completed in 1853, during the administration of Elder Freeman as pastor.

The present membership is about thirty-five. Services are held every alternate Sunday, Elder Armstrong of Stark county officiating. John Marshall is church clerk.

German Catholic Church.—In 1861 the German Catholics hereabouts bought the ground and the standing walls of the Episcopal church edifice, which had been burned, for \$324, and at once commenced to reconstruct the building. Rev. Father Fronenhofer was priest at that time, and under his careful management the edifice was completed in the Fall of 1862, for the sum of \$842, making the cost of the church edifice thus far \$1,166. In 1869 an addition was made to the church building costing \$1,725.

The lots and old parsonage building adjoining the church were bought in 1862 for \$350. The house was remodeled and repaired. August 4, 1876, the church authorities contracted with Gottfried Herweg, of Peoria, for the erection of the present parsonage at \$1,600. The society includes forty-five families, Rev. Father Anton Schmitz has been the officiating priest since September 20, 1877. A good school is maintained in connection with this church about nine months of each year, in which both German and English is taught.

Episcopal Church.—The first church edifice erected on the village plat was the Episcopal Church, built in 1845. The settlement of Bishop Chase at Jubilee, and the erection of a college there, influenced a goodly number of people of the Episcopal faith to locate in the vicinity. They erected a house of worship which continued in the possession of the Episcopal people for fifteen years, until partially destroyed by fire in 1860. The ground and the standing brick walls were sold to the German Catholics, by whom it was re-constructed, the old walls forming a part of their present very handsome church edifice.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first M. E. services here were held about 1843. At that time Kickapoo was included in what was then known as the Brimfield Circuit, Rock River Conference. The first services were conducted by a Rev. Mr. Whitmon, at the house of William Young. In 1854, Rev. Henry Somers was presiding elder of the Kickapoo Circuit, and Rev. P. F. Rhodes, preacher in charge. Under the ministerial labors of Mr. Rhodes, guided by Mr. Somers, the present church edifice was commenced and completed in 1855, at a cost of \$1,662. It was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Johnson, of

Peoria. The present membership at the Kickapoo appointment is about twenty-five members, and a well conducted Sabbath school, James Dunseth, superintendent.

English Lutheran Church.—The Lutheran church edifice was built in 1867, at a cost of \$2,250. Regular services were maintained until the Spring of 1877. Since then, services have been held at irregular periods. The Missouri Lutherans hold services in this church edifice every two weeks.

EDWARDS STATION.

This is a mining and railway station on the Peoria and Galesburg division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and is located on section nineteen. By rail it is fourteen miles, and by wagon road, ten miles, west from Peoria. It is not a regularly laid out town, but more of a mining hamlet. The houses are built with but little regard to the points of the compass. The first man to settle here was Isaac Jones, who built a cabin on the side of the hill, very nearly where Wilkinson & Wantling's coal shaft is operated. He died in 1840.

The next house on the ground covered by the Station was built by Conrad Beck, in 1851. The school-house was built in 1865.

E. D. Edwards opened the first store, in 1851. He died in 1857. In 1876, Wilkinson & Edwards opened a general store which still continues.

In 1853, two years after he commenced business at the Station, E. D. Edwards built a steam flouring mill here, which was successfully conducted until 1866 or '67, when it was destroyed by fire. It has never been rebuilt.

Coal Mining.—In 1860, Dr. Wilkinson commenced buying coal bearing lands in the vicinity of the Station. He bought from time to time, as such lands were offered, until he now owns nearly 1,000 acres of coal bearing land adjacent to the Station.

In December, 1876, Dr. Wilkinson had completed arrangements for a thorough development of his mining interests, and associated Isaac Wantling, an experienced miner, with him in their management. Active operations were commenced in January, 1877, and successfully prosecuted; they possess a capacity for supplying twenty car-loads of coal per day, which can be indefinitely increased. There are two drift veins of four and five feet in thickness that are easily accessible, on the Wilkinson lands, the extent of which is unknown. Each one of these drifts, as far as worked, will yield 1,000 bushels of coal to each square rod, or 40,000 tons to the acre.

M. E. Church.—The first services were held at the Station and the society organized by Rev. J. Kearns and his colleague, Rev. Mr. Sedor, in 1867 or '68. The class numbered twelve or fifteen members. James Greenough was the first class leader. Regular services are held in the school-house every two weeks. A Sabbath school has been carefully fostered and steadily maintained, until it numbers sixty-five members; A. W. Thayer, superintendent.

Temperance Reform Club.—The Red Ribbon Reform movement was inaugurated in February, 1879, and at the close of the year the membership numbered about one hundred.

The population of the place is about one hundred and fifty. School is maintained from six to nine months each year. S. S. Edwards, postmaster; A. W. Thayer, railroad and express agent.

Schools.—In 1851, Miss Sarah Smith taught the first school at Hale's Mill, occupying a cooper shop as the school-house. Previous to that what pupils there were went to the Kingsley school-house some distance west. A few locust trees are now the only relic to mark the location of the old school-house.

In 1840, Mr. Samuel Dimon, who came to the county and neighborhood in 1838, hauled the logs for the first school-house erected in what is now district No. 1. Miss Harriet Hitchcock is believed to have been the first teacher in that first school-house.

Mr. Dimon subsequently wielded the birch and ferrule as teacher for two or three quarters in the same building. A fine brick structure now takes in its place.

Besides this school-house, the school-houses at Kickapoo, Edwards Station and Pottstown, which are elsewhere mentioned, there are four other districts, making a total of eight districts in the township.

The first school-house in district No. 5, was located on the northwest quarter of Sec. 9, a frame structure, was erected in the Spring of 1851, at a total cost \$260. The first school in this building commenced in the Fall of 1851—H. Gregory teacher.

This school-house served the purposes of the district until 1877, when the present frame structure was erected on the same ground at a cost of \$510.

The school-house in district No. 6, is situated on the southeast quarter of Sec. 16. It is a frame building and was erected about August, 1860, at a cost of \$300. The first school commenced in the Fall of 1860—a man named Pehamer, teacher.

The school-house in district No. 7, is located on the northeast quarter of Sec. 33. It is a frame building, was erected in the Summer of 1867, and cost \$500. Miss H. Pritchard taught the first school that Winter.

The school-house in district No. 8, is a frame building and located on the northwest quarter of Sec. 13. It was erected in the Summer of 1867, at a cost of \$528. The first school was taught in the Winter of 1867–8, by Miss Hattie C. Hamison.

Coal Mines and Mining.—At the site of the old mill there is now quite a village, whose inhabitants derive their subsistence from mining the coal that abounds in such measureless profusion beneath the hills of the Kickapoo. The first coal mining done at that point was by Jacob Darst about 1849 or '50. In miner's parlance, he began "stripping" about that date and continued it about five years. Frederick Ruprecht and John Woolenscraft purchased from him some bluff land and commenced "drifting" the same year. In 1851, Ruprecht bought his partner's interest and operated the mine two years, when he sold out to Anderson Grimes and Judge Bryant; they in turn sold out to Samuel Potts, who has been the heaviest operator since that time. By reason of his large mining interests, the place has become generally known as Pottstown. Henry Vicary operates a mine which was opened about 1850, and known as the Vicary lower vein. Mr. Potts and Mr. Vicary, who represent the leading coal banks, are both Englishmen and had mining experience in their native country. Until within the past two years the product of these mines was exclusively sold at the Peoria market, and hauled by wagons; but having constructed a tramway to his mine, Mr. Potts ships by rail to various points abroad. The supply is thought to be inexhaustible. Parker & Clifford operate a mine, employing eight men to whom they pay \$5,184 per annum.

POTTSTOWN

has been chiefly quilt up by Mr. Potts for the use of his operatives and their families, since 1869. In 1875 Mr. Potts began the manufacture of brick, which has since been quite an important business in the hamlet. William H. McLaughlin opened the first store in the place in March, 1872. Having changed hands several times, the business is now conducted by Joseph Middleton.

The Red Ribbon Club.—The temperance reform movement reached Pottstown in August, 1878. It met with a hearty encouragement by nearly all the most influential citizens; a club was organized and is in a healthy condition.

The Patrons of Husbandry have two quite flourishing lodges in Kickapoo. No. 446 was chartered May 16, 1873, and was organized with thirty members. In the Fall of 1879 the membership was thirty-five and the lodge in active working order. It holds stock in the Peoria grange store.

Orange Grange, No. 843.—This grange was organized, with about forty members, January 10, 1874. It now numbers over fifty. The lodge owns a hall in school district

No. 1. Meetings are held weekly — Saturday — in the Summer, and semi-monthly in Winter.

The Big Hollow Butter and Cheese Factory Company was organized in 1878, with a capital stock of \$15,000, and erected a building 30 by 60 feet. It began operations in May, 1878, and has a capacity of 10,000 pounds of milk, or 1,000 pounds of cheese per day.

LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP.

The first settlers in this township were Abner Eads, who first settled at Fort Clark, in April, 1819, and the Moffatts: Joseph Moffatt and three sons, Alva, Aquila and Benjamin F. The Moffatts came in June, 1822. Alva Moffatt settled on Sec. 13, and still occupies a home on that section.

In 1824, Aquila Moffatt made a claim on the northeast quarter of Sec. 13, and enclosed and broke five acres of ground, which, with the exception of about six years, he has continued to occupy. Benjamin Moffatt now lives near Hollis. The rest of the family removed to Jo Daviess county.

The settlement of this township was not rapid. The Harker family came to the county in 1829. Daniel Harker, now a resident of this township, was then a boy of fifteen. Henry W. Jones came very early, and built the first hewed log-house in the township.

James Crow and family came about the same time as Jones, but the Black Hawk Indian scare of 1832, frightened them back to Ohio, where they remained until after the close of the troubles. They returned in 1834.

James Heaton and Joshua Aikin came in 1834. Aikin settled on the Kickapoo creek and built a grist-mill. Pleasant Hughes came in 1837, and settled on Sec. 29, where his widow still resides. In 1837, Daniel Harker, who was married on the 10th of July of that year, occupied a house he had previously built on the southeast quarter of Sec. 31, and still lives on the same place. In 1838, his father moved over from Logan township, and settled on the southwest quarter of the same section, where he died June 16, 1849, at the age of seventy-five years.

There is a large German element in this township. The earliest settler of this nationality was Conrad Bontz, who came in 1844. Christian Straesser and the Hallers in 1847. The Beatly Johnson family in 1848; George Ojeman in 1849, and the Røelfs in 1851. The Straessers and Hallers were natives of Wurtemberg. The remainder were nearly all from the Kingdom of Hanover. Many of these people are largely engaged in grape culture, and some of them in the manufacture of wine. Ed. Røelfs, deceased in 1872, is believed to have planted the first vineyard, and to have also made the first wine. Before his vineyard matured he made wine from the wild grape.

With the rarest exceptions, these people are among the very best people in the community. They are industrious, energetic and honest, and rank high as successful farmers.

When the township organization system was adopted by the people of Peoria county in 1850, the township was named Limestone, because of the almost inexhaustible quarries of that stone that exist in the north part of the township.

Nearly the whole township is underlaid with coal, and the mines now worked extend four miles along the eastern tier of sections, and there are several hundred miners employed in the different mines. Peoria is largely supplied with coal from the Limestone mines.

The first coal mining in the township was done by a man named Warner. He opened a bank at a point on the south-east corner of section 24. The Moffatts mined coal at the same place soon after, and shipped it to St. Louis by keel boats.

Petrifications.—At Secord's limekilns and stone quarry, on the south-east quarter of section, some rare petrified curiosities have been found. These curiosities consist of petrified timber, shells, etc., and are found all through the quarry, at a depth of from three to seventeen feet. Among those most worthy of note was an elk's head, with the horns attached, which was in a perfect state of preservation. It was found at a depth of seven feet from the surface, while quarrying rock for the County Infirmary. Every part of it was thoroughly petrified, and as solid as the stone from which it was taken.

A petrified turtle, with its form preserved intact, was found in the quarry from which stone is taken for lime, or what Mr. Secord calls the "North Quarry." Mr. S. and others who saw it say it looked as "natural as life." It was found in a crevice between the layers of rock.

Christ Church (Episcopal).—The first services of this Episcopal community were held at the pioneer home of John Benson. Sometimes meetings were held at the homes of some of the other settlers. After Bishop Chase came, in 1836, regular services were observed almost every Sabbath. In time, the members so increased that a house of worship became a necessity, and in 1843, they began to cast about for ways and means to build a church. John Pennington gave two acres of ground in the north-west quarter of section 4, for a church site and cemetery, and in May, 1844, the corner stone was laid. The building was not fully completed until the Fall of 1845, nor consecrated until December of that year. The original cost was about \$1,500. Of this sum, \$1,100 was contributed by friends in England. Dowager Queen Adelaide gave £20; Lord Kenyon gave £20. Rev. John Benson is the officiating clergyman.

Some years ago Rev. John Benson, James Clark and Isabella Douglas deeded to Christ Church forever, a tract of twenty acres of ground just across the public highway from the church edifice. This is called a glebe, and is intended for the use and benefit of the officiating clergyman.

The first grave in Christ Church cemetery was that of Henry Wilson, who died 17th September, 1838.

Limestone M. E. Church.—This church society was organized in 1849, with twenty-seven members. The church edifice, a neat frame structure, is located on section 4, and was built in 1860 at a cost of \$1,000. It was dedicated by Peter Cartright, D.D., on the 21st day of October, 1860. The preacher in charge at that time was Rev. John Borland. A Sunday school of twenty scholars is maintained in connection with the church; Henry Goodrich, superintendent.

Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian society was organized on the 30th day of April, 1854, by Rev. B. Farris, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Peoria. The church building is a handsome frame structure, located on the Farmington road, on the north-west corner of section 8. It was erected in 1864, at a cost of \$1,600. Rev. M. L. Wood was the first pastor.

The German Lutheran Church Society was organized in 1855 with eighteen members. The first church edifice was built in 1856 at a cost of \$1,000. In 1876 this building became too small to accommodate the increasing congregation, and a new and more commodious one was erected at a cost of \$4,000. The church is supplied with a bell which cost \$400, and an organ costing nearly as much. The society owns three and a half acres of ground where the church stands, which includes the cemetery. The first pastor was Rev. F. Warnke. He remained three years. Rev. Mr. Banger is the present pastor.

North Limestone M. E. Church.—First class was formed about 1850. The original members were eleven in number. Rev. Humphrey was the first preacher. Under the pastorate of John Borland, the church was built in 1860; the cost was \$800. Number of members at the present time, thirty-one. Connected with the church is a prosperous and large Sabbath school.

Schools. — Mr. Barton remembers that about 1826 he attended a school which was taught in a log house that stood on the ground just in the rear of his house. It was a subscription school, and the teacher was Simeon Ward. This was the first in the township. Limestone township is divided into ten school districts, nine of which have either a neat and comfortable frame or brick house, supplied with furniture and apparatus well adapted for modern school use. Schools are kept up from six to nine months during each year, and the best material obtainable is employed as teachers. The schools compare favorably with the public schools of the country.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

Logan township was settled in the year 1830. The first settler was an old Indian trader by the name of Triall, who located in the lower end of the township in that year. In 1831 Peter Mayward came and settled near him. In 1832 James Harker, J. G. S. Bohanan and Mr. Buck arrived. In 1833 J. I. Runkle, Thos. Phillips and H. J. Heaton came. In 1835 T. P. Smith, John Vanarsdall, Richard Bourne, George Sturgess and Seth Sturgess came. In 1836 and '37 M. A. Gardner, Wm. Forbes and Wm. Stratton settled in the township.

The first child born was Henry Smith, son of Thos. P. Smith, in the year 1834. The first marriage was that of James Harker Jr. to Miss Susan Van Patten in the year 1834. The first church service was held at the house of Thos. Lane. The first church was organized in Tunber township in the year 1840, and was removed to Smithville in the year 1853. The first school was taught by Dr. Clark, in the Winter of 1836, in a log school-house on section 36.

The schools of Logan township are second to none in the county outside of the city of Peoria. Their buildings are in good repair, and first-class teachers are employed.

The northern and center portion of the township is fine farming land. The southern portion, though broken, is interspersed with some fine farms.

SMITHVILLE

is situated on section 22, near the center of the township. Was laid out and platted by Thomas P. Smith. It is a village of about two hundred inhabitants. There are two general stores. J. B. Miller & Son have the leading business, and carry a stock of \$3,500. J. H. Lucas deals in drugs, patent medicines, paints and oils, hardware, queensware and general merchandise. He established the house in 1871, and handles a stock of \$3,000. There are two churches, two blacksmith shops, and a good, comfortable school building in the place.

The Harmony Church, Smithville, was organized in the year 1836, by Rev. John Wallace, with ten constituent members. Rev. Andrew Fulton was its first pastor. The original officers were: John McFadden, Thos. P. Smith, Thomas and F. Smith. The society has built two houses of worship, the first in an early day, costing \$500, and the one in present use, at a cost of about \$2,500. The church now numbers fifty-two members, officered by John M. Pinkerton, James and B. Miller. John Harper is the present pastor.

The United Presbyterian Church, of Bethel, was organized in the school-house in District No. 2, June 3, 1853, by a committee of the Associate Reformed Church of Illinois, (Second Presbytery,) consisting of Wm. E. R. Erskine, minister, and Robt. Pinkerton, ruling elder, with thirty members. Original officers — John McCollough and James Pinkerton; ruling elders, Samuel Wiley, Samuel S. Glasgow, and N. C. Patton; Robert G. Patton, recording clerk and treasurer. Present church officers — John Harper, minister; Thos. E. Patten, Stewart Glasgow, Wm. S. McCollough, ruling elders;

J. P. Wiley, treasurer; J. A. McCollough, recording clerk. S. Glasy is Sabbath school superintendent.

The first church was built in 1854, a frame building thirty by forty feet. The first pastor was Rev. Philip H. Drennen, who was settled in the Spring of 1855, and resigned in the Spring of 1857. Rev. Elijah McCoy was called in the Fall of 1858 and remained until 1865. In the Autumn of 1867 Rev. T. P. Proudfit was installed as pastor, and remained until the Spring of 1871, when the congregation united with the Harmony congregation of Smithville, Ills., under one pastoral charge. In the Spring of 1873 the Rev. John Harper was settled as pastor of the congregation of Bethel and Harmony in which position he remains. In the Summer of 1874 the congregation erected a frame church, thirty-four by fifty-two feet, at a cost of \$3,011.20.

In 1858 the United Presbyterian Church was formed by the unions of the Associate, and the Associate Reformed churches of North America. The church is in a prosperous condition, with a membership of fifty-two.

Kinney M. E. Church.—The first class was formed about the year 1840, and consisted of eighteen members. The first pastor was Wm. Pitnar. After holding services a few years in private houses a rude school-house was built, which was used, until in 1848 a brick church was erected. This building was occupied twenty years. Under the pastorage of J. L. Ferris, (1869,) the old church was pulled down and a neat and commodious frame building erected on the old site, at the cost of about \$2,200, and was dedicated by Rev. J. H. Rhea, D. D. The church is well finished and furnished, including a good organ. There are at the present time forty-three members. L. V. Weaver is pastor. The official members are: W. O. Norval, located preacher and class leader; G. W. Dumans, Sr., local preacher; W. C. Green, steward and trustee; W. T. Dumans, steward; T. C. Smith, Geo. W. Dumas, Jr., and Alex. P. Parr, trustees.

Smithville M. E. Church.—The first class was formed in 1850. The number of members being seven, viz.: B. Kline and wife, Richard Taylor and wife, Alfred Reeves and wife, and a young man named Grinnard. For some time services were held in an old log school-house, Rev. Mr. Humphrey being the first preacher. The church building now in use was erected in 1854 and is now valued at about \$800. It is not large, but within is cheerful. There is no indebtedness on the church property. Number of members at present time is twenty-five. A flourishing Sabbath school is sustained. The parsonage for the Smithville circuit is good property valued at \$1,000. L. V. Webber is the present pastor. Gideon Wondee is class leader and trustee. F. M. Tipton recording steward and trustee. Luther Couch, steward and trustee, and Sunday school superintendent.

Salem Presbyterian Church.—Was organized May 9, 1850, near Smithville, by a committee appointed by Peoria Presbytery, consisting of Rev. Samuel C. McCune and Wm. McCandish. The organization was composed of the following named persons, Wm. Brooks and Elizabeth Brooks, Wm. Stewart, and Sarah J. Stewart, James H. Patterson and Isabella M. Patterson, Wm. A. Brooks, nine persons in all. William Stewart and Jas. H. Patterson were chosen ruling elders, and duly ordained and installed on that day. The first sacramental service was held May 26, 1850, at which time nine persons were added upon certificates of membership from other churches. The place of meeting was a little brick school-house which occupied the place now adorned by the present more commodious one in District No. 7. There had been a former organization of a Presbyterian church in this community, known as the LaMarsh Presbyterian Church, as far as now can be ascertained, it was organized during the Spring of 1843, and was suffered to go into dissolution for some cause. The church building was erected about 1856, and during the ministry of Rev. J. C. Hanna, who was the first regular pastor the church had. The value may be estimated at \$1,200 to \$1,500. Within the past nine years a neat cottage parsonage has been erected at about the same expense. The church has a Sabbath school in which one man, Mr. S. W. Brooks, has been the superintendent for almost

twenty-five years. The present pastor, Wm. Kerry has officiated almost ten years. The present membership numbers seventy-five. There is a Women's Foreign Mission Society organization which proves an efficient helper to the society.

MEDINA TOWNSHIP.

The first settler within the limits now comprised in this township was undoubtedly George Love, who came with his family from Park Co., Indiana, and settled November 10, 1824, near the spot now occupied by the village of Mossville. He had at that time no nearer neighbor than Fort Clark in one direction, and the Fox river in the other. In course of the succeeding year some five or six families settled near them. John Ridgeway was the first to follow and he helped the Loves to build their house. Edmund Weed Brinley, Abner Cooper, Henry Thomas and Samuel Clifton came next. The latter on coming bought out Weed's claim. Several other families whose names can not now be learned settled within a mile or so of Love's cabin, but staying only a short time sold their claims and moved on towards the setting sun. This was at that time the most thickly settled portion of the northern half of Peoria county. No saw or grist mill was erected in the township till about the year 1859, except some circle saw-mills which were put up about 1853. The Indians at that time were very numerous. The Pottawatomies were native to the county, and numerous other roving bands of Saes, Foxes and Winnebagoes with a few Chippeways and Delawares were encamped and hunted all over it.

In 1825 a small colony sprung up near the northern boundary of the township, and among those forming it were the Averbs, Stephen French, Stephen Carl, and Resolve Cleveland with their families and they occupied at first the abandoned bark houses of an Indian town on Sec. 4. In the Spring of 1831, Mr. Linas Seovill with his family came from Vermillion county, Ind., and settled on a claim which he had previously bought from one of the Love family. The claim then entered upon is still owned by Mr. Seovill's son, who bears his father's name. The settlement at Mossville was directly in the track of the emigration going on between the years 1828 to 1835, to Galena, and the numbers passing through afforded a ready market for all surplus grain, garden products, etc. Much was also disposed of to voyagers upon the river. Between 1831 and 1840 the district was settled up rapidly, and good claims advanced greatly in price. Among those coming between these years may be mentioned, Gershom Silliman and family who set on Sec. 2 in 1831. John E. Bristol and Nicholas Sturm in 1832, Thos. Mooney and his sons James and William in 1835, J. H. and I. W. Case in 1836, William Robinson in 1837, and John P. Neal and Jonathan W. Rice in 1838. Simon Reed and Hiram M. Curry were the first justices of the peace, and held office in 1829. The first marriage was that of Abner Cooper to Sally Sheldon in February, 1826, near Mossville. They were married by Rev. Mr. Cormack, a Baptist preacher. Rev. John Thomas also a Baptist, preached the first sermon.

In April, 1850, the township in common with the others forming Peoria county, was constituted and its present name adopted. The origin of the name is very uncertain. The committee on names wrestled with the problem for some weeks before they fixed upon Medina, which is certainly unobjectionable, both as regards its euphony and its singularity.

The township consists of twenty-nine perfect sections and several fractional sections. It forms the southern part of LaSalle prairie and contains some excellent land. Running north and south through the middle is a belt of bluff land, two miles in width, covered with timber, but on each side and especially to the eastward a level prairie stretches out, dotted with as fine and productive farms as can be found anywhere. Two railroads

traverse the township — the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and the Peoria and Rock Island. The former having a depot at Mossville, and the latter at Alta.

The township contains two villages, Mossville on Sec. 27 and Alta on Sec. 31. The former has a population of about two hundred, and is situated near the first land taken up in the township. It is on the line of the Bureau branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, which was opened in 1854, and the village was laid off about the same time. It was named after Wm. S. Moss, who owned, in company with Isaac Underhill, the quarter section on which the village stands at the time the railroad was laid through it. Few villages of its population possess better church or school edifices. Mr. A. Marberry, the postmaster, is proprietor of the only store in it, and the Mossville House, conducted for many years by Mr. John Crawl, offers excellent accommodation for the weary stranger.

Alta is a railway station and post office on the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad, and was laid off for Imri Case, Thos. Hanson and Loren Wilder in March, 1873, and gained its name from its elevated position, being the highest point between Peoria and Rock Island. On account of the increased postal facilities gained from the establishment of a depot there, the village has been a great convenience to the inhabitants of that portion of the township. It contains a general store kept by Clarence Case, who is also postmaster, a grocery kept by Alden Hawley, the Potter Brothers' cheese factory, capable of handling several thousand pounds of milk per day, and a blacksmith and wagon shop. A prominent feature of the place is the public school. The building is one of the best in the township. A lodge of the A. F. & A. M., and a temperance reform club are prosperously conducted in the village.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church. — Previously to the year 1855 there were but few Catholics resident in the township. In that year the late Thomas Mooney headed a movement for the erection of a Catholic church in the township and gave to it the practical backing of a subscription of \$500 and the donation of a lot of five acres of land upon which to build it and to serve as a burial ground. His sons gave \$50 each; Patrick Boylan gave \$200, and many others gave freely of their substance to aid in the good cause. The building was forthwith begun, and it was completed in the Fall of that year at a cost of about \$1,000 in cash. The church is situated on the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of Sec. 2, and is substantially built of wood with stone foundation. The interior presents a most neat and pleasing appearance. It is capable of seating comfortably about three hundred worshippers, and the average congregation numbers about 150. It contains a large, handsome organ, and the services are rendered by a full choir.

The edifice was dedicated under its present name ten years ago by the late Rev. Father Halligan, of Chicago, and services are held every second Sunday by Rev. Thos. Quigley, of Henry, who divides his time between the church there and the one thus briefly sketched.

The Baptist Church in Mossville was organized at a meeting of the adherents of that body held in the school-house, April 9, 1868. Geo. E. Prunk was chosen as chairman, and Thos. Hough clerk. The membership of the society is at present very small, but services are held in the M. E. church every other Sunday. Rev. L. D. Gowen, of Galva, Ill., is the present pastor.

A Methodist class has been in existence in Mossville for over forty years, but the number of adherents has never been large enough to warrant the organization of a church. Until within the last five years it was upon the Peoria Circuit, but is now upon that of Chillicothe. Services are held every second Sunday in the church edifice of the village, by Rev. J. A. Windsor.

The church building in which the religious services of Mossville are held, is quite a handsome and substantial one, and is a prominent object in the village; is strongly built of brick, and can comfortably seat about 200 persons. It was built about the year 1869,

through the united efforts of the church-going people of the village and vicinity, and more especially under the auspices of the Presbyterians, at a cost of about \$2,600. The structure is now owned by Mr. S. C. Neal, who is prominently connected with the Methodist society.

Schools.—The first school was started in the latter part of 1826, by Jesse McGee, who secured the necessary number of scholars and turned over the school in January, 1827, to Moses Clifton, who taught it for three months, and he was succeeded by a man named Marks. The school was situated near Mossville in a building erected especially for that purpose. It was a log cabin, 18x16, with puncheon floor, paper windows and clapboard door, and was daubed with mud. The cost of tuition was \$2 per scholar for a term of three months. In 1836, a school was taught by Hiram M. Curry in a cabin near where the residence of Moses Neal now stands, and about three years afterwards was removed to N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27, where it remained until the school site was changed to its present location on Sec. 27 in Mossville about twenty years ago. The present school structure in this district is a very fine one, and was built of brick at a cost of \$4,000 about 1868.

The first public school in the N. W. portion of the township was located in N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7, and was taught about the year 1840, by Joseph M. Batchelder. The first private school in the same district was taught by Mrs. John Benjamin about the year 1836, in a little log cabin used as a dwelling. In school district No 1, the first public school was erected about 1852, and was located in S. W. cor. of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3, where it remained till 1866, when it was determined by public vote to build a new school-house, and to change the site to S. W. cor. of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, where it now is. The first school-house built under the township organization stood upon the farm of Mr. Bristol. It was built in 1853, and was removed to the eighty acres upon which the present school building in district No. 3 now stands, in the Fall of 1856. The present structure was built at a cost of about \$2,500 in 1872.

In school district No. 2 the building now in use was erected in 1855: was originally a good building and has lately been repaired and fixed up anew.

MILLBROOK TOWNSHIP.

In the Spring of 1833 William Metcalf, then a young man, with a wife and two children, left Richland county, Ohio, to seek a home in the then far West. They came by wagon, camping out on the way, and arriving at French Grove, Brimfield township, ended their journey. Mr. Metcalf erected a house on Sec. 9, of Millbrook, and removed his family into it in the Spring of 1834, and was the first settler in the township. John Sutherland, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., came to Peoria in 1834, bought the land where the Ingersoll hotel now stands. He removed to Millbrook in 1835, and located on Sec. 32. Mr. S. was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church of Peoria. He died September 30, 1845.

ROCHESTER.

Is situated in the northwest portion of the county, in Millbrook township, on Sec. 7, 26 miles from Peoria, and 24 miles from Galesburg. It contains three dry good stores, two churches, two blacksmiths, one wagon shop and undertaker, two milliners, one drug store, one butcher shop, and post office. There is a population of about 200.

Was and is the only town laid out and platted and recorded in Millbrook township, which was done July 2, 1836, by John Smith, Jr. The only houses at the time were those occupied by John Smith, Jr., and Clark Stanton. Some time 1836 a man by the name of Hard, of Peoria, brought the first stock of goods to the town and opened out in a small log cabin on the bank of the river. He was soon after succeeded by Stacy &

Holmes, who sold goods for about two years. John Smith Jr., opened out a stock of goods some time during the Winter of 1836-7, and remained in business until the Summer of 1857, when he sold out to the Hon. David Markley, of Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, then a prominent merchant and politician. This stock of goods was finally moved away.

The first school-house in the village was built by Dr. Fifield, C. W. Stanton, Russell Stanton, and Jonah Lewis, without the assistance of the public funds. The frame of this house is a part of E. Markley's dwelling. This was replaced by a large commodious brick, now in use, in 1867.

The first church was built by the Campbellites in 1858, a frame structure, costing about \$1,000, which was blown down by cyclone on the 8th day of May, of the same year. In 1865 they erected their present church. The mill at this place has added very materially to the prosperity of the town since Mr. Holtz, of Elmwood, has had charge. It was built in the year 1837. People at that time came from Kewanee to get their milling done. The post office was first established in 1846, Mr. Therrygood Smith acting as postmaster, and as the first justice of the peace. The first death that occurred in Millbrook township was an infant son of C. W. Stanton, on the 1st day of August, 1836. The first marriage in Millbrook took place at the residence of C. W. Stanton, December 15, 1837, the ceremony being performed by Therrygood Smith, Esq. The parties married were Mr. T. Greeley, a native of Salisbury, N. H., who came to Millbrook in 1836. Miss Chloe A. Barnes, a native of New York, who came to Millbrook the same year of her husband. The first white child born was the infant son of C. W. Stanton, which died, as previously mentioned. The first physician was John Fifield, who was a native of Salisbury, Hillsborough county, N. H. He came to Peoria, March 10, 1838, and soon after to Rochester, where he practiced until about 1845.

Christian Church.—This church was organized December 18, 1844, by John W. Underwood, with four original members. The first meeting was held in a school-house in November, conducted by Elder Milton King. Seven persons attended this meeting. In the Summer of 1864 the church built a house of worship costing between \$3,000 and \$4,000. It was dedicated by John O'Kane in June, 1865. The present membership is twenty-five. The officers are John A. Pratz, Jonathan Pratz, and O. P. Willett; pastor—Dr. John Doyle. The first Sunday school was organized in the early part of 1844. The Rev. Robt. F. Bruse, superintendent. There was a regular attendance of twenty children.

Congregational Church was organized June 30, 1841, at the house of Elias Wycoff, Jr., in Stark county. Ministers present were S. S. Miles and S. G. Wright. The original members were nine in number. After entering into covenant, Wm. Webster and N. Wycoff were elected ruling elders, and duly installed in office, and S. G. Wright moderator of session. In 1854, the meetings were held in Rochester, in Millbrook township. It appears on record that Chas. B. Donaldson was acting pastor after December, 1854. At a meeting of the church held April 14, 1866, the name was changed from that of Spoon River Congregational Church to that of Elmore Congregational Church of Rochester.

During the Summer and Fall of 1866 the society succeeded in building a house of worship, costing \$2,300. Five hundred dollars was donated by the Congregational Union, the rest was raised by its members and the citizens. It was dedicated on Wednesday evening, January 22, 1867. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. G. Pierce, of Elmwood, assisted by James Wycliff and B. F. Hawkins. Previous to the sermon it was announced that the donations and subscriptions would be sufficient to free the church from debt. The Rev. B. F. Hawkins filled the pulpit for twelve years. On June 28, 1878, Rev. C. S. Benton was called to the pulpit for one year. Their pastor at present is Thos. Armstrong.

M. E. Church was organized in the year 1836. Rev. Wm. Cummings preached the first sermon in the latter part of May or the early part of June. This was the first church organized in the township. The original members were John Smith, Sr., and wife, Therrygood Smith, an unmarried daughter of John Smith, and Wm. Metcalf. John Smith, Sr., was chosen class leader. In the year 1858 the society commenced the erection of a house of worship, and had it inclosed and roof on, when it was torn to fragments by a cyclone on the 8th day of May of that year. Through misfortunes and various causes the organization, at one time very strong, became extinct.

Presbyterian Church. — Old School. — Some time in the Summer of 1836, Rev. Geo. G. Sill preached the first Presbyterian sermon in the house of John Sutherland, on section 32. The church was organized some time previous to 1838, by Rev. Geo. G. Sill. Among the members was John Sutherland, Mrs. Christina Sutherland, Mrs. Mary Matthews, John Pratz, Elias Wycoff, Wm. Webster, Miss Mary Wycoff, Mrs. Matthews. The organization was dissolved years ago, and Mrs. Matthews is the only one of the members now living there.

French Grove Presbyterian Church. — Rev. A. Coffee, Rev. Wm. McCandlish, and ruling elders Rice and Reynolds were appointed at Crow Meadows, September 22, 1852, to visit Brimfield, French Grove, and Scotland, to examine the religious state of affairs, and organize a church or churches, if the way was clear. The committee reported at Princeville, April 15, 1853, that they had organized a church to be called the Church of French Grove. The exact date of organization can not be ascertained. The licentiate, John C. Hanna, supplied the pulpit one half of the time, and the church at Rochester as often as consistent with his other engagements. Wm. Reed and John Coe are the present elders. Rev. J. M. Boyd supplies the pulpit. The church is in a flourishing condition, having a membership of one hundred. The society has a large and prosperous Sunday school, Mr. J. C. Coe, superintendent.

Swedenborgian, or Church of New Jerusalem. — The first meeting held by these people was at the house of John Smith, Jr., on section 18. The meeting was addressed by the eminent divine, Rev. John R. Hubbard, now of Detroit, Mich. After this, meetings were held once a month. Either at this meeting or a subsequent one an association was formed, consisting of the following members: John Smith, Jr., and wife, Gilbert Arnold, Caleb North, G. P. Wycoff, and the Adams and Pulsifer families of Southport. Deaths and removals have so depleted their ranks that they no longer hold meetings.

Schools. — The first school in Millbrook was taught by Caleb North, in a log house 12x14 feet, in the Winter of 1836-7, for which he received \$10 per month.

Millbrook is divided into eight full school districts and two fractional union districts. The citizens of the township manifest a zealous interest in their schools, as shown by their flourishing condition and the liberal tax imposed to sustain them. The school buildings are of a superior order, varying in cost from \$600 to \$4,500. Perhaps no township in Peoria county can exhibit a finer class of school-houses, or show a more liberal taxation, in proportion to its wealth, for the support of their schools. The trustees of the school fund for 1879 were: John Doyle, president; E. L. Witlett and John Mason; S. H. Winchester, clerk and treas.

PRINCEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Daniel Prince came to Princeville in 1822, and settled on section 24, built a log cabin 14x14, being the pioneer of civilization in this part of the county. He was a native of the northern part of Vermont. The first settler who moved his family into the township was Stephen French, a native of Connecticut, who emigrated to Sangamon county, Ill., some time previous to 1828. He came to Peoria county and settled

near Peoria that year, and soon afterwards became a resident of Princeville, and was the first justice of the peace and first postmaster in the place. Mr. French has a son, Denmeck French, living in the township, who was the first white child born in the county. The first school was taught in a log house near where Hitchcock & Voorhes' mill now stands, by Miss Esther Stoddard. The first male teacher was Theodore F. Hurd, now a successful merchant and farmer of Galva, Ill. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Robt. Stewart, a Presbyterian minister. The first death was that of the father-in-law of Isaac Essex (name unknown). The first birth was a child in Mr. S. French's family.

THE VILLAGE OF PRINCEVILLE

Is situated in the northern portion of the county, on section 13 of Princeville township, on the Peoria and Rock Island railroad, twenty-two miles from Peoria, and is a flourishing town of about 900 inhabitants. It was laid out and named by Wm. C. Stevens, on the 20th day of June, 1837, in the midst of a rich and fertile prairie.

The first store in Princeville was kept by Elisha Morrow, on block No. 9, (owned by Thos. Morrow,) in a log building, where he remained about two years. Afterwards, Mr. Wm. C. Stevens put in a small stock of goods—as he says—to hold the village together. After the closing out of Morrow, Hitchcock & Rowley embarked in business in the same building. They were afterwards succeeded by J. W. Gue, in 1851, where he remained a short time and then built the brick store now occupied by F. B. Blanchard, it being the first brick store in the town.

About 1851, a man by the name of Gray commenced the grocery and notion trade, but soon abandoned it. In the Summer of the same year, Eldridge & Parker built a store room where the Eureka House now stands, and put in a stock of goods.

Among the present business men are F. B. Blanchard, William Simpson and Otto Davidson, dry goods; J. H. Russell, Garrison & Fuller and Emmet Illingsworth, in groceries; Peter Auten & Son, in banking; Solomon Bliss and D. W. Herron, in drugs; C. W. Russell, in hardware; Valentine Weber, in boots and shoes; James B. Ferguson, in jewelry. There are two hotels in the place. The proprietors are J. G. Corbett, who also has a livery, and Mrs. W. G. Selby. There is one meat market, by John D. Hammer; two cabinet shops, one by James Campbell, and the other, Hammer & May; one bakery and restaurant, by John Ayling; one steam flouring mill, by Hitchcock & Voorhes; two harness makers, O. F. Herrick and George Reimhart; one attorney at law, B. P. Duffy; two millinery shops, Misses Bonton & Bohrer, and Misses Edwards & Godfrey; E. H. Burgass is postmaster.

The Presbyterian Church at Princeville was organized as "The Prince's Grove Church," August 16, 1834. The presiding ministers were Revs. Robert Stewart and Theron Baldwin. The latter minister preached the first sermon at this time. The number of constituent members was seventeen. On May 16, nine months after the church was organized, they secured the services of Rev. Calvin W. Balbit, who was their first minister. The meetings were held in the old logschool-house, situated near the site of Voorhes & Hitchcock's steam grist mill, but this became too small. To get a church building when they were so few (fourteen male members) and so poor, was a great undertaking, but Thomas Morrow and Wm. C. Stevens stepped forward and pledged themselves that the church should be built. Mr. Blumb, of Peoria, was engaged to do the carpenter work. The members of the church and community did much of the work, and about 1844 the church was enclosed and dedicated. It was a good frame building, and the first church built in Princeville, and would seat two hundred and fifty persons. This church was used by the society till September 6, 1866, when the present neat, commodious and beautiful frame building was dedicated to the worship of God. At the dedication it was stated that the cost was \$6,165, having been all paid by the church and its

friends. To the honor of the ladies, be it recorded that the Ladies Mite Society of this church gave \$1,000. The present membership of this church (January, 1880,) is 126. Rev. Samuel R. Belville is the minister in charge. Edward Auten is secretary and treasurer. Trustees are, Josiah Morrow, Milton Cutler, William Simpson. The elders are Wm. H. Wilson, George Roweliff, Samuel Auten, who is also clerk of session.

Princeville Press.—The first paper published in Princeville was the *Princeville Weekly Citizen*, by G. T. Gillman, started in the Summer of 1868, and lasted six months. The next venture was the *Princeville Times*, by C. A. Pratt, established in July, 1874, and run four months. The next was the *Princeville Independent*, by J. E. Knapp, first issued March 10, 1877. Changed hands September 29, 1877, J. G. Corbett becoming editor. Changed again October 13, 1877, to the firm of J. G. Corbett & H. E. Charles, as editors. October 18, 1878, the firm was changed to J. G. Corbett & P. C. Hull, editors. October 3, 1879, it was bought by the present proprietors, J. E. Charles and P. C. Hull; P. C. Hull, editor. It is now a permanent institution, with a rapidly increasing circulation.

I. O. O. F., Diligence Lodge, No. 129, was organized at Princeville, on the 23d day of August, 1853, with seven charter members viz: R. F. Henry, T. J. Russell, Josiah Fash. The first officers were: H. M. Barney, N. G.; R. F. Henry, V. G.; Milton Wilson, Rec. Sec. The lodge meets over D. W. Herron's drug store. It has a membership of fifty. The present officers are: S. S. Coburn, N. G.; Frank Stater, V. G.; D. D. McDougall, Rec. Sec.; A. J. Pratt, Treas.; C. W. Russell, Warden; Joseph Lyman, Conductor.

MONICA

Is a flourishing little village in Princeville township, situated on the Buda branch of the C., B. & Q. R. R., twenty-five or twenty-six miles northwest of Peoria. It was laid out and platted on the 26th day of June, 1873, by S. S. Cornwell, a native of Dutchess county, New York, who emigrated to this county in 1838, and located on section 28, where he still resides. The town was first named Cornwell, which was afterwards changed to Monica. The Hon. Wm. J. Phelps gave it its name, after a Grecian princess. The first store was built by Andrew D. Rogers, for hardware purposes. Then followed H. P. Hanover, who erected a store building and opened out a stock of groceries and boots and shoes.

Mt. Zion M. E. Church was organized in 1858. The first sermon was preached in Nelson school-house, in district No. 8, by Rev. J. S. Millsap. The original members were eighteen in number. Fifteen of the original members are still living. The first house of worship was erected in 1897, on the southwest corner of section 20, a frame building, 22x45, and cost \$2,208.20. It was removed to Monica in the Fall of 1877, and enlarged and fitted up, at an expense of nearly \$1,300. The present membership is eighty. The officers are: John Nelson, Roger Cook, John Goodman, Reuben Deal, George Belford, O. W. Cummings and Clark Hill, trustees; Phillip M. Nelson, George Belford, George Campbell and C. W. Miller, stewards; Clark Hill and E. C. Lincoln, class leaders. Rev. S. Brink fills the pulpit.

The Monica Blue Ribbon Club was organized by the people of Monica and vicinity on the 17th December, 1878, and has been the means of doing a great deal of good. The first officers were, L. B. Martin, M. D., president; W. E. Elliott, 1st vice-president; D. D. Clark, 2d vice-president; L. L. Campbell, secretary; S. S. Cornwell, treasurer. The membership is about one hundred and fifty good workers. The present officers are, Joseph Motes, president; C. R. Coker, 1st vice-president; Mrs. M. Curtis, 2d vice-president; R. L. V. Deal, secretary; S. S. Cornwell, treasurer.

Schools.—The present school building in Monica is a handsome frame structure, 22x44, two stories high, and was erected in the Fall of 1878. The cost of structure was \$2,100. The first teacher was T. C. Young. Average attendance of scholars is seventy.

The present business men are : L. L. Campbell, dry goods ; Herrington, Herger & Co., general merchandise ; B. B. Bowman & Co., hardware ; George Campbell, groceries ; W. W. Hurd, dealer in grain and live stock, who has an elevator of 48,000 bushels capacity in the village ; A. D. Hutchinson, also grain ; M. A. Stowell, lumber ; P. R. Ford, proprietor Monica House ; F. Fairfield, harness ; Joseph Gotz, boots and shoes ; Dr. D. F. Duke, physician

RADNOR TOWNSHIP.

[TOWN TEN NORTH, RANGE SEVEN EAST.]

In early times the territory included in this township was attached to Kickapoo precinct for election and other purposes. Under the law providing for township organization, the name Radnor was proposed for this municipality by Evan Evans, the first supervisor, after Radnor, Pennsylvania, and Radnorshire, Wales, the home of his ancestors, and the name was adopted.

To a man named Miller is ascribed the honor of building and occupying the first cabin in this township. The Miller cabin was probably built about the latter part of 1832, or early part of 1833 ; and until 1835, if he remained here that long, he was " monarch of all he surveyed." In 1835, a number of persons came and founded homes.

Erastus Peat, Griffith Dickison, and some other members of the Dickison family, were the next settlers after Miller, but the date of their settlement is not easily accessible. They probably came about 1834-5. John L. Wakefield moved over from Kickapoo township about 1835-6, and located on section 18, his present home. George D. Harlan, the Dunlaps, Calvin Blake, Griffith Dickison, Daniel Corbert, Elihu Pratt, Daniel Robinson, Robert Cline, Jedediah Hitchcock, Moses Harlan, William Gifford, and Harvy Stillman, came in 1837.

The first precinct election was held at the house of Alva Dunlap, on the northwest quarter of section 14. Richard Scholes is reported as the first justice of the peace. The first couple married was George McMillan and Miss Phoebe Hill. The first birth was in the family of Henry Martin, on the southeast quarter of section 35, in 1836. The first death was that of Henry Martin the same year. The first post office was known as Orange Prairie, and was located at the residence of Enoch Huggins, who was the postmaster, on section 36. That post office was discontinued some years since, and was succeeded by the post office at Dunlap, Miss Frances Dunlap, postmistress. This is the only post office in the township.

The first schools were taught in the Summer of 1837, and were subscription schools. These schools commenced almost simultaneously. One of them was taught by Miss Mary Twitchell, in a log building on the Gifford place. The other school was taught by Miss Phoebe Cline, in a small building on the Wakefield place, on section 18. From the time of these primitive schools to the present, the educational interests have not been allowed to languish. Schools were carefully and steadily maintained in every neighborhood—in every part of the township where there were children enough to make a school. Sometimes they were taught in rooms belonging to private houses, and sometimes in houses that had been vacated for better ones. At last the township was districted, and public school-houses were built, until now there are nine as handsome school-houses in Radnor township as in any other political division in the county. Each district is composed of four sections, and the school-houses are located, as nearly as may be, at the adjoining corners of these sections. They are all supplied with modern furniture, and made as comfortable every way as possible. School is maintained about nine months in each of them.

The earliest preaching was about 1837, by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of the M. E. church. He visited here occasionally, and preached in the houses of the settlers. The

first church edifice was erected on the land of Mr. A. Yates, in 1850. There are now four church buildings, and as many congregations. Of these the Methodist people have two, the Presbyterians one, and the Catholics one.

The Glendale Methodist Church was erected in 1861, and is located on the corners of sections 25, 26, 35, and 36. It is an appointment of the Kickapoo circuit, and is supplied by the "circuit rider." The other Methodist congregation is known as

Salem Church, and is located on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 16. It is also an appointment of the Kickapoo circuit. Rev. C. W. Green has preached to these congregations since the Conference appointments of 1878.

The Presbyterian and Catholic churches are located in the village of Dunlap, and will be further noticed in the sketch of that promising hamlet.

Industries.—Agriculture and stock-growing are the leading industries of the township. In these respects, and especially the former, it is more than an average with the other townships of the county. The farms are all in good condition, and remuneratively productive.

Coal Mining.—Although the entire township is underlaid with a rich deposit of coal, only two banks have been opened. Both of these openings are in the southwest part of the township and are the principal sources of fuel supply.

What is known as Evans' mill, on the east fork of Kickapoo creek, was built about 1842-3 by a man named Pierce. It is located on Sec. 29, and is the only mill in the county driven by water power.

DUNLAP VILLAGE.

This village is located on the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad, fifteen miles northwest from Peoria, and is an outgrowth of that railroad enterprise. The situation is a commanding one, and is in the center of an agricultural district that is unsurpassed in any part of the county. The village site embraces forty acres of Alva Dunlap's home place, and was laid off by that gentleman in 1871.

The honor of building the first house in the village, belongs to Dr. John Gillett. He commenced building in June, 1871, and completed and occupied the building with a stock of drugs and groceries in October of the same year.

In the Fall of 1871 George W. Blake built a business house at the corner of B and Railroad Streets, and occupied it with a stock of groceries. H. I. Smith built a residence in the Fall of 1871, and commenced the business of a blacksmith. Hugh Yates built a store and residence combined on First Street in 1872. Miss Frances M. Dunlap commenced the dry goods and notions trade in the post-office building at the corner of First and A Streets in the Spring of 1876, where she still continues. The post office of Dunlap was established in September, 1871, with Miss Dunlap as postmistress, a position she still holds. J. Krenner commenced the tin and hardware business on First Street in 1877. A. Huber, the village shoemaker, added a stock of boots and shoes in the Fall of 1878. Ben. C. Vaughan, blacksmith and wagonmaker, commenced business in 1872. The Mathews' elevator was erected in 1877. David Smith's warehouse was re-constructed and fitted up with elevator appliances the same year.

Schools and Churches.—The first school, after Dunlap was surveyed, was taught by Miss Susan Rathburn in a small building just over the south line of the village plat, and commenced in September, 1871. The school-house was built in 1877, and cost about \$900. The first prayer meeting was held at the residence of George W. Pyle, corner of Third and B Streets, July 2, 1875.

The Presbyterian Church edifice at Dunlap is a graceful and elegant structure. Previous to the completion of this building, the Presbyterian people worshiped in a building erected on the land of Mr. A. Yates, in 1850. The Catholic house of worship was erected in 1879.

RICHWOODS TOWNSHIP.

Richwoods is situated in the eastern portion of Peoria county, joining Peoria township on the north. Was so called by its first inhabitants because of its heavy timber of sugar maple, elms, walnuts and oak, and when the township organization was effected the name was retained.

It has within its limits Springdale Cemetery, containing one hundred and seventy acres of land, beautifully situated on the bluff overlooking Peoria Lake and the Illinois river. The county fair grounds—Jefferson Park—is also in this township. Mr. William German was the first settler of the township. He came in 1832 and located on Sec. 29. Later in the same year came Thomas Essex, a native of Virginia, and settled on the same section. In 1833 Benjamin Slane, Marginus Belford, and William Nixon, came and settled on Sec. 27. Mr. Slane remained but a short time, then removed to Princeville township. He was the first supervisor from that township. Also later in 1833 Stephen Carroll, Levi McCormick, and a man by the name of Barton, settled in the township. In 1834 Josiah Fulton and family removed from Peoria. The first marriage was Charles Ballance, of Peoria, to Miss Julia Snebly, in 1835. The first death was Mr. Stephen Carroll's father. The first minister was Rev. Isaac Keller, who preached in a log school-house on Sec. 27, in 1835. Nathan Giles immigrated to the township in 1836; was a native of Oneida county, N. Y. John Berket of Lancashire, England, came to the county in 1836. Smith Frye came from Washington county, Penn., in 1834; was an active, influential man. Was elected sheriff of the county in an early day. Mr. Frye was killed by a pistol shot at the stock yards in Peoria, in 1860, by a man named Carroll. Benjamin Lusk settled in the township in 1834. He was from Dutchess county, N. Y., has two sons living in the township. John Heines also came as early as 1834. He was born in Frederick county, Va. In 1833 William O. Stringer settled on Sec. 8, and was among the earliest settlers of the township.

Schools.—In 1851 the Snebly and Chauncey wood school-house was built, being the first frame building used for school purposes in the township. (previous to that log cabins were used,) eighteen by twenty-four feet, and cost \$400. The next was the Stringer school-house in the northern part of the town, in 1853, at a cost of about \$400, which is still standing and occupied for school purposes. The next was the brick house on section 28, known as the Fulton school-house, which was pulled down and a fine building erected in 1858, on section 33, in its stead, known as the Jackson, or Yates school-house, at a cost of \$1,000. In 1853 the Spears school-house was erected, a brick building, eighteen by twenty-four, and cost \$400. It was afterwards abandoned, and the district being divided up, there has been two houses erected, one known as the Louks, and the other the Sipp. They are frame buildings costing about \$600 each. In the northwest corner of the township a frame building was erected, known as the Snebly and Johnson school-house, costing about \$500. In the year of 1865 or '66, there was a frame building erected on section 15, on the Illinois Bottoms, known as the Littleton school-house, and cost about \$400. The Hines school-house was built in 1872, on section 28, and cost \$500. The schools are in a flourishing condition, always pay very good prices for teachers, and having sessions of six to nine months a year.

ROSEFIELD TOWNSHIP.

This township first was settled about the year 1833, by Amos Stevens, who located at the Kickapoo Forks, and built the first log cabin and broke the first prairie. Winney Rynearson and a brother of A. Stevens came in shortly after. John and David Combs, Lewis Cooledge, and Wm. Mixon came in 1835; Benjamin Miller and Joseph Bohrer a

year later. The first church was a Methodist, organized in 1837. The first school-house was built on section 8, in 1838. Roswell Smith was the first teacher in the school-house; but the first school was held in a private house, taught by Martha Miller, daughter of Benjamin Miller, in the year 1837. The township is generally broken, except in the southwest corner, where some beautiful farms and good substantial farmers are to be found.

OAK HILL.

The village of Oak Hill is situated on the C., B. & Q. R. R., about twenty miles from Peoria, in Rosefield township. It was laid out and platted by Joseph Bohrer and Wm. M. Dodge, in 1855. Mr. Bohrer was born in Frederick county, Va., on the 9th day of May, 1805. Was married February, 1829, to Harriet Dawson, and lived in Morgan county, Va., until 1836, when he emigrated to Illinois and located in Rosefield township. There is at present three general stores, one owned and occupied by A. Y. Forney, who commenced business in 1865, who also has been postmaster about the same length of time. Mr. Jacob Dawson has been in business since the C., B. & Q. passed through, most of the time dealing in stock and grain; but at present in the mercantile business. W. W. Miller owns and occupies one of the stores. He came to the township among the earliest settlers. There is one church (Methodist): a good school building: two blacksmith shops and one warehouse.

In 1865 the camp ground of the M. E. Church was bought by the Peoria district, where thousands of people congregate yearly to worship. It is situated a short distance northwest of town, in a beautiful grove, and has a fine spring of water on the ground.

Oak Hill Church.—In 1837 or '38, the first M. E. Church was organized on section 14, and known as the Combs meeting-house. Since that time the church has gone to decay. The church at Oak Hill was organized in 1845, and held their meetings in a school-house until 1858, when they erected a church edifice under the supervision of Rev. G. R. Palmer, and at that time had a membership of about sixty. The board of officers were Cullen Dawson, Daniel Brown, Austin Nixon, Jacob Gunth, Isaac Wethrell, W. W. Miller, A. Dawson; and building committee, Austin Nixon, W. W. Miller, J. Dawson; class leader was A. Nixon, after the new church was built. The cost of building was \$1,200. Rev. C. W. Green has charge of the church, and is doing a good work. Has a school building 28x36, 16 feet C., and the attendance is forty. School is conducted by Miss Ida Burt.

The Methodist Church at Texas.—This church was organized in Rosefield township, in 1854, and is known as the Wrigley Church. The original members were ten in number. The first class leader was Joseph Dunn. Trustees were Robert Wrigley and Henry Robins. The first pastor was J. M. Snyder. For the first few years the society worshipped in a brick school-house. Their present church was built some time about 1860, a frame building, 26x34 feet, and will accommodate between 200 and 250. It cost \$1,600.

Rosefield M. E. Church.—The first Methodist class within the vicinity of the present church edifice was formed in 1844, or perhaps a year or two earlier with twelve original members. The first church edifice was built in 1854; and in 1874 was abandoned and a new church erected across the road, costing \$1,650, and was dedicated by Rev. R. N. Morse. Although the building is not large, it is however, neat and attractive, and the church is free from debt. The house is supplied with a good organ. At the present time the membership is twenty-four. Nelson Shepherd is class leader and Sunday school superintendent; John Yinger, steward; and these with John VanAusdall, trustees. The pastors have been the same as at Pleasant Grove with few exceptions, prior to 1850.

Rosefield Farmer's Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company.—This corporation is composed of the resident farmers of the towns of Rosefield, Elmwood, Trivoli and Logan, who organized themselves together under the State laws enacted March 24, 1874.

for the purpose of mutual protection against loss or damage by fire or lightning. The first election occurred on the 6th of March, 1875, when the following Board of Directors was chosen: J. H. Hart, James Richardson, S. S. Glasgow, N. Huffman, Thomas Lapsley, A. J. McFarland, John Yinger, J. J. Harding and Thomas Clinch. On March 13, following, the directors elected J. H. Hart, president, Thomas Clinch, treasurer, and O. B. Green, secretary. At the date of organization the schedule of property upon which policies were issued aggregated sixty-three thousand dollars. The business office of the company is located at the school-house of District No. 3 in Logan township, Peoria county.

TIMBER TOWNSHIP.

Timber township forms the extreme southern point of the county, and was originally chiefly covered with timber. The north part is rolling; the southern part is bottom lands. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw railroad, passes across the lower portion, and opens to market some valuable lands. Timber township is settled by an industrious and energetic class of citizens, who have made some of the best farm improvements in Peoria county. It is well watered and rolling, and is well adapted to stock and grain raising. One of the old settlers asserts that they have not had a failure in crops for forty-five years. It is claimed that a man by the name of Daniel Hinkle was the first settler in the township.

Benjamin Duffield immigrated to Timber township from Nicholas county, Va., in the Spring of 1832, where he died the following year. He married Miss Elizabeth Shock, of Shenandoah county, Va., by whom he had seven children, five boys and two girls. Mrs. G. has been in the township over forty-seven years. She married Samuel A. Glassford, a native of Ohio, who came to the county in 1842.

Mr. G. laid out the town of Glassford, December 9, 1868. The first name given to it was Glascoe, but it was afterwards changed for the reason that there was another town by that name in the State. The town contains two general stores, one Baptist church, a good school-house, two blacksmith shops, one flouring and saw mill, two shoemaker shops, a warehouse and one wagonmaker shop.

The first school-house, says Mrs. G., was a small log building near Dry Run, 16x18, with greased paper for windows. The benches were made of slabs turned flat side up with pins for legs. Here some of the best people in the township got their education.

The first church erected was at Lancaster, by the M. E. society, which has since been moved to Coperas creek, and is now used by the Christian Union. The first meeting was held at Wm. Eynan's, one mile above Kingston.

John Congeton immigrated to the county in 1835. In the Spring of 1836, there was an election at the house of Wm. Duffield; he was appointed as one of the judges of election, and the whole number of votes cast was seven. Daniel Hinkle was not only the first settler in Timber, but the first justice of the peace.

Col. A. L. Fahnenstock came to the county in 1837, from Adams county, Pa., and located at Lancaster. In 1856, he embarked in the mercantile business in Lancaster; afterwards removed to Glassford, where he handles a large stock of general merchandise. He has held several local offices; was county treasurer two years. He entered the army as captain and was commissioned as colonel, but not mustered. Charles Fahnenstock, son of the colonel, is also engaged in the same business.

Wm. H. Davis, has one of the finest flouring mills, outside of Peoria, in the county, equipped with the latest improvements. It was erected in 1872, and cost \$17,000. There is also a saw mill worked by the same power, which cost about \$3,000.

Lancaster is situated on section 17, and was laid out by Samuel F. Bollinger. Since the railroad passed through the township the business has gone chiefly to Glassford.

Kingston, formerly Palmyra, is situated on the Illinois river, and was laid out by James Monroe. The chief business is coal mining.

TRIVOLI TOWNSHIP.

Is situated in the south part of the county, and is among the best townships in the county, taking into consideration the quality of the land, the improvements, its citizens, and the material advantages it possesses as to proportion of timber, prairie, water, etc., etc. Its farmers are generally old settlers who have by years of toil, not only improved its lands, but have erected fine dwellings. The first settler in the township was Isaac Harkness, who came in 1830 and located in the north part of the township. The following year (1831) came Levi Harkness, Gardner Gilbert and wife, and about the same time Samuel Emery, Sr., Robert McConnell, Methiah Bourne came. In 1832 Samuel Clark and wife, and Benjamin W. Crane and wife came, and in 1834 came John Hiatt, Eli Wilson, son and wife, settled in the township. In 1835 several other families followed, among them we find Curtis Cady and wife, Page Hiatt and wife, David R. Gregory and wife, and Samuel M. Mack. In succeeding years the town filled up rapidly. The first physician was Lewis A. Hunneford, who followed his profession for a number of years. The first preacher was Peter Bourne. The first school-house was built on section 4, near the residence of Isaac Harkness. The first teacher was Miss Sarah Waters, and was paid by subscription. The first church organization was at the Harkness school-house, and the first preacher there was Rev. Samuel Emery, a Methodist. The first postmaster was Robert McConnell, and the first store building was erected by David A. Gove, and run by Milo Smith. Blacksmith shop was built in 1834 in the southwest part of town by Henry A. Green. The first hotel was kept by M. Bourne.

THE VILLAGE OF TRIVOLI

is situated in the township of Trivoli, eighteen miles due west of the city of Peoria, and has about two hundred inhabitants. The town was laid out about 1840 or '41. The business men at the present writing are as follows: Blacksmiths, J. F. Bourne, John Fletcher and John Greenhalgh; boot and shoemaker, Sharron Schilling; carpenter, James Callahan; harness and collars, Jacob Linck; justices of the peace, James Johnson and James Tyler; grist mill, Geo. Briber; physicians, A. J. Graham and W. C. Bonvard; one newspaper, Trivoli S., James Johnson, editor; two general stores, one M. E. church and one school building. It does a considerable local trade, and to make it a place of prominence it only needs railroad facilities, which are now contemplated and undoubtedly a year or two will bring.

Brunswick Presbyterian Church, of Trivoli Township.—About the year 1833, there came from Virginia a few families of Presbyterian parentage and training by the name of Ramsay, and located in the southwest part of Trivoli township, in the timber skirting the beautiful but then neglected and despised prairie land. These were after a short time followed by other friends from their native State.

These people had plain homes, plain food, plain clothing and plain preaching. By 1840 other families having moved into the community, a missionary, then in the employ of the Old School Presbyterian Church, came into the community duly pursuing his calling, and was encouraged to gather these people into one organization, which was effected on September 19, 1840, by the missionary, Rev. Geo. G. Sill and Rev. Abraham D. Wilson, of the Protestant Dutch Church, and the church was known as the Protestant Dutch Church of Coperas.

The place of organization was the house of Robert Ramsey, and ten persons composed the church as organized. Thomas Ramsey and George Walls were chosen to the

eldership and duly installed. In the two following years several more members were added. The services were mostly held in a school-house on the farm now owned by John Yerion. The erection of the present and only church building was begun by laying the corner stone on November 23, 1844, by Rev. George G. Sill, and it appears that it was ready for occupancy the same year, the basement being stone, the second story frame, and valued at \$2,000 with grounds.

In 1844 a post office was established and named Brunswick and the name of the church was changed accordingly. This church has for many years joined with the Salem Presbyterian Church in the support of the same minister. The present membership is eighty. A Sabbath school has been sustained here since 1842. A prayer meeting and Woman's Foreign Mission Society are in existence. Their present pastor is Wm. King, who has labored with them for some years.

Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church. — The constitution was adopted and signed October 27, 1849, with seventeen original members. Jacob Scherer, pastor. On the 27th day of May, 1855, the name of the church was changed to Zion Evangelical Church of Trivol.

The first officers of the church were as follows: Henry Frank, elder, and Patrick Gilbrath, as deacon, who were inaugurated October 28, 1849. On the 26th of June, 1850, the following brothers were elected: Henry Erford, as elder, and Christian Shirk, as deacon, and was inaugurated June 30, 1850. They have a comfortable frame building, 30x44 feet, and cost about \$1,500.

STATISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF PEORIA COUNTY, ILLINOIS, BY TOWNSHIPS, FROM
CENSUS OF 1860 AND 1870.

Townships.	1860.	1870.	Townships.	1860.	1870.	Townships.	1860.	1870.
Akron	1,107	1,153	Jubilee	802	837	Peoria City		22,549
Brimfield	1,002	1,347	Kickapoo	1,265	1,440	Princeville	1,234	1,335
Chillicothe	663	1,486	Logan	1,355	1,065	Rosefield	1,090	1,108
Elmwood	1,178	934	Limestone	1,063	2,302	Richwoods	897	1,239
Elmwood City	1,479		Medina	930	905	Radnor	1,109	905
Hall's	1,060	1,094	Millbrook	1,024	1,075	Trivoli	1,017	1,234
Hamlet	716	980	Peoria	794		Timber	1,530	1,707

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF PEORIA COUNTY FOR 1879.

Townships.	Horses.		Neat Cattle.		Mares & Asses.		Sheep.		Hogs.		Value of Ag. Ma.	Total.
	No.	Value.	N.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
Akron	634	\$15,030	1,453	\$14,099	25	\$713	201	\$423	2,815	\$5,114	\$3,144	\$41,525
Brimfield	922	27,599	1,407	14,447	47	1,043	225	2,245	2,245	4,361	5,775	54,073
Chillicothe	316	6,612	371	2,615	24	595	431	220	537	540	245	19,827
Elmwood	930	29,380	1,669	10,420	54	2,185	135	140	2,103	3,535	6,170	60,530
Hall's	539	10,033	1,251	15,209	30	1,110	103	97	1,834	2,074	4,080	38,663
Hamlet	299	6,288	811	4,221	35	695	235	179	1,054	1,101	885	13,361
Jubilee	635	13,165	1,366	11,858	15	240	143	127	1,793	1,648	1,880	25,132
Kickapoo	604	15,500	1,423	11,707	30	830	192	187	1,906	1,791	1,666	30,179
Limestone	699	21,594	1,421	11,555	74	1,770	540	612	2,346	2,549	3,146	44,269
Logan	710	24,345	1,418	13,885	25	1,150	797	797	4,547	6,144	4,395	50,716
Medina	442	14,395	1,094	9,733	36	1,157	27	27	1,531	2,339	2,540	30,156
Millbrook	816	19,478	1,525	17,647	26	755	235	239	2,566	4,844	3,540	46,602
Peoria	1,063	30,975	6,002	85,135	20	1,610	20	20	2,007	455	4,843	127,865
Princeville	675	15,375	1,396	11,951	22	635	208	218	2,333	3,907	4,055	36,441
Radnor	444	17,139	1,767	15,655	33	663	1,125	1,125	3,070	3,027	41,407	
Richwoods	499	12,130	1,115	9,340	22	600	20	20	1,131	1,180	1,340	24,610
Rosefield	627	16,030	1,267	11,050	75	2,172	266	26	2,114	2,718	2,175	34,375
Timber	517	13,405	817	7,620	42	975	661	703	2,210	2,491	1,202	26,444
Trivoli	754	21,480	1,565	14,127	56	1,555	224	237	3,835	4,579	2,659	44,403
Total	12,471	\$347,945	29,374	\$301,437	713	\$20,464	5,000	\$5,354	40,232	\$53,430	\$7,762	\$786,782

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF PEORIA COUNTY FOR 1879.

Townships.	Acres in Cultivation.					Fenced Pasture. Acres.	Orchards. Acres.	Wood- land.	Total Value of Lands.
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Other Field Products.	Meadow.				
Akron	449	9,436	2,448	452	2,366	2,449	211	364	\$588,660
Brimfield	593	11,122	2,371	446	1,657	2,682	215	138	658,310
Chillicothe	153	3,721	764	105	182	361	60	124	112,260
Elmwood	600	6,877	1,310	794	1,811	2,414	405	3,630	509,460
Hall's	195	6,276	1,524	277	1,638	1,391	180	3,025	306,054
Hamlet	765	2,204	435	745	591	1,351	194	501	190,500
Jubilee	119	4,005	1,243	478	996	776	82		330,202
Kickapoo	138	4,725	1,358	678	1,664	3,100	187	1,402	314,525
Limestone	396	4,515	1,203	2,063	1,749	562	203	602	454,097
Logan	512	5,294	2,189	764	1,308	1,668	176	1,043	401,990
Medina	407	5,037	1,296	159	1,408	1,180	135	3,310	389,551
Millbrook	827	8,691	1,885	286	1,609	3,593	122	1,500	405,665
Peoria		194	43	25	131	279	54	180	464,137
Princeville	545	7,120	1,713	637	971	2,479	161	1,062	510,679
Radnor	252	7,362	2,442	625	2,821	4,645	289	720	434,444
Richwoods	205	2,773	757	412	2,168	2,791	316	1,566	404,300
Rosefield	202	5,794	1,255	1,114	1,109	1,006	193	3,768	287,525
Timber	1,096	3,845	1,036	671	1,672	1,092	202	5,440	216,678
Trivoli	634	9,386	1,905	223	1,755	2,535	278	2,579	501,130
Total	8,801	108,887	27,210	10,904	27,826	36,471	3,630	32,253	\$7,150,652



Mark M. Aiken

PEORIA.

CHAPTER XIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

agt. agent
 ass'n association
 atty. attorney
 ave. avenue
 bds. boards
 bet. between
 Co. Company
 Cos. Companies
 cor. corner
 E. East
 Ill. Inf. Illinois Infantry
 ins. agt. insurance agent

manf. manufacturer
 Mo. Inf. Missouri Infantry
 N. north
 prop. proprietor
 pat. patent
 res. residence
 R. R. agt. railroad agent
 Regt. regiment
 S. South
 U. S. United States
 W. west

PEORIA CITY.

Abel Geo. policeman, res. 606 N. Washington street.
 Ackerman DeWitt B. plasterer, res. Spring street.
 Adams John H. carpenter, 605 Hulburt street.
 Adams G. T. engineer, 802 S. Washington street.
 Adlington E. G. route agent, res. 117 North street.

AIKEN MARK MORRILL, real estate dealer, 116 N. Washington street, is the son of Nathaniel and Susannah (Morrill) Aiken. He was born in Deering, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, June 21, 1808. His great-grandfather, Edward Aiken, emigrated from the north of Ireland to Londonderry, New Hampshire, about 1722. He had three sons, Nathaniel, James and William. Nathaniel had five sons, Edward, John, James, Thomas and William. The latter settled in Deering, New Hampshire. He married Betsy Woodburn. She was the daughter of David Woodburn. David Woodburn and wife were the maternal grandparents of Horace Greeley. One daughter, Betsy, married William Aiken; another daughter, Mary, married Zaccheus Greeley, from whom Horace Greeley was descended. The offspring of William Aiken and Betsy Woodburn was Nathaniel Aiken. He married Susannah Morrill. There were five children as the fruit of this marriage, Mark M. Aiken being the first. He bears his mother's patronymic for his middle name. He received a common school education. In the same class with him was a boy who has since made a noise in the theological world—Rev. Parker Pillsbury. When he was sixteen years old, he began to look about for employ-

ment. He had a maternal uncle in New York city, who visited his father every Summer. He took a fancy to Mark, and told him if he would come to New York he would get him something to do. Mark was reported to be a good scholar, and he took a certificate from the select men of the town of Deering, giving a list of his qualifications, and their opinion of his character. Armed with this, on the 17th of March, 1824, he and his uncle called upon the Harper Bros., the well known printing firm. It consisted then of but two members, James and John. Mark presented his certificate and they read it over and laughed at it, and set him at work reading a book on political economy. This was his examination. It proved satisfactory. The Harpers then said he could come on trial, and if he proved satisfactory he could be indentured. He went to board with John Harper. He stayed with them until 1830, and then his health failed. They fitted him out with a lot of books and sent him to Charleston, South Carolina. He sold the books and returned. In 1832, he started a job office at 54 Liberty Street, New York city. Here he found Horace Greeley. As they were remotely related they struck up a sort of partnership, Greeley canvassed for jobs, and Aiken did the work, and paid him a commission. This continued until 1833, and then Aiken sold out his office. Greeley took part of it, and a man by the name of S. D. Childs,

whose son is now a wood engraver in Chicago, bought the other part. Childs had married Mark's eldest sister. It was a losing venture for Mark because Childs never paid. Then Aiken took a lot of copies of a medical work by A. Sidney Doane, a professor in the New York Medical College, and started West. He stopped at the principal towns and sold the book. He went to Pittsburg, and from there to St. Louis by steamer. While running his job office, he had printed a catalogue for the Western Land Co. of the Military Tract, Ill. He had acquired one or two patents in payment for his work, and so he concluded to run up the river and see about it. Dr. Berrien, an Episcopal clergyman of the city of New York, had a large list of land, or a plat, that he thought was located in Peoria. Mark was instructed to give this to his agent, a man by the name of Capt. Howard. He took the steamer Champion, and landed here the 28th of October, 1833. Here he went into the land business, and in 1836, formed a partnership with the late Geo. C. Bestor. This continued until 1840. Since then he has been alone. The only offices he has ever held are school inspector, commissioner for condemning and opening streets, assessor for two years in 1834, internal revenue inspector for two years, and he is now finishing his second term as a member of the board of health. In politics he has always been an anti-slavery radical. He voted for John Quincy Adams for President in 1832, and acted with the Abolitionists until the Republican party was formed. He voted that ticket up to the nomination of Horace Greeley, when he voted for Greeley. Mr. Aiken's mental abilities are still unimpaired. He has always been an earnest lover of liberty, and his benevolence is known far and wide. He gave the ground on which the First Methodist church stands. He and Asahel Hale owned it together. They made a donation of it to the church. Mr. Aiken is a firm believer in helping people help themselves. More than one man owes his success in life to the sympathy, wise counsel, and practical sense that Mr. Aiken gave him. In this respect he has been emphatically guide, counsellor and friend to multitudes.

ALBERTS BENJAMIN, saloon, 112 S. Washington street. Was born on the 17th day of May, 1839, in New Orleans, La. Left there in 1842, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained twenty-two years, from thence to Lexington, Ky., and remained two years, thence to Terre Haute, Ind., and remained nine years. Came to Peoria in 1873. Married Josie Kemper, Jan. 21, 1880; has been in business for himself in Peoria one year. Politics, Democrat.

ALBRECHT HENRY, druggist, 111 S. Washington street. Son of Henry and Elizabeth (Kunz) Albrecht, natives of Switzerland, where the sub-

ject of this sketch was born (at Zurich) on the 13th day of December, 1842, and received a good education. In 1864 came to America and settled in Peoria; embarked in the grocery business, but finding it hard to get along on account of the language, went into an American family and learned the language; afterward embarked into the drug business, which he has made a success. Carries a full line drugs, paints, oils, lamps, and notions usually kept in a first-class drug store, and is one of the largest retail dealers in the city. Married Miss Catherine Sing; she was born in Tazewell county, Ill., April 1, 1844; they have three children, Louisa, Nellie, and Lillie. Members of the German M. E. Church.

Alexander Chas. res. 211 B. street.
Allen D. H. guards safe co., res. 200 N. Orange street.

ALLEN JOHN, P. T. & J. R. R. boards Peoria house.

Allison John C. bricklayer, 621 H. street.
Allison G. grain buyer, res. 1718 S. Adams street.

ALLISON ALEXANDER (deceased), carriage manufacturer, res. 809 Fayette street, was born in Ontario county, N. Y., on the 17th day of December, 1825 (was the son of Joseph and Martha Allison). Came to Peoria county about 1844, and engaged in the blacksmith business, and afterwards engaged in the manufacturing of carriages (He died Nov. 24, 1873). Was a member of the Universalist Church, and a consistent Christian, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. Married Miss Caroline Jeffers, daughter of Jesse and Jane Jeffers. Her mother coming to this county as early as May, 1833, was one of the seven who formed the first Presbyterian Church in Peoria, of which she was a member until her death, which occurred July 10, 1852. There were six children of her mother's family, two of whom are living, Mrs. Theodore Adams, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Allison. Mrs. A. says there were only five frame houses in the city when they first came, and the prairie dogs made the nights hideous with their howling.

Altman J. G. painter, 102 Maple street.
Anderson C. M. res. 110 S. Madison street.
Anderson H. G. sawyer, res. 210 Monmouth street.

ANDERSON J. F. house-raiser, 110 S. Monmouth street.

Archer E. baker, 523 Main street.

ARCHCRAFT & HURFF, produce dealers.

Archdale Amos, res. Howard near Pope street.
Archda H. L. res. 807 North street.
Archda H. Edmore, 401 Cambridge street.
Archda J. G. grocer, 1210 S. Adams street.

ARMFIELD JOSEPH, teaming, 123 Main street, was born in Burlington, Iowa, April 3, 1846. His father was a native of North Carolina. He was raised, attended school, and afterwards engaged in teaming business in his native city, coming to Peoria in 1862. On coming, he started his present business, and has continued without a break; has four teams constantly

employed, and does the largest express business in the city. He married in Quincy, Ill., in the Winter of 1866, Sarah Layman, a native of Quincy, by whom he has had five children, four now alive, Mary, Susan, Ida, and Frank. Mrs. Armfield is a member of the M. E. Church.

Arnholt Geo. teamster, res. 1518 S. Washington street.
Arnholt Henry, laborer, res. 1506 S. Adams street.

ARNOLD Dr. JOHN D. (deceased), was born in the town of Collins, in the State of New York. June 8, 1820; studied medicine at Buffalo, N. Y.; attended for a considerable time the New York College of Surgeons, and finally graduated at Alleghany Medical College at Meadville, Pa. He commenced the practice of medicine at Springville, N. Y., with Dr. Emmons. In the Spring of 1847 he emigrated to Galveston, Texas, remaining there but one year, when he removed to Peoria and resumed the practice of medicine, soon establishing an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1854 the Doctor was elected to the State Senate, where he served four years with general acceptance to his constituency. In 1859 he was elected mayor of this city, and served for one year, his administration of public affairs always being conservative and prudent, with enough of energy to keep matters moving. In 1861 he was appointed consul to St. Petersburg by President Lincoln, leaving for his post in May of that year. His close application to his profession had impaired his health, and made great encroachments upon his vigorous constitution. The rigorous climate of St. Petersburg proved too severe for his health, and after close confinement to his apartments during the severity of a Russian Winter, he recovered sufficiently to return home in the Spring of 1862 in very feeble health, was very soon confined to his bed, and after a lingering illness of some three months, died in April, 1863. In politics the Doctor was a Whig, and when the Whig party went down he joined his political fortunes with the Republicans. He was of a lively social turn of mind, and enjoyed the friendship, esteem, and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of quick perception, great energy and perseverance.

Arthur M. city express, res. 714 Hale street.
Atwood A. United States storekeeper, res. 1109 N. Adams street.

ASH FRANK W. sign writer and painter, res. 209 N. Adams street, is the oldest of three children of Horace F. Ash and Nancy Garrett, and was born in Springfield, Ill., on July 14, 1844. His mother died when he was but four years old, and he lived chiefly with his grandfather Garrett during childhood and youth; came to Peoria first with his uncle Auren Garrett in 1854, whose father was a very early settler in Peoria county. Soon after the first call for troops he enlisted in the 8th Ill. Inf., but being a minor his grandfather secured his discharge at the end of three

months. In the Fall of 1862 he again enlisted in Co. A, 77th Reg., I. V. I., and served till the close of the war; was discharged in July, 1865. He participated in some ten battles under Gen. Grant. Attended school one term after returning home, then went into the painting business. On Nov. 10, 1872, married Alice Doyle, in Pekin, who was born in Louisville, Ky.; settled for six months in Bloomington, Ill., thence removed to Pekin for a short time, and came to Peoria in April, 1874. Their family consists of two sons, Frank Martin, born Nov. 10, 1873, and Augustus Auren, born Sept. 10, 1875. Mr. A.'s father was a man of extraordinary mental powers, and though dependent entirely upon his own efforts, attained to the position of treasurer of the State of Illinois; and was, at the time of his son's birth, filling the office of assistant auditor of State.

ATWOOD W. W. superintendent of the Grange Co-operative store, 229 S. Washington street, son of Hiram and Aurilla (Douglass) Atwood; mother a native of Connecticut, and father of Vermont. In 1819 father went to McComb county, Michigan, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 10th day of April, 1836; was reared on a farm and received a common school education, also attended commercial school one term, which gave him a fair knowledge of business. Came to Peoria county in 1855, and immediately commenced manufacturing bottled beer, or pop, and continued in the same for five years. Afterwards commenced the boot and shoe trade and carried that on three years. Thence on a farm eight miles from Peoria on the Knoxville road, and in 1878 came to Peoria and took charge of the grange store. Married Miss Margaret Frye, daughter of Smith Frye, one of the prominent men in the county. She was born in this county March 21, 1839. The fruit of this marriage is ten children, viz.: Charles, George, Mary, Smith, Willie, Douglass, Henry, Percy, Aurilla, and Phoebe.

Auker A. res. 1221 N. Monroe street.

AUMER JOHN, grocer, 823 N. Monroe street, was born Feb. 16, 1830, in Germany; emigrated to the United States in 1855, and located in Baltimore, where he remained three years; thence to Chicago, Ill., and remained a short time; thence to Peoria and worked at the baker business; engaged in the grocery business in 1870. In 1858 married Miss Mary Miller, by whom there are two children, one boy and one girl. They are both members of the Catholic Church. They have succeeded in business and have several fine houses and lots.

Austin L. Mrs. 305 Oak street.

AVERY GILMAN W. furniture manufacturer and dealer, Nos. 114, 116, 118 and 120 Main street, was born in Greenfield, N. H., March 14, 1835. Parents were Amos and Lydia Avery, *nee* Evans,

both natives of that State. Mr. A. is the sixth of a family of six sons and four daughters, was educated in the common schools and at Kimball academy, Meriden, N. H.; went to Missouri when twenty years old and engaged in teaching; after gaining some money returned to New Hampshire and attended school for a time, then went back to Missouri and taught school, in all three years. January 18, 1860, he married Ellen Haywood in Lafayette, N. H., and came West; engaged in general merchandising, including furniture, in Lebanon, Mo., in August, 1861; left there in 1862 to escape violence at the hands of the rebels, and came to Illinois, losing their entire property of nearly \$15,000 value. After two years spent in same business elsewhere, settled in Peoria in 1864, and forming a partnership with F. J. Comstock, established the present business on a limited scale, which has grown to large and increasing dimensions under his judicious and energetic management. His marital union has resulted in three children, two living, Frank E., born July 21, 1861, and Fred H., born Aug. 1, 1873; Granville died at five years of age. Mr. A. having started in life with no cash capital, and once lost the results of several years' labor, his years have been full of struggle and hard work, but have yielded flattering results, due largely to close attention to details, and the assistance of a true helpmate, who, with a fine education, combined diligence in business. Mr. A. has served the city in the Board of Aldermen. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

AXMAN & SALZENSTEIN, hides, pelts, wool and furs, 111 Main street. This business was started under present firm name in 1873, and was continued till 1876, when for about one and a half years it was conducted by Mr. Michael Salzenstein individually, till May, 1878, when his former partner again came into the firm. Hides and wool are their principal articles of trade. Buying from farmers and country dealers, they cure the hides and ship them to Chicago, Cincinnati, Hartford, Conn., and New York. The basement of their building is used for curing purposes, at which they employ from two to six men, since they do much the largest hide business in the city. Also have in lower Peoria a grease manufactory, where they make for export a fine quality of grease. Of this they make about a car load a week. Also handle considerable tallow. Last year's business amounted to about \$90,000.

Amos Clark, J. res. McReynolds, 1st Second street.
Auer, Philip, commission.
Barnes, B. res. 415 South street.
Barnes, Clark, J. food-vale, cor. 7th and Phillips streets.
Barnes, Oscar, F. insurance, res. 307 N. Madison street.

BAILEY BERNARD, justice of the peace, 110½ N. Adams street, was born in Howard county, Md., March 26, 1812, and is the son of Vincent and Susanna (Barnard) Bailey, natives of Chester county,

Pa. He left his native county in 1829 with his parents, and coming to St. Louis stayed there a few months, and then came on to Illinois and settled in Tazewell county. He taught school there for some time and worked at an ox mill which his father and brother had built. He then moved to Pekin, where, for the next two or three years, he worked at the grocery business, and afterwards at wagon making for a little over a year, saving up, by rigid economy, about \$500, and by its aid read law with his brother for two years; taught school in Sand Prairie township for six months, and thence removed to Mercer county, Ill., where he practiced law for one year, having been admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1840. He married in January, 1841, at Millersburg, in the last named county, Miss Arabella Gilmore, a Creole and native of Louisiana, and removed to that State, engaged in sugar and cotton planting in the parish of East Baton Rouge until 1848, when he returned to Pekin, Ill. He was elected mayor of that city in the years 1849 and 1850, and was the first to hold the office. He bought out the *Tazewell Mirror*, and after conducting it for about six months, disposed of it and in 1852 came to Peoria and purchased an interest in the *Peoria Republican*, in the publication of which he was associated with Thos. J. Pickett. Disagreeing shortly afterwards on a matter of politics, he disposed of his interest and devoted himself for about a year to the business of insurance agent, and then engaged in the boot and shoe business, in which he remained until 1856, when he was elected justice of the peace, and has held the office, with the exception of about one and a half years, ever since. He is the oldest acting justice in Peoria. He has held the office of city and township collector for one term each. The fruits of his marriage were eleven children, only four of whom are now alive, May, Samuel P., Bernard and Elsie.

Borges John, veterinary surgeon, 215½ First street.
Bailey, A. J. tradesman, res. 414½ Adams street.

BAKER GEORGE W. attorney at law, 112 N. Adams street, was born in Lowell, Mass., May 29, 1840, and is the son of Samuel R. and Mary B. (Carr) Baker. His father was a native of Massachusetts and his mother of New Hampshire. He was raised and educated in his native State and came to Peoria county March 26, 1856. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, 8th Mo. Vol. Inf., Col. Morgan L. Smith commanding, as private, and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant July 9, 1861, and was promoted 1st Lieutenant May, 1862; was mustered out July 8, 1864. He then raised in Peoria, Co. I, in 186th Ill. Inf., and was commissioned its Captain. While with his first regiment he took part in seventeen engagements, besides many skirmishes, and in the latter one did duty in Illinois most of the time; was one of the officers detailed to act as guard of honor at President



CHARLES BALLANCE,
(DECEASED)
PEORIA.

Lincoln's burial at Springfield, and was finally mustered out of the service July 8, 1865, and, returning to Peoria, commenced the study of law with Hon. W. W. O'Brien, and was admitted to the bar January 18, 1870, since when he has continued to practice in Peoria. He married in February, 1873, Miss Juliette A. Edgcombe, a native of Ottawa, Ill., by whom he has had four children, two now alive, George W. and Leon H. His father died in 1855, and his mother is still alive and resides with him. Has been secretary of Peoria Shooting Club for three years, and for one year secretary of Illinois State Sportsmen's Association; has always taken a strong interest in matters connected with field sports. In politics is a red-hot Democrat.

Baker Henry G. grocer 821 W. Jefferson street.

BAKER H. boots and shoes.

Baker Peter, clerk 1021 S. Washington street.
Baker Saml. R. route agent, res. 113 Seventh street.

BALLANCE CHARLES (deceased), attorney at law, settled in the village of Peoria in 1831, being one of the three first lawyers in the place. He descended from an ancient family of Durham, England, but his ancestors immigrated to Virginia over two centuries ago. His grandfather, Charles Ballance, was killed in the war of the revolution. Willis Ballance, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Miss Rejoice Greene, of Virginia. Charles was born in Madison county, Ky., Nov. 10, 1800; his educational opportunities were limited to the common schools and his individual efforts, taught several winters to defray current expenses while pursuing his studies. To his innate desire for knowledge were supplemented an indomitable will and splendid memory, which soon gave him a well stored mind. He spent about thirty years of the prime of his life in the "French claims" legal controversy which so perplexed and harassed the early American settlers of Peoria. He seemed to be the only attorney who possessed the faith and courage to battle in behalf of the early settlers against those old claims. But he fought to the bitter end, carrying the matter from one court to another, until he won a final triumph and forever silencing the last French claimant and leaving the rightful owners in peaceful possession of their property. Mr. Ballance had in early times purchased a large tract of land in the lower end of the city where some of those French claims rested, and the successful results of his litigations forever removed the incubus from his, as well as his neighbors', lands. Those contests gave him a knowledge of the laws bearing upon real estate, which rendered him famous as a land title lawyer. In addition to his extensive legal labors, Mr. B. found time to prepare and publish a history of Peoria in 1870, a book of 270 pages, which was the last work of his life. He was elected alderman from the 1st ward in 1852, and mayor of the city in 1855. Mr. B.

married Julia Schnebley, of Peoria, in 1855, who bore him ten children, — living. He died on August 10, 1872, leaving an extensive estate, chiefly lying in the lower end of the city, and much of it is now occupied by the large manufactories in that quarter.

Ballance Charles, stone dealer, res. 615 N. Madison street.
Baldwin E. carpenter, Jackson street.

BALLARD WILLIAM H., lumber merchant, corner Washington and Fayette streets, is the pioneer now in that branch of trade in Peoria, having been engaged in it since 1849. Mr. B. was born in 1819, in the city of St. Louis, his father, James H. Ballard, being then stationed there as a lieutenant in the regular army, in which service he died in 1822, at St. Augustine. His widow, formerly Miss Maria C. Darling, married again, when William H. was nineteen years old, and died three years after. Mr. B. lived chiefly with his grandfather in New Hampshire, until he attained his majority; spent one winter in Florida; thence came to Peoria in 1848. In January, 1857, he married Ermina Trusdale, in Peoria, a native of Ohio less than two years after she died, leaving a daughter, Mina. Mr. Ballard married again in the Fall of 1862, to Anna Wentworth, born in New Hampshire, left an orphan in infancy, and brought up and educated by Judge J. Smith, of that State. Three living children are the fruit of the second marriage, Helen M., Charles R., and Edward B. Mr. Ballard steadily devoted his attention for thirty-one years to the lumber trade, and has been fairly prosperous; owns several pieces of property in the city, and the annual sales from the yard reach a million feet.

BANNISTER JAMES, proprietor Fort Clark elevator, foot Harrison street.

Barley W. teamster, 608 Perry street.
Barfield Wm. carpenter, res. Bluff street.
Barfield W. E. mason, res. 409 Sixth street.

BARNES & BALDWIN, editors of Peoria Journal.

BARNEWOLT ADOLPH, grocer, 701 Plank road, was born on the first day of August, 1843, in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1856; located in Peoria. Married Miss Mary E. Mitchell, Nov. 20, 1865, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Peoria in 1861. They were blessed with five children, two boys and three girls living: Henry, born May 31, 1869; Catherine, born Aug. 20, 1871; Elizabeth, born July 19, 1869, and Myron and May (twins), born July 21, 1876. One died in infancy. Mr. B. is a member of the order of Druids, I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor. Politics, Democrat.

Barker G. T. distiller, res. 422 N. Adams street.

BARRETT JOHN, retired mechanic, res. 103 Greenleaf street, was born in Hampshire county, Va., June 10, 1812; is the son of Nathan and Sarah J. (Unglesbe) Barrett. When seventeen years of age,

he went to Clark county, Ohio, where he learned the carpenter trade, married Isabel Mackentire, when twenty-one years old, and settled there. Mrs. Barrett died about twelve years after their marriage, having been the mother of five children, none of whom are living. Mr. B. came to Peoria in 1850; pursued his trade till disabled by a stroke of palsy in 1868. In August, 1851, he married Lydia Oakley *nee* Dewey, a native of Pennsylvania, but has been a resident of Peoria county forty-six years. They have one child, now Mrs. Caroline Schupp, of Peoria. Mrs. B. has two children by her first husband, Obediah Oakley (deceased) Mrs. Sarah Roberts and Obediah Oakley. She has lived in their homestead thirty-three years; settled there when they crossed a cornfield to get to the house.

Barron John, res. 206 Cedar street.

BARRON JOHN, maltster and grain commission merchant, 420 S. Water street, was born in Kilkenny county, Ireland, and came to America alone in 1850, landing at New York, 1 ec. 4, of that year. The next four years he spent in New York and Philadelphia, and came to Illinois in 1854; was railroad boss on C., B. & Q. R. R., between Peoria and Hannibal, for about five years, and afterwards moved to Peoria city, where he has since resided. He began dealing in grain in August, 1864, and the manufacture of malt in 1869. Also began to manufacture brick in the latter year, and still runs a brick yard on Elizabeth street. He turns out from his malt house 36,000 bushels a year. Mr. Barron also owns a large saloon on S. Washington street. He owns several houses and lots in the city, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

BARTHEL D. grocer, 1100 N. Adams street.

Bartell F. stonecutter, 321 Johnson street.
Bartlett P. C. grocer, 108 S. Main street.
Bassett M. M. attorney, res. 621 S. Madison street.
Bastow J. H. druggist, 1142 S. Adams street.
Baxter James, shoekeeper, 1-11 Perry street.
Beaver G. W. laborer, 119 Apple street.

BECKER ALBERT, saloon, 241 Brotherton street.

BECKER HENRY G. grocer, 821 W. Jefferson street, was born March 18, 1834, in Hanover, Germany; came to America in 1857, and landed in New Orleans, where he worked as a laborer a short time; came to Peoria the same year. Was married to Angeline Springer, on the 1st of December, 1857. They have eight children, six boys and two girls. Mr. B. carries on huxtering in connection with his grocery business. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

BECKER JOHN P. manufacturer of tin ware, 1404 Main street, was born on the 12th day of January, 1847, in Baltimore, Md., where he remained but a short time, when he came to Peoria in the same year. His father was a native of Germany, who came to the United States when a boy. Married Miss Mary A. Trummer, on the 3d day of April, 1873; she was born in Illinois,

in 1847. They have three children, two boys and one girl. Is a member of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid. In politics a Democrat. He worked as a tinner since 1865, until he commenced his present business.

Belcher John P. laborer, res. 412 S. Orange street.
Belcher W. John, owner, corner 400 & W. Water street.
Beltrudis F. cooper, 205 Lock street.

BELCHER JOHN H. monument and tombstone manufacturer, 213 S. Madison street, was born near Boston, Mass., in 1828; is one of five children of Abner Belcher and Malansa Alexander, natives of that State; father born in same house. Having spent his early life there on a farm, Mr. B. went to New York and spent two years—1853-54—in lumber trade, during which he lost \$5,000 through the dishonesty of partners; came to Peoria on December 21, 1855; began the marble business the following Spring, on the 10th of March. He formed a partnership with Otto Triebel, and conducted the business twelve years under the firm name of Triebel & Belcher; since 1868 has carried it on alone. He makes a specialty of fine monumental work for both local and foreign trade, and has enjoyed a heavy business. Mr. B. married in Peoria in 1866 to Maria B. Wetherell, a native of Massachusetts; have one son living, Harry O., have lost one son and two daughters. Owns a homestead at 209 Second street.

Bellie M. F. clerk post office, res. 720 Fourth street.
Bellie M. F. printer, 1214 Fourth street.
Bel, A. J. attorney, 325 Main street.

BENDER AMELIA, res. 603 N. Jefferson street. Was born on the 19th day of November, 1832, in Austria. Emigrated to the United States in 1849 and located in the city of Peoria. Was married to Phillip Bender April 25, 1852 in this city; was a native of Bavaria, and came to this country in 1835 and engaged in the saddlery business. Was elected to the office of city treasurer some time prior to the war. Was mayor of the city in 1867 and served a term of one year, and at the time of his death was city treasurer. Mr. B. died July 25, 1876, was a member of the I. O. O. F., and was buried by that Order. Mrs. Bender was living on the homestead where he was married, and has at home with her five children—four girls and one boy.

BENDER LEOPOLD, watchman Fay's malt house, N. Adams street.

Bengal, Daniel, blacksmith, 317 Walnut street.
Bengal, Henry, carpenter, 108 Second street.
Bendishin C. M. Miss, res. 1182 Perry street.
Bennett D. C. clerk, 107 Elm street.
Bennett, James, cabinet maker, 1209 S. Adams street.
Bennett, Sam. clothing, 201 & 203 S. Adams street.
Bennett W. D. res. 1070 Jefferson street.
Bender S. K. U. S. gangster, res. 722 S. Adams street.
Benton Ira F. book keeper, 720 Main street.
Benson M. N. res. 512 Fulton street.
Bengal, Wm. res. 326 Chestnut street.
Bennett M. carpenter, res. 111 Elm street.
Berry Henry, gardener, 401 Armstrong avenue.

BESS F. B. Rev., pastor German Lutheran Church, res. corner First and Goodwin streets, was born in Germany November 21, 1850, and is the son of

Bernhard and Matilda (von Bodenhausen) Bess. His father is a minister of the Lutheran Church in Germany. Mr. Bess came to America in July, 1875, and settling in Mendota, Ill., studied for some time in the theological seminary there, coming to Peoria in 1877, where he began his ministerial labors and has since continued them with much acceptance. He married, September 22, 1879, Miss Elizabeth Breul, a native of Germany. Mr. Bess is a gentleman of culture and an earnest laborer in the cause of his Master. He is greatly beloved and respected by his parishioners.

BESTOR HON. GEORGE C. (deceased) who has for many years been a prominent citizen and business man of Peoria, was born in Washington, D. C. April 16, 1811; his father, Harvey Bestor, having removed from Massachusetts and settled there in an early day, and served as assistant post master general under Hon. Francis Granger. At the age of sixteen, George was appointed assistant document clerk in the House of Representatives, which position he filled eight years. In 1835, on August 3, he settled in Peoria, where he engaged many years in the real estate business and acquired quite a large property. For the first five years, being in partnership with Mark M. Aiken, they prepared an abstract of Pike county, a voluminous work. In 1837 he was elected trustee of the town of Peoria, and served two terms. On April 4, 1842, was appointed postmaster, under President Tyler, and again in March 1861 by President Lincoln; was elected police justice in 1843, and was three times elected mayor of Peoria; was for a number of years financial agent of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, and afterwards president of the company, and during the time extricated it from its financial difficulties. Was a director of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad at the time of his death. Mr. B. was first a Whig and later Republican in politics; in 1858 was elected to the State Senate against a Democratic majority. During the four years he served in that body he acted as a member of numerous committees, and was chairman of the committee on internal navigation. Mr. Bestor was extensively known and highly esteemed as a citizen, for rare social qualities and open handed charity. He, in company with his son George L., built two gun-boats for the government, the "Ozark" and the monitor "Shiloh" in St. Louis, for which they experienced some difficulty in getting their pay, and while prosecuting their claim in Washington, he died at the National Hotel, May 14, 1872. He was first married in Baltimore October 20, 1835 to Mary J. Thomas; and again September 13, 1848 to Sarah E. Thomas, sister to his former wife; the latter survived him nearly four years. Mr. B. left eight children, four by each marriage.

BESTOR GEORGE L. (deceased,) attorney-at-law, was born in Peoria, June 10, 1837; was the

eldest son of Hon. George C. and Mary J. Bestor, *nee* Thomas. Was educated in the city schools, and completed a course at Jubilee College, in its palmy days. He entered his father's real estate office when fifteen years old; for five years was topographical engineer of the Peoria & Oquawka, "Eastern Extension," and Tomka & Petersburg railroads. He then read law with Robert and E. C. Ingersoll; was admitted to the Bar through the recommendation of Judge Beckwith and Hon. Pitt Kellogg, the examining committee. Mr. Bestor served two years in the late war in the 7th Ill. Cavalry, Col. Pitt Kellogg commanding. Upon retiring from the army he went to St. Louis and with his father engaged in building gunboats for the Government, until 1865, after which he spent five years in Washington City prosecuting their claim of \$125,000 for their work; finally succeeded in getting a bill through Congress granting the claim, and received the amount in cash the day after his father's death. Mr. Bestor then devoted his attention to real estate and abstract business until he died, January 5, 1879. He married Ella Wilber in 1864, who was born in Chardon, Ohio, in 1844. Their union resulted in four children, George Wilber, May, Grace, and Frank. Mrs. Bestor is erecting a fine residence on Hamilton Street bluff, which she will occupy in June. Henry C. Bestor, the youngest brother, now conducts the real estate business established by his father forty-five years ago, office, 311 Main street.

Bicker Jacob, U. S. storekeeper, res. 1514 N. Jefferson street.
Bickerdt Peter, cutter, 201 S. Adams street.
Bieber Michael, stonemason, 2202 S. Adams street.

BIGHAM JOHNNY, saloon, 1801 S. Washington street, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., February 22, 1855. Went to Ancram, N. Y., when seven years of age to learn the trade of paper making, and remained four years. Then came to Peoria in 1866 where he attended school a couple of years. Thence went to Chicago and engaged by drovers in shipping cattle to New York, two or three years. Then became associated with a Mormon in shipping cattle to California for three years. Then returned to Peoria in 1874 or 1875 and engaged in buying and selling cattle. Engaged in his present business in 1879. Married Miss Mary Foley June 1, 1876, a native of Peoria. They have one son, John Martin, born September 15, 1879. Mr. Bigham was elected to the office of alderman of the Ninth Ward, in the Fall of 1878 and re-elected in 1879.

Bigham John, cattle dealer, Stock Yards.
Bilderbeck H. res. 200 Butler street.

BRIGHAM DAVID L., carriage builder, 115 N. Washington street, was born on the 10th of July, 1838, in the town of Hamilton, Butler Co., O. Came to Peoria in 1872 and engaged in his present business, employs from twenty to thirty hands. Married Miss Anna Curtiss November 25, 1867. She was a

native of Ohio. They have four children, two girls and two boys. Both members of the Presbyterian Church of Peoria. In politics is a Republican.

In 1854, while in Cincinnati, Mr. Brigham was engaged as clerk in a bank for about two years, when he entered a wholesale grocery house as clerk and worked seven years, then was admitted as a partner and continued about two years. Then sold his interest and took a trip to California for his health. One year later came back to Cincinnati and entered the carriage business, and remained in it about seven years, or until 1872, when he came to Peoria.

HIS BOWELL, ins. agt. office 108 and 110 S. Adams street.

BIRKET ARTHUR T., res. 1880 N. Monroe street, was born in Tazewell county, Ills., in 1843, and came with his parents to Peoria in 1852. In 1862 he went to England for the purpose of studying civil engineering and surveying, and remained there, applying himself energetically to his studies till the Fall of 1863, when he completed his course and returned to his native county, of which he was shortly afterwards made deputy surveyor, which position he held for three years, and then removed to Peoria. Here he for two years held the office of city engineer, and was afterwards elected county surveyor, and held that office for six years. In 1875 he was elected alderman from the old Third Ward (afterwards the Eighth) of Peoria. During his years of official surveying, Mr. Birket earned the reputation of being one of the most accurate and painstaking surveyors in central Illinois. He married in June, 1866, Miss Katie R. Lupton, by whom he has two children—one of each sex.

Bishop H. W. livery, Franklin street.
Bishop M. saloon, 1633 S. Adams street.
Blitz Edward, brewer, 1207 S. Water street.
Birket A. T. real estate, N. Monroe street.
Birket John, dealer in real estate, 100 S. Adams street.
Bissell O. P. litters, 412 Hamilton street.
Blair M. C. Blair Bros. sells in carriage trimmings, 119 Main street.
Blakely Joel, res. 405 Sixth street.
Blakely John M. agt. Continental line, res. 904 Sanford street.
Blanchfield P. res. McLevans street.
Blang John, cooper, 315 First street.
Black M. brewer, 515 W. Jefferson street.
Blomberg J. M. butcher, central market.
Blomberg E. L. putter, 205 Apple street.
Black C. saloon, 1227 S. Adams street.
Blum Henry, grocer, 301 S. Adams street.

BLUMB PETER B., house mover, 612 N. Washington street, was born in Maryland, August 25, 1836, and came to Peoria in 1849. His father was a carpenter by trade and on arriving at maturity formed a partnership with him as house builders and movers. Married Miss Eva Gravenor on the 29th day of October, 1854. They have eight children, five girls and three boys, all living except one son. Members of the Catholic Church, and a Democrat in politics.

Bloom H. V. bridge carpenter, C. B. & Q. res. 820 S. Adams street.
Blum H. 1381 S. Washington street.
Blum John, carpenter, E. P. & W. res. 309 Morgan street.

BACHMAN WILLIAM, (deceased), 208 Goodwin street, was born in Germany. Emigrated to

America and located in Peoria, Ills., where he carried on a book and toy store until his death, which occurred by drowning July 31, 1878. Mrs. Bachman was born August 7, 1841 in Switzerland. They were married May, 1857, and have had seven children; those living are William, Anna, Herman, Ida A. and Frederick. Two deceased, Laura and Clark. Owns a neat residence where she lives, worth \$3,000.

Budgeted F. house mover, res. 1004 S. Washington street.
Bolanian E. 124 High street.
Bohl F. grocer, apt. Jefferson and Fulton streets.
Bolskender to M. saloon, 205 1/2 Dupont street.
Borahness E. cooper, 205 Lusk street.
Bose Edward, policeman, res. 108 Perry street.
Boland Daniel, driver, C. & H. R. res. 1810 S. Washington street.
Bohl R. B. room man, res. 324 Hart street.
Borchen Herman, clerk, 1214 S. Adams street.
Borduas P. H. books and shoes, 1211 S. Adams street.
Bories H. butcher central market.

BOTTO JOSEPH, saloon 214 N. Adams street. Was born in Italy, January 25, 1825. Emigrated to the United States in 1841 and located in New York and remained one year; then to Richmond, Va., where he stayed two years; thence to Memphis, Tenn., and remained there three years, when he came to Peoria and engaged in the saloon business. Married Miss Columbia Bianchetti in August, 1854; she was a native of Italy. The fruits of this marriage were five children, one of whom is living. His first wife died August, 1862. For his second wife, married Rosa Castagnola in January, 1864. By this union there are three children, two girls and one boy. Both members of the Catholic Church. In politics a Democrat.

Bourk M. laborer, 800 Smith street.
Bourke Chas. res. 203 Sixth street.
Bourke N. grocer, 178 N. Fayette street.

BOURLAND BENJAMIN L. T., attorney and real estate and loan agent, 125 N. Jefferson street, is the sixth of twelve children of Andrew and Demaris Bourland nee Reese, natives of South Carolina. He was born in Christian county, Ky., in 1825; came with parents to Perry county, Ill., in 1834, but soon after removed to Vandalia—then the State capital—where his father was engaged in clerical duties for the State a number of years. After attending the public schools Mr. B. took a course in the Academy at Springfield; was then employed in the State offices several years; went thence to Chicago and worked nearly four years for Ogden, Jones & Co., in their real estate office; came to Peoria in the Fall of 1847, and embarked in the real estate business in company with Wm. R. Phelps. They afterwards also carried on banking. Mr. B. started the institution afterwards known as the Pulsifer bank; sold out to E. D. Hardin; and was afterwards one of the founders of the Mechanics' National bank. Having sold it out to the present proprietors he has since devoted his time entirely to real estate and loan business, and as the firm of Bourland & Bailey has done a very heavy business. In 1849 Mr. Bourland married Julia Preston, a native



Citius & Wadley

PEORIA.

of Rochester, N. Y., but an early resident of Kane county, Ill. Mrs. B. died in 1867, leaving two sons, Ogden, now cashier of the National bank of Pontiac, and Rudolphus R., book-keeper for Bourland & Bailey. Mr. B. married Clara Parsons in 1869. She is a native of Mass., and is now the mother of six children, all living, Benjamin, Caroline, Elsie, Philip and Norman—twins—and Robert C. Mrs. B. is president of the Ladies' Art Society, and secretary of the Scientific Association of Peoria. Mr. B. was many years a member of the city school board, and is a member of A. F. and A. M., of the Chapter and Commandery.

BOURSCHIDT F. C. apothecary and chemist, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, was born in Germany. Came to the United States in 1868, previous to which he was educated for his present business. He located first in St. Louis several years; went to Howard county, Kan., opened a store and conducted the business three years, but finding the climate unfavorable to his health, left there and came to Peoria in the Spring of 1875; spent four years in clerking; opened his present store in the Library Building in January, 1879. Mr. B. is a practical analytical chemist and assayer; confines his business strictly to chemicals and prescription trade. His store is one of the most attractive and complete in the West. He married Dora Steward, a native of Howard county, Kan.; has two children, F. C. and Jennie Marie.

Boutjes B. H. 1155 S. Adams street.
Boutjes H. F. res. 501 W. Jefferson street.

BOWE JOHN W. grocer, 803 Main street, was born on the 20th day of March, 1856, in County Kilkenny, Ireland, and immigrated to the United States in 1868, and located in Palmer, N. Y., and remained there two years. Came to Peoria in 1871, where he embarked in the grocery business in 1873, and has been engaged in the same up to the present time. Member of the Catholic Church. In politics, a Liberal. By industry and courtesy to customers, has built up a good trade. His present partner is Charles R. Mulick.

Bowen A. 717 S. Adams street.
Bowers W. P. traveling agent, 107 S. Washington street.
Bowman Fred, shoemaker, 153 Gay street.
Boyd John, res. 1012 Third street.
Boyd T. H. machinist T. P. & W. res. 1100 Second street.
Boyd Robt. laborer, res. Webster street.

BOYDEN WILLIAM A. painter, res. 1813 N. Madison street, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 12, 1834, and when about five years old, removed with his parents to Michigan. In 1851, he was taken with the California fever and went there to try his fortune at the gold mines, remaining there about three years with varying luck, and finally did better than many who had preceded him, for he was able to scrape together money enough to get home with, and to it he returned in 1854, where he remained working at his trade till the outbreak of the war, when in August, 1862, he enlisted in

Company D, 4th Michigan Cavalry, and served with it until 1865, in which year he was discharged. He took part with his regiment in many severe engagements. Upon discharge he returned home, and there remained until 1872, when he came to Peoria, and being a good workman has always found plenty to do, and has, by the exercise of economy, been able to buy a lot and to build upon it the comfortable and substantial dwelling in which he now resides. He married, January 1, 1870, Miss E. L. Russell, a native of New York State.

Bracken Fanny, res. 119 Armstrong avenue.

BRACKEN G. L. carpenter, res. North street. Was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 14th day of Oct., 1826, where he was reared to the trade and received a common school education. Married Miss Susan Snyder, (daughter of Frederick Snyder,) who was born March 17, 1830. By this union there were four children: Bell, born Sept. 4, 1849; Fanny C., born June 12, 1851; Edith, born Nov. 21, 1861; Freddie, born June 12, 1867. Mrs. B. is a member of the Baptist Church, and her daughters are members of the Episcopal.

Bracken Susan, res. 119 Armstrong avenue.
Bradley D. cattle-feeder, res. 1539 S. Adams street.
Bradley Frank, tailor, 122 S. Adams street.

BRADLEY TOBIAS S. (deceased.) The subject of this sketch was born in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, on the 21st day of January, 1811, and at the age of four years moved to Vevay, Indiana, and engaged in various commercial pursuits, as well as filled many places of trust and honor; but failing in business threw Tobias upon his own resources, and being known as a young man of strict integrity and industrious habits, he secured a situation as clerk in the store of Jude Malin, of Vevay, until twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, when he became extensively engaged in trading on the river, often being gone for months at the South, accumulating quite a sum of money by close attention to his business. On the 11th day of May, 1837, he was married in Switzerland county, Ind., to Miss Lydia Moss, and a few years after this came to Peoria and purchased a farm on the bluff, near his late residence, which residence his widow still occupies, which he managed until his death.

As a business man he was far-seeing and judicious, and seldom failed in judgment. He never sought office, in fact never willingly accepted it, though he was repeatedly honored with responsible and important stations.

He was president of the First National Bank of this city, and also of the Peoria & Rock Island Railway. Mr. Bradley was emphatically domestic in his habits. No man more enjoyed the comforts of the home circle, and few so engrossed in the cares of business spent so many hours at home. Blessed with an estimable wife, who well knew how to make home happy, he found the

chief pleasure in the bosom of his family. Six children were born to him, none of which survived him; and only one was spared to approach maturity of womanhood. She was a beautiful young lady of rare talents, beloved by all who knew her, but died a few years before Mr. Bradley.

He was instrumental in building the Church of the Redeemer, and resolved that nothing should be wanting to make it the finest, most thorough and convenient church in the city. To the poor, Mr. B. was a friend, and yet his blessings partook largely of the practical cast of his mind. He gave largely, but it was not in that way he chiefly benefited them; he rather preferred to place them in circumstances where they could live independently, earning their own bread by, and depending upon their own exertions. In politics, Mr. Bradley was a staunch Democrat, never for a moment forsaking the principles which he believed to be the only sure and safe foundation of a free government. He died May 4, 1867, in consequence of injuries inflicted by the kick of a horse, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

Brady Bernard, engineer, T. & W. res. 905 S. Washington st.

Brady John, miller, face of Colar street.

Brady M. res. 104 Douglas street.

Branside James, carpenter, res. 609 Pennsylvania.

Brauner C. cigar maker, 1161 S. Adams street.

BRASSFIELD JONATHAN, farmer, res. 210 Armstrong avenue, was born in Wake county, North Carolina, December 30, 1805; is the third of nine children of Jesse and Mary Brassfield *nee* Revis. Parents removed to Surry county, that State, a year after his birth, where he grew to manhood, on a farm, with but nine months' school advantages. After the death of his father, the widow removed to Monroe county, Indiana, where she died in 1840. Mr. B. worked by the month two years after coming of age. On October 12, 1830, he married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Nancy Gordon, born in Surry county July 9, 1808. In December, 1830 they settled in Park county, Ind., and started in life with \$7 cash capital; bought 160 acres of land, and besides earning money to pay therefor, cleared forty acres of it. Wishing to find a country where farms were easier made, they removed to Peoria county in May, 1839, having exchanged their Indiana farm for 160 acres of the rich prairie of Radnor township. The second house erected by him on that place Mr. B. hauled the finishing lumber and shingles from Chicago, 160 miles. After some years he purchased a half section of land in Kickapoo township, which became their home, and disposed of the Radnor farm, investing the proceeds in lands in Marshall county. They remained on the Kickapoo farm until the Spring of 1867, when they removed to Peoria, selling the half section there that cost them \$1,900 for \$18,000. Besides a section in Ford county, Ill., worth \$20,000, and a homestead in the city worth \$8,000, Mr. B. owns

several other tracts of land, the whole constituting an estate valued at \$50,000. They have had eleven children, six living, Nancy, Henry, James S., Elizabeth, Mary A., Austin G., and Thomas. William H., the eldest, and C., the seventh son, lost their lives in the service of their country during the late war; one a member of the 17th the other of the 77th Illinois Infantry. James was also in the army as a 2d Lieut. in the 47th Regiment. Mr. B. has been elected to several local offices but has declined to serve, shunning political positions.

Brant James, res. 1111 S. Adams street.

Brant Frederick, carpenter, res. 104 Johnson street.

BRAYSHAW ABRAHAM, carpet manufacturer, corner Main and Adams streets, was born in Yorkshire, England in 1838; is the son of Benjamin and Anna (Berry) Brayshaw. He learned the trade of cloth manufacturing in his native country; and five of his seven brothers are now engaged there in that business. Mr. B. came to America in 1868; spent a year in Newburg, N. Y., came to Peoria in 1870, and at once engaged in his present business. He makes a specialty of manufacturing rag carpets of the finest and most substantial character, of which he turns out 700 yards per month. On May 13, 1868, Mr. Brayshaw married Carrie C. Wilby, in Newburg, N. Y., who is also a native of England. They have two children living, Benjamin Wilby and Walter Washington Brayshaw. Mr. B. is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. They own a homestead in the city.

Breder's livery, 315 & 317 Bridge street.

Breder Geo. fruits, etc. 215 Main street.

BRENDELL FREDERICK, M. D. physician and naturalist, res. 202 Liberty street, was born in Erlangen, Bavaria, in January, 1820; graduated from Erlangen University in 1843. in the centennial year of the institution; was assistant physician in the department of surgery in the hospital of Bamberg from 1846 to 1848; was forced to abandon the position on account of his radical political principles during the revolution the latter year; crossed the Atlantic, landing in New York in May, 1850; located in St. Louis in August of that year; practiced there two years; removed to Peoria in 1852, and has pursued his profession since. The doctor is a devotee to natural science, and is one of the leading naturalists in Illinois; has prepared many able papers on natural history, which have been published and rank high as scientific productions. This volume contains an able article from his pen. He is curator of the Scientific Association of Peoria, is a member of the German Library School Association, and has been meteorological observer of Smithsonian Institute, and later of the United States naval service since 1855. Married Elizabeth Miller, a native of Peoria, in 1861. They have had twelve chil-

dren. Helena, Emila, Elizabeth, Jenny, Clara, Bertha and Frederick are living.

Brennan J. tailor, res. 617 Perry street.
Brennan Tom, paser, res. 769 Perry street.
Brenner Chas. res. 2103 S. Adams street.
Briggs E. pattern maker, 600 S. Water street.
Bristol Chas. N. messenger U. S. E. res. 209 Ellis street.
Brooks J. H. carpenter, 704 S. Washington street.
Brophy M. J. mauler, 606 S. Water street.
Brown C. H. res. 308 Green street.
Brown D. S. distiller, res. 305 Taylor street.

BROWN HENRY, carpenter, res. 608 Hurlbut street, was born in Prussia on the Rhine in 1828, learned the trade there and pursued it twelve years; came to America in 1854; lived a year and a half in Cincinnati, Ohio, then came to Peoria. January 8, 1856, he married Catherine Hessling, also a native from Prussia. Their family consists of seven boys and one girl. Henry, 23; Bernard, 21; Charles, 19; Peter, 17; Fred, 15; Theodore, 13; William, 11, and Gertrude, ten years of age. Mr. B. has been doing carpenter work for the T., P. & W. R. R., since 1863, and now has four sons in the employ of the company. He is a member of St. Joseph's German Society. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church. Owns a homestead in the city.

Brown Isaac, res. 123 Fifth street.
Brown John, grain buyer, 307 S. Jefferson street.

BROWN J. L., M. D., physician and surgeon, 100 S. Adams street, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, and received his primary education in his native and Warren counties. He began the study of medicine with Dr. S. B. Tomlinson, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1864, and afterwards attended classes at Medical College of Ohio, in the same city, graduating therefrom in March, 1868. Afterwards practiced in Cincinnati, until 1873, when he removed to Peoria, and has since resided and practiced there.

BROWN JOHN L. express messenger for T., P. & W. res. 205 S. Jefferson street, was born June 5, 1845, Elmira, New York, and when 13 years of age came to Chenoa, McLean county, Illinois, and remained there until 1867, when he came to the city of Peoria, and has been in his present business since. Was married to Miss Emma Harpest, June 7, 1876, a native of New York. She was born June 14, 1852. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Brown a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Brown Lucy Miss, res. 1200 N. Monroe street.

BROWN LUCIUS D. passenger conductor, T., P. & W. R. R., 1709 N. Adams street, was born in Fincastle, Brown county, Ohio, February 8, 1849, and is the son of James P. Brown and Caroline Glaze, natives of Ohio. When 4 years of age he removed, with his parents, to Peoria, and has ever since made it his home. Received his education there, and in 1866 began life as a railroad man upon the T., P. & W. R. R., as switchman at El Paso, where he remained for about one and one-half years, and then returned to Peoria. He

has since remained with the same Company, passing the intermediate grades of brakeman and freight conductor, to his present position. He married, April 12, 1870, in El Paso, Illinois, Miss Lizzie Crossit, daughter of Wm. T. Crossit and Mary S. Wooley, natives of Ohio, who was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, by whom he has had three children—Louis, Harry and Bertie. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Christian Church; own residence and lot at above number, and also house and lot adjoining. His parents are both alive and reside in Peoria.

Brown M. Mrs. res. 1301 N. Monroe street.
Brown Matthew, dealer in pork, Central market.

BROTHERSON PETER R. K. United States Gauger, res. 403 N. Madison street, is the third of a family of five children of Phillip Brotherson and Catharine K'issam. Was born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1811. He resided there the first sixteen years of his life, then spent three years as clerk in a mercantile establishment in New York city. In 1830 he went into business in Elmira, and three years later married Frances B. McReynolds, a native of that place. In 1836 they emigrated to Cadiz, Ohio, and he and his father-in-law spent fourteen years there in merchandising. In the Spring of 1850 they came to Peoria and established the first exclusively wholesale grocery house in the city, as the firm of Brotherson & McReynolds. Mr. B. sold out six years later and engaged in the grain and pork business with A. G. Tyng, as Tyng & Brotherson, continuing until 1877, when, meeting with heavy losses, Mr. B. retired from the business. Was appointed to his present position in August, 1879. Mrs. B. died Dec. 27, 1879. She was noted for her devotion to public charity, and was foremost among the ladies in every benevolent work, and had also gained a reputation as a writer for the press. She was the mother of three children, two daughters—Mrs. L. B. Tyng and Mrs. M. B. Reynolds, and Phillip Brotherson, who died at 23 years of age. Mr. B. laid out two additions to Peoria, embracing 40 acres, which bear his name. Has served several terms as alderman, and two as mayor of the city, when the water-works were being built. Was president of the Adams street horse-railway company a number of years, and still one of its directors. He and wife were very active in sanitary work during the war; have been members of the Episcopal Church many years.

Bruggaman H. clerk cor. Water and Fulton streets.
Bruniga D. res. 718 S. Washington street.
Bruniga J. saloon, 1149 S. Adams street.
Brutcher Andrew, carpenter, 301 N. Water street.
Brutjes H. res. 501 W. Jefferson street.
Bryan Wm. F. attorney, 327 Main street.
Bryner B. C. post office clerk, res. 502 Perry street.

BRYNER JOHN, (deceased), was born in Center county, Pa., 6th October, 1820, and emigrated to Peoria county in the Spring of 1845. Soon after reaching Peoria he engaged as a clerk with James Dougherty, in whose employ he remained one year,

and then became book-keeper for D. Garney & Co. a year. He then formed a co-partnership with William McLean, under the firm name of McLean & Bryner, and engaged in the leather trade, in which business he continued until 1861. He was elected to the office of sheriff of Peoria county, in which capacity he served with good acceptance, and was often called to fill minor positions of local trust. By reason of his being captain of the National Blues, he enjoyed something of a military reputation, and when the war of the rebellion came on in 1861, he was commissioned as colonel and organized the 47th Illinois, which he commanded till the siege of Corinth. After the capture of Corinth he resigned his commission at Rienzi, Miss., Sept. 2d, 1862, in consequence of ill health. After his return home he assisted in organizing and placing in the field the 85th, 86th, 103d, 108th and 112th regiments, and had charge of the camp here. When the 139th, a hundred day regiment, was organized, he accepted a commission as first lieutenant and A. Q. M. While in camp at Cairo, his old regiment, the 47th, which had been reduced to four companies, came home on veteran leave from the Red River expedition and visited him in a body. They proffered a petition, signed by every officer and member of the command, requesting him to reorganize and take command of the old regiment. He accepted the tender, and obtaining permission from Governor Oglesby, raised six new companies and went into camp at Springfield, the four veteran companies having been ordered to join Gen. Smith's command, then in front of Spanish Fort before the defenses of Mobile. After the completion of the organization of the regiment he was taken suddenly ill at the Chenery House, at Springfield where he died on the 19th of March, 1865. His remains were brought home to Peoria for sepulture, and were followed to their last resting place by a large cortege of friends. Bryner Post, G. A. R., organized October 8, 1879, was named in honor of him. Mr. Bryner was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca, daughter of James North, Esq., of Mifflintown, Pa., on the 15th day of September, 1842, the marriage being solemnized by Rev. John Hutchinson of that place. Miss North was born in Juniata county, Pa., in 1824. They had eight children—four sons and four daughters, only three of whom survive. B. C. Bryner, one of the sons, enlisted in the 47th regiment, Co. I, and served one year. He now occupies a trusted position in the Peoria post office.

Bryson, J. G. res. 229 S. Washington street.

BUCHANAN WM. G. painter and paper-hanger, res. 804 Hamilton street, son of Wm. and Julia Buchanan. They were natives of Scotland, and emigrated to the United States in 1844, and located in Kendall county, Ill., where the subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common school

education. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland on the 15th day of February, 1843. Enlisted in 1861, in the 11th Ill. Cav. Co. E, and participated in the Western army; was in the battle of Shiloh, two days siege of Corinth and battle of Corinth (where he had a horse shot from under him), Iuka, Lexington, Tenn., where he was wounded in left side with a minnie ball that he still carries, and left on the field and taken prisoner by Gen. Forrest's command, and laid in a house near the battle-ground thirty-one days; laid in parole camp one year; exchanged and returned to his regiment at Vicksburg; was on detached duty in the Independent Scouts, under the command of Major Merrill, doing scouting service for Gen. Sherman and others; was on the Meridan raid under Gen. Sherman and Grierson; mustered out at Memphis, after serving four years and three months; was commissioned for meritorious service in 1863 to 2d Lieut. Married Miss Mary Perry, daughter of William Perry; she was born in Manchester, England. The fruit of this marriage was five children, four of which are still living.

Buchan Peter, carpenter, 530 S. Washington street.

BUCKNER JOHN W. of the firm of Buckner & Coulson, hides, tallow, wool, etc., 512 S. Water street, was born in Canada, in 1824, came to Peoria in 1863, and embarked in his present business. Married Miss Margaret Caughell, in 1853, and has two children. Mr. Coulson, senior partner of this firm, was born on the 29th day of May, 1839, in Canada, came to Peoria in 1867, and entered into partnership with Mr. B. in their present business. Married Clareena Wisner-Caughell, in 1867. They have one child. Both members of the Episcopal Church. In politics Republican. Have invested in their business about \$20,000, and employ from one to five hands, and are doing a profitable business.

Budd, A. R. carpenter, res. 100 Highland street.

BUCK WM. H. coal dealer.

BUCHLER CHRISTIAN (deceased), meat market, 1511 N. Washington street, was born on the 25th of December, 1821, in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, emigrated to the United States in 1849, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. Married Miss Anna Schlenkar, Jan. 1, 1857, in Chicago, Ill., and lived there until 1860, when he moved to Peoria and engaged in packing pork, and doing a general butcher business. They have seven children, one girl and six boys. Mr. Buehler died Oct. 15, 1878; was a member of the Masonic Order. In politics a Democrat. His eldest son, Martin, together with his mother, is still carrying on the business at the old stand.

Buller Fred, boarder, 108 E. Third street.
Burger M. bookkeeper, 511 S. Madison street.
Burl W. G. painter, 112 E. Broadway street.
Burns J. H. butcher, 710 Main street.
Burns S. auctioneer, cor. Perry and Spring streets.

BURT RICHARD W. United States storekeeper, res. 816 Sanford street, was born in Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., in 1823. His parents, Foght and Elizabeth Burt, were natives of same county. In 1834 they removed to Coshocton county, Ohio. When the war with Mexico began, Mr. B. enlisted in Co. B, 3d Ohio, June 4, 1846, and remained in the service a year. He married Malona Evans, a native of Ohio, in January, 1848, and settled in Coshocton county. In 1853 established the *Progressive Age*, a weekly Republican newspaper; was one of the first to advocate the principles embraced by the party, and was one of its founders. At the end of three years B. sold the paper and embarked in the coal trade at Newark, Ohio, continuing till he went into the army, in December, 1861, as a member of Co. G, 76th Inf., which he helped to recruit, and went out as its 2d Lieutenant. Was promoted to 1st Lieutenant of Co. I, after the battle of Arkansas Post, and when the regiment veteranized, in April, 1864, became Captain of Co. H. At the battle of Resaca, Ga., received a gunshot wound in the mouth, losing most of his teeth; participated in thirty battles and skirmishes, and traveled with the regiment 10,000 miles. Soon after his discharge, in July, 1865, was breveted Major for gallant conduct. He came to Peoria in 1865; engaged nine years in the grocery and feed business; was appointed to present position over four years ago. Mrs. Burt, by whom he had four children, three living, died in January, 1873. Mr. Burt married Betsey M. Cotton *nee* Barnum, a native of New York, in 1876. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., G. A. R., and Mexican War Veteran Association, and he and wife are members of M. E. Church.

BURGI PHILLIP H. grocer, 1600 S. Adams street, was born in Germany, May 1, 1821, and emigrated to the United States in 1849, and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained four years, then came to Peoria, where he engaged in the grocery business and has continued in the same since; being a German, and locating in the southern part of the city, has built up a good trade. In 1856, married Miss Mary E. Winkler. By this marriage there was one child, a son, who assists his father in his old age.

Burley John, grocer, cor. Second and Spencer streets.
Burliani N. res. 226 Moss street.
Burris D. teamster, res. 824 Fayette street.
Burris J. J. res. 1209 N. Jefferson street.
Burris Maria Mrs. res. S. Water street.
Burr J. D. *nee* R. A. Co. res. 308 Sixth street.
Bush H. A. sash manufacturer, 716 S. Washington street.
Bush Geo. M. bookkeeper, res. 826 Fayette street.

BUSH JOHN A. house and sign painter, ornamental designer, dealer and manufacturer of all kinds of regalia and secret society goods, 408 Main street, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Feb. 16, 1829, and is the son of George and Maria (Zill) Bush, natives of Pennsylvania. He was raised, educated and learned the trades of painting and cabinetmaking in his

native county, and in 1849 left home, and after a short stay in Burlington, Iowa, came to Peoria, where he has since resided, and been in business for himself thirty-seven years. He, soon after coming, established himself in his business of painting, and in 1860 added to it that of society goods and regalia. During the war he acted for three years as sutler to the 8th and 17th regiments I. V. I. He married Miss Susan O. Hedenburg, a native of Jacksonville, Ill., daughter of Rev. J. Hedenburg, by whom he had six children, four now alive, John A., Nettie, Frank H. and E. Johnson. He does an extensive trade in regalia all over the Western States and Territories, and in the decorative branch of his business makes a peculiar specialty of wood graining. Mr. Bush has been for twenty-seven years a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, and has held all the offices in it up to that of grand warden, which he has filled for the past two years; has been deputy to the Grand Lodge from Columbia Lodge, No. 21, of Peoria, for sixteen years. His parents are still alive and reside in the city. His father is eighty-three years of age and never wore glasses in his life, and his mother is eighty.

Bush Wm. H. painter, N. Jefferson street.

BUSH WILLIAM R. (of Bush & Brown), distillers, foot lower Russel street.

BUSHNELL ALVIN W. manufacturing cement, sewer pipes, and dealing in cement, lime, plaster, hair, 422 S. Washington street, was born on the 8th day of January, 1815, in Green county, N. Y.; remained there until 1837, when he came to Peoria county, Ill., and settled on a farm in Radnor township; remained there until 1849, when he went to Chicago and engaged in the grocery business, and continued in the same until 1851, when he came to Peoria and embarked in the lumber trade, which he followed for several years. Married Miss Jennett Case, July, 1841. She was a native of Oswego county, N. Y., and came to Peoria in 1836. Mrs. B. is a member of the Baptist Church and has been since 1849. Mr. B. was elected supervisor two successive terms, in 1862-3. During the war was chairman of the committee for disbursing funds in aid of soldiers' families, and paid out about twenty-five thousand dollars.

Butler J. brickyard, North street.
Butte A. painter, res. 1406 Perry street.

BUTTS CHARLES E. dealer in coal, lime, cement and fire brick, 512 S. Adams street, was born in Tremont, Tazewell county, Ill., April 10, 1848, and is the son of George and Catherine (Thompson) Butts. His father was a native of England and his mother of Ireland; was raised in native place until eleven years of age, when he removed with his mother to El Paso, where he attended school, and in 1866 began life as a railroad man, passing successively through

the grades of brakeman, freight conductor and train dispatcher for the P., P. & J. R. R. Co., and holding the last position for four years. He was altogether twelve years railroading. He married in Peoria, April 15, 1879, Miss Mary Burt, daughter of Mrs. Ellen W. Burt, of Peoria. His wife was born in Ohio, Sept. 17, 1853, and has borne him one child, Ella, born June 10, 1879, and who died March 17, 1879. He began his present business March 6, 1878, and has for its carrying on large yards and sheds in rear of above number, where he keeps a large stock of his goods. He is also agent for Laffin & Rand's sporting and blasting powder.

HYE R. J. grocer, cor. Spring and Adams street.
Caldwell P. H. res. 405 E. 1st street.
Caldwell Geo. A. printer, res. 107 Evans street.
Caldwell John P. res. 114 Madison street.
Caldwell Daniel, miller, res. 1373 S. Adams street.

CALLAHAN DENNIS, (deceased), res. 137 North street.

Callahan Sarah, res. 137 North street.
Callahan John, res. 211 N. Monroe street.
Cammeter Hilford, Robinson & Co., res. 400 N. Monroe street.
Cargano H. J. Jewell, 402 S. Adams street.
Cargano John, res. 115 E. 1st street.
Carruth W. H. res. 114 W. Elizabeth street.
Carroll Wm. (deceased), N. Jefferson 1st above Adams street.

CAMPBELL ALBERT D. grain and feed, 416 Fulton street, was born in Tazewell county, Ill., Dec. 22, 1850, and in 1855 came to Peoria, where he has resided since. Married Miss Rebecca J. Gale on the 25th day of Dec. 1871. She was a native of Ohio. They were blessed with two children, one of whom is living. Mr. Campbell is now weighmaster of Peoria city, and has been for three years, attends to it in connection with his grain and feed business.

Campbell J. M. res. 487 W. Jefferson street.
Carpenter S. S. Jeweller, res. 215 S. Douglas street.
Carroll E. musician, 229 S. Washington street.
Carroll John, 431 E. 1st street.
Carroll H. M. res. 1108 S. Adams street.
Carroll John, teacher, res. 214 Kettelle street.

CARSON W. B. photographer, cor. Jefferson and Hamilton streets, was born in Adams county, Ohio, in 1832. John Carson and Rachel Bean, his parents, were both natives of that county, and both rocked in the same "sugar trough" in a block house in Manchester. Mr. C. spent his boyhood on a farm, and was educated in North Liberty College, in Adams county; taught school from 1851 to 1863; began learning photography in 1857; devoted his attention to it with a little insurance business from 1863 till 1869, and from then till August 1, 1878, did an exclusive insurance business; has been engaged in photography at his present place since that time. He came to Illinois and settled in Washburn, Woodford county, in 1857; went thence to Minonk the next year and remained two years; was in El Paso from 1860 to 1869, when he removed to Peoria. September 29, 1854, Mr. C. married Fancherry Bartholamew, a native of Brown county, O., by whom he has three living children, Ella, Alice M.,

and Robert L. M. Mr. C. is a member of A. F. & A. M., and himself and wife of the Baptist Church.

CARL MICHAEL, restaurant, Union depot, was born in France, May 2, 1834, emigrated to the United States in 1866, and settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, and remained there about five years; went back to his native country, and remained about fifteen months; then returned to this country and located in Peoria, Ill., and embarked in his present business. Married Miss Barbara Merkel, Feb. 29, 1876, a native of Ohio, and came to Peoria in 1878. They have three children, all girls. They are both members of the Catholic Church.

CARROLL FRANCIS C. wholesale and retail dealer in ice, 104 Fayette street, son of Francis and Ann Maria (Lane) Carroll, natives of Ireland, who came to this country about 1820, and settled in St. Johnsbury, Vt. where he raised a family of eight children, six boys and two girls. The subject of this sketch was the third son, born on the 17th day of November, 1842; learned the trade of iron molder, and when ten years of age, went with his parents to Richmond, Canada East, where his father engaged in the foundry business on his own account, and remained twelve years. In the Fall of 1866 went to Boston, where he followed his trade a year. In January, 1867, came to Peoria and was employed a year in a stove foundry for Cutter & Proctor. In 1868 embarked in the foundry as the firm of O'Rourke & Co., where he remained until that Fall. Jan. 1877, commenced in the ice business, in which he still continues. Has a capacity of storing 3,000 tons, and intends to double it the following season. Married Miss Martha E. Clough; she was born in Ireland, Sept. 27, 1843. They had four children, two of whom are living, Annie A. and Louis J. Members of the Catholic Church.

CARTWRIGHT WILLIAM, livery, feed and sale stable, 114 S. Jefferson street, was born in England, April 30, 1821, and when thirty years old, emigrated to the United States and located in Peoria, where he has ever since resided. He married, in 1855, Ann Harrison, a country woman of his own, by whom he has had two children, one of each sex. He has been engaged in his present business since 1863, and has succeeded in establishing quite a large and lucrative one.

CARTY P. N. justice of the peace, Stock yards.
Carty P. res. Lathrop street.

CARY JOHN, M.D. 301 Franklin street

Cash, David W. blacksmith, 1414 N. Jefferson street.
Cassidy J. seaman, res. Main street.
Cassidy Jas. cooper, res. 112 E. 1st street.
Cassidy Wm. cooper, res. 911 Seventh avenue.
Cassidy James, miller, res. 100 N. Monroe street.
Cassidy J. A. res. 104 E. 1st street.
Cassidy D. B. blacksmith, res. cor. Hill and Jackson streets.
Cassidy M. grocer, 712 S. Adams street.
Cassidy W. boat and shoemaker, 201 Fulton.

CHARLES HALLER E. U. S. gauger.

CHASE IRA J. Rev. res. 217 Taylor street.

was born Dec. 7, 1834, in the town of Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y., but was raised in Orleans county, N. Y., and educated at the Medina Academy. In 1855, his father moved to Cook county, Ill., where he followed merchandising and school teaching until the breaking out of the war. Enlisted June 17, 1861, in the 19th Ill. Vol. as second sergeant; served nearly two years; was discharged for disability. He again resumed merchandising until 1867, when, at the earnest solicitation of the church, he entered the ministry, his first labor being performed at Mishawaka, Ind., during 1867 and 1868. He was regularly ordained to the ministry in Chicago, in 1868; was called to take charge of the Church of Christ in LaPorte, in January, 1869, and resigned in 1871, to go to Pittsburgh, Pa. In Oct., 1872, at the earnest solicitation of the church in Peoria, he accepted their call, of which congregation he is still pastor. Mr. Chase united with the Church of Christ, and was baptized at Batavia in Fox river, in 1857. He has held revival meetings in many of the States and three of the British provinces. Besides hundreds who have come into the church here, he has received nearly five hundred converts elsewhere during his present pastorate. Childerster Jas. W. plasterer, res. 306 Perry street.

CHEEVER D. A., M. D., 419 Hamilton street, who has been one of the leading physicians in the homeopathic school of practice in Central Illinois, for over a quarter of a century, is the eldest of eight children of Daniel and Alice E. Cheever *nee* Henry, and was born in Providence, R. I., in 1827, where the first fifteen years of his life were spent, chiefly at school and in his father's dry goods store. In 1842 he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, and learned the business of manufacturing lard oil, and in 1845 went into a wholesale dry goods house in that city with his father; began the study of medicine there and completed the course in New York city, graduating from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1853. The following year he came to Illinois, and located in practice in Peoria; has since practiced in Pekin, Tazewell county, and in Champaign, Champaign county, having removed to the latter place to educate his children; returned to Peoria in July, 1877. While living in Pekin, during the dark days of the rebellion, the Doctor, in conjunction with George Harlow, Secretary of State, projected and organized the first Union League established in the United States, as the history of that organization shows. Dr. C. has ever been a strict adherent and zealous advocate of homeopathy, and stands high among that branch of the profession. He married Sarah R. Walker, a native of New Hampshire, in 1852, and four children are the fruit of their union. Their names are Alice, Mrs. Bryan, George H. and Emily C. They are both members of the M. E. Church.

CLARK E. M. machinist, res. 309 Morgan

street, son of T. G. and Eve Clark. Father born in Rutland, Vt., and mother in Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was born in Indiana county, Pa., April 9, 1845; came to this county in 1859; enlisted in 1862 in the 94th I. V. I., Co. L, Col. Wood; was in the battles of Nashville, Stone River, Resaca, Dalton, Ga., where he was wounded by a shell in the leg; in 1864 re-enlisted in the 151st regt., Co. E, Col. Woodhall. Married Miss Sarah J. Brownell. She was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1844; three children, Ida H., Willis and Alta.

Clark Geo. C. res. 513 Sixth street.
Clark Horace, propr. Home Mills, res. 118 High street.
Clark S. R. res. 113 High street.
Clark S. S. distiller, res. Seventh avenue.
Clark M. res. Seventh avenue.
Clarkson E. res. 207 N. Monroe street.
Clauson L. D. commercial trav. 103 N. Washington street.
Clauson J. J. tinner, 1157 S. Adams street.
Clegg Joseph, res. Knoxville road.
Cleveland A. J. cashier C. C. H. R. Co.
Cleland H. G. res. 117 Park place.
Clerkin P. stock dealer, res. 605 Plank road.
Clifton Enos T. teaming, 1618 N. Jefferson street.
Cochran J. W. attorney, 121 S. Adams street.
Cockle W. post master, res. cor. Jackson and Monroe streets.
Cody James, laborer, 816 Second street.
Cody M. J. boiler works, S. Water street.
Coffee H. T. physician, 702 Main street.

COFFEY PETER, superintendent of gas works, res. cor Madison and Hancock streets, was born in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, in 1831; came to America in 1850; spent nearly four years in New York city, working at the plumbing and gas fitting trade; thence came to Cincinnati, O., and remained for a time; went to St. Louis and remained nearly two years; located in Belleville, Ill., in 1856, and superintended the gas works there until 1874, when he came to Peoria, and has since held his present position. Mr. Coffey married Mary Ann McDowall, in 1861, born also in Ireland. They have no children. Both are members of the Catholic Church. They own the homestead in which they reside.

Colburn E. M. physician, res. 207 S. Jefferson street.
Colburn W. P. wholesale drugs, 218, 220, 222 S. Washington st.
Cole Addie, cor. Hamilton and Washington streets.
Cole C. clerk 316 S. Water street, res. 1354 S. Adams street.

COLEMAN ALBERT, contractor and builder, 504 Fifth street, was born in Dover, Stafford county, N. H., July 7, 1833, and is the son of Calvin Coleman and Phebe Card, natives of Dover; was raised and educated there, and when nineteen years old came to Boston, and there learned the trade of bricklayer, working at it for three years, and then came West to Illinois and settled in Peoria, where he has since resided, except during a trip of five years' duration to California across the plains, which he took in 1861, working at his trade in Sacramento and other places in that State. On his return to the East he revisited his native place, and there married, April 6, 1866, Miss Sarah A. Palmer, a native of Boston, Mass., by whom he has had four children, three now alive, Addie F., Calvin, Della (deceased), and Alice. Brought his wife to Peoria after marriage, and there all his children were

born Mrs. Coleman is a member of First Baptist Church. He owns his residence and lot at above number, also house and lot adjoining.

Coleman, Dennis, farmer, T. P. & W. res. 111 South street.
Coleman, David, farmer, 111 South street.
Coleman, N. B., accountant, res. 603 1/2 West street.
Coleman, Frank J., boot and shoe mfr. 212 N. Adams street.

COLMERY A. J., restaurant keeper.
COLTON W. R., architect, 124 N. Adams street.
Conestock John, res. 311 S. Adams street.
Conover, John Patrick, res. 207 First street.

CONIGISKY JACOB, of Conigisky Bro., 108, 110 N. Adams street, was born at Poland, May 19, 1840, and emigrated to the United States in 1856, and located in New York, where he remained until 1864, when he came to Peoria and engaged in the dry goods business, which he has followed since. Married Miss Bertha Pearl in 1870. She was a native of London, England, and came to this country in 1868. They have three sons. They employ eighteen hands in their business. The Conigiskys are doing a fine trade, have a fine store building fronting on Adams street, and do a wholesale and retail business of \$100,000 to \$125,000 per annum. Mr. C. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Silas, senior partner and an elder brother, came to the United States the same time; have been together in business since they came to the country.

Conrad, Thos., laborer, res. 1611 S. Adams street.
Conrad, J. B., teamster, 1415 S. Adams street.
Conrad, Mrs. M., res. State near South street.
Conrad, D., laborer, res. 1106 Third street.
Conrad, John E., res. 200 North street.
Conrad, Elias, res. 221 1/2 First street.
Conrad, Jas. H., coachman, R. & P. res. 1013 S. Madison street.
Conrad, W., res. 519 Third street.
Conroy, M., fireman, res. 201 Cass street.

CONRAD WILLIAM (of Conrad & Meyer) beer bottlers, 110 S. Adams street, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, August 29, 1838, and is the son of Jacob and Mary B. Conrad, who are now both residents of Peoria county. He came to the county with them in 1851, and after growing up, farmed for some time with his father, and afterwards followed teaming and street sprinkling for about thirteen years, and then became a member of the present firm. He was married in 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Schners, who was born March 25, 1849, by whom he had three children—Anna M., Maggie and Willis P. Mrs. Conrad is a member of Reformed Episcopal Church.

Conroy, Pat., butcher market, res. 418 Stephenville street.
Conroy, Patrick, butcher market, res. 307 S. Adams street.
Cook, James, carpenter, 817 W. Jefferson street.
Cook, F. B., tailor, 105 Adams street.

COOPER & TENNERY, attorneys at law, 323 Main street. This firm has been in existence only since July, 1878, but Mr. J. K. Cooper, its senior member, has practiced law in Peoria for nearly forty years. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1814, studied law in Carlisle, same county, and coming to Peoria, began his practice. He was a former partner of the late Chas. Balance, and after his

death continued the practice for some time alone. Was later associated in business with Mr. H. W. Reynolds, and then successively with Mr. Moss, Mr. L. A. Lapham, and Mr. Bassett, finally, on date above mentioned, with his present partner, Mr. Tenny. They conduct a large practice in general law and chancery matters.

COPESE JACOB M. United States gauger, was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1838. Remained there until 1861, when he volunteered as a soldier in Company E, 47th Illinois Infantry, and served three years. Re-enlisted and served until 1866. Was mustered out as sergeant major, and was respected by all his comrades. Married Miss Clara Waldron, October 4, 1870, a native of Peoria, and a teacher in the public schools for a number of years. One child blessed this union. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic Order and the G. A. R. Mrs. C. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Cosentino, John J., attorney, res. 208 First street.
Couch, A. A., attorney, 218 Fourth street.

COUCH HERRIMAN, physician and surgeon, 800 N. Adams street, was born on the 20th day of April, 1824, in Merrimack county, New Hampshire, where he remained until 1840, then went to Concord and entered upon the study of medicine and worked at printing business as a means of support. In 1843 went to Boston and attended his first course of lectures, and remained two years. Then, on account of failing health, traveled abroad three years. Came to New Orleans. From there went to Wisconsin. Married Anna Parshall in 1848, and in 1850 came to Peoria and commenced the publication of a weekly paper called the *Voice of the People*, it being the third paper published in Peoria. In April, 1852, his first wife died, and in 1854 married Mrs. M. A. Gilbert, a native of New York city, who came here in 1834. The fruit of this marriage was two children—a boy and girl. Mr. H. was in the War of the Rebellion about 18 months; has pursued the practice of medicine since. His family are members of the Congregational Church. While in South America, he went aboard a ship which proved to be a slaver, and while on a trip to the east coast of Africa, were overhauled by an English frigate and taken into Cape Town on suspicion, but there not being evidence sufficient to convict, were released.

Couchman, W. A., res. 118 S. Jefferson street.
Couchman, B., wood shop, res. 211 S. Adams street.
Cox, Jas. gardener, res. 1015 S. Madison street.
Cox, J. M., carpenter, 215 Second street.

COX WILLIAM, printer, cor. of Hamilton and Jefferson streets. Was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1857, son of George and Ann Cox, *nee* Matthews, also natives of England (Northamptonshire), came to the United States in Jan. 1878, stopped at Rochester eight months, thence to Peoria in Oct. 1878, and established the no. printing office of Cox & Co. the following Nov. and has been the senior partner un-



Thomas Cratty

PEORIA.

til March 1850, when he sold out to his partner, J. N. Kirkpatrick. The establishment has had a large run of business from the first. His parents have emigrated since he came and now own a farm at Harkers Corners in this county. There are ten children in the family all now in this country save one.

Craig Jane, res. 104 Elm street.
Crawley James, res. 610 Knoxville road.

CRATTY THOMAS, attorney and counsellor at law, of the firm of Cratty Brothers, is a descendant of Irish parentage, his great grandfather having emigrated from that country in 1760, and settled in Pennsylvania. Mr. Cratty's grandfather was born in Franklin Co., Penn., and fought in the war of the Revolution. William Cratty, the father of Thomas, was born in Butler Co., Penn., June 20, 1805, but removed to Ohio in 1814. In April, 1826 he married Miss Candice Bennett, who was born in Rhode Island, Dec. 25, 1805. She was the mother of twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, two of the former and five of the latter living. Mrs. C. died in Elmwood, Peoria Co., Jan. 27, 1875. Thomas was born in Delaware Co., O. His early education was limited, chiefly to the Winter terms in the district school, while the Summers were spent in labor on the farm. He taught several years prior to 1854, made a tour of the Southern States, and spent some time there in teaching, returning to Illinois in 1856; engaged in farming four years, when financial reverses compelled a change of avocation. Entered the Chicago Law School, from which he graduated in 1861, and was immediately admitted to practice. Poverty necessitated the most rigid economy during his attendance at law school, and he was compelled to give his note for tuition, payable from the first moneys earned in practice. Mr. Cratty was one of four graduates selected by the faculty to conduct a moot trial at a public exhibition given as a graduating exercise. He began practice in Elmwood with a meager outfit, and one law book as a library. In the Fall of 1863 he formed a partnership with W. W. O'Brien, then a prominent attorney of Peoria, which lasted three years and yielded a prosperous business. In January, 1872, the present law firm of Cratty Brothers was created, by the admission of his only brother, Josiah Cratty, to the profession. The business of the firm has become so large as to require the employment of several assistants, one a short hand reporter. Their offices and consultation rooms are on the first floor of their building facing the Court-house on S. Jefferson street, and are among the finest and most ample in the West.

In journalism, Mr. C. in company with Leslie Robison, published the *Peoria Review*, a Republican newspaper, with daily, tri-weekly and weekly editions, in 1871, '72 and '73; but finding it detracted too largely from professional duties, they disposed of their office

and outfit in the latter year. He helped to organize the first Teacher's Institute in Knox Co.; the Paper Manufacturing Co., of Elmwood; the Chamber of Commerce Association of Peoria; the Merchant's Exchange and the Peoria Mercantile Library, and their success is due in no small degree to his judicious counsel and material aid. For several years he delivered weekly lectures before the students of Cole's Commercial College. Mr. C. has never married.

Josiah Cratty is the youngest of the family; was born in Delaware Co., O.; served as a cavalry soldier in the late war, part of the time as Gen. Sheridan's body guard; married Libbie M. Earing of Peoria in 1875, and has one son.

Cramer J. C. insurance Cramer & Stevin, res. 619 McBean st.
Craw Robt. wagon maker, 810 Main street.
Crawley James, res. 610 Knoxville road.

CREMER BERNARD, editor and proprietor of the *Demokrat*.

Cress J. P. coal, 209 N. Washington street.
Cross Wm. res. 1508 N. Jefferson street.
Cruger Wm. H. res. 213 S. Jefferson street.
Crumpley F. S. restaurant, res. 111 Cass street.
Cullbertson C. C. carpenter, res. 410 Maple street.
Cullen Anne, res. 308 Lavelle street.
Cullen John, rags, 604 Johnson street.

CUMMERFORD M. V. B. grocer, 327 Main street.

CUMMINGS DAVID M. (deceased) late of the firm of Cummings & Emerson, 416 and 418 S. Washington street, was born March 29, 1824, in Oswego county, N. Y., one of nine children, the country was new; there were no luxuries and but few comforts, and toil was the portion of all the children; and David was early compelled to find his own support. He moved to Oneida county, N. Y., when quite young, and was soon familiar with all the duties which a lad can perform on a farm. When he was 16 years old his mother died and he went forth from home to make his way alone. His mother's memory clung to him all through his life, and to his latest breath held the warmest place in his heart. When Mr. C. left home he engaged with a farmer at nine dollars per month, a moderate sum even in those days. He found no fault with his wages, doing always the best he could, considering this simply honest and fair. He now perceived the necessity of an education which the hard labor of his younger days had forbidden, and not quarreling with his fortune, uselessly repining over lost time, he set himself to get the rudiments. With close attention to his studies, at the age of twenty-three, offered himself as teacher and taught two years successfully in Waterville, N. Y., then removing to Illinois he opened a school in Peoria. In 1850 he was among the adventurous young men who were flocking to California, for one year followed mining, but with indifferent success. His quick eye perceived that money was to be dug out of the earth in other forms than those of the

yellow metal. He planted a garden and fed the men who labored in the mines. During the four years in California he accumulated five or six thousand dollars, and in 1854 returned to Peoria and entered into business. In 1853 he undertook a hotel in Springfield, Ill., and lost every cent he had made in the seven preceding years. Penniless he found his way back to Peoria, turning his hands to what offered a living. In the beginning of the war he enlisted in the 11th Illinois Cavalry, and was in continual service until 1863, when he resigned. Married Miss Eliza Hibben, February 7, 1871, at Hillsborough, Ohio, whom he left with two children. Mr. C. died at his residence in Peoria, January 25, 1878, in the 54th year of his age.

CUTTER R. A. res. 400 N. Madison street.

CUNNINGHAM DANIEL, blacksmith, cor. Washington and Hamilton streets, was born in the county Dublin, Ireland, 1839. Came to the U. S. in 1850 and located in Westchester county, N. Y., and in Peoria, 1857, where he engaged in his present business. He married Miss Ann Henneberry, Nov. 22, 1861. She is a native of the county Kilkenny, Ireland. They have seven children: Lizzie, Daniel, Annie, John, Nicholas, Nathan and Edward. They are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Cunningham was elected school director in 1870, and supervisor, 1875. He is an accomplished musician. He organized the Cecelian Band of Peoria, 1860, which he disbanded in 1861—the members going into the army. At close of the war, the band was reorganized under the leadership of Mr. Cunningham. He is a whole-souled, good-hearted gentleman, a good citizen and successful business man.

CUNNINGHAM J. M. res. 109 Second street.

CURTIS W. 719 Carpenter street.
Curtis, George, blacksmith, T. P. & W. res. 510 Elliott street.
Cutter, James, laborer, 406 St. James street.

CUTRIGHT THOMAS V. attorney at law, 112 N. Adams street, was born in Chillicothe, O., January 20, 1815, and is the son of Nat. and Margaret (Veal) Cutright. His father was a native of Fayette county, Ky., and his mother of Botetourt county, Va. He was raised in his native town till nineteen years of age, then removed to Fayette county, O., with his parents and four brothers. While in Chillicothe, he learned the trade of cabinet-maker, and after his removal to Fayette county, read law with Judge A. S. Dickie for one year. Removing to Detroit, Mich., he worked at his trade for one winter, then went to Brownsville, Tex.; read law for four months, and was admitted to the bar in the Fall of 1837. He came to Illinois in 1847, and settled in Chillicothe, Peoria county, and for a year or two practiced law and worked at his trade at the same time, but in later years devoted his whole attention to his profession. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois at Peoria, in the year 1865. His residence in Chilli-

cothe extended over a period of twenty-seven years, and he removed to Peoria in 1874. He was city attorney for some years in the former place, and has filled the office of justice of the peace in Peoria. He married (1st) in Mt. Sterling, Ill., Sept. 1842, Miss Maria Owens, a native of Ohio, by whom he had one child, LeGrand B. Cutright, who was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge. His wife died in August, 1843, and he married (2d) in Richmond Dale, Ross county, O., April, 1849, Mrs. Mary Ann Moffitt, a native of Ireland, by whom he had three children, all living: Nathaniel S., James M. and John W. She died in Chillicothe, Ill., in March, 1859, and he married (3d) in the same place, April, 1861, Miss Annie T. Collins, a native of Wicklow, Ireland, by whom he has had four children, two now alive: Theodore V. and Alice T. Mr. Cutright is in politics a Jackson Democrat.

CUTTER WM. 117 S. Washington street, of the firm of Wrigley & Cutter. Is the son of Isaac and Sarah (Metcalf) Cutter. Father was a native of Vermont; mother, of Ohio. They came to Illinois at an early day, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 11th day of February, 1844. Received his education in Delphos, O., where he was sent to live with an uncle. When twenty-seven years of age, he enlisted in the 32d Ohio Infantry, Co. C, mustered at (Camp Denison,) O. Was in the engagement at Cheat Mountain, and in the Shenandoah Valley, Va. Was taken prisoner, with 1,500 others, at Winchester, in the Spring of 1862. Was in Libby Prison five and one-half months, was paroled, took the small pox, and was sent to Annapolis. Was a mere skeleton, weighing only 110 pounds, when he got into Federal ranks. Thence sent to Ohio, until he was exchanged and joined his regiment at Chattanooga, and was appointed orderly sergeant. (Before being taken prisoner, was appointed division postmaster, which he held at that time. Was suspected of being an officer, and for that reason was kept in solitary confinement for forty-eight hours.)

Was at Atlanta, where he helped to build the breast-works; and at its surrender, which was the last of his soldiering. Returned to French Grove, in this county, where he taught school for one winter and then came to Peoria, where he attended Cole's Commercial College. In 1865 or 66, engaged for Geo. McClellan, Auer & White, as clerk, where he remained four years. Then engaged in the grocery business in company with Auer, firm Auer & Cutter. Mr. Wrigley having bought Mr. Auer's interest, the firm is known as Wrigley & Cutter. Carry a stock of \$5,000, and do a business of \$50,000 per year. Married Miss Jennie Wrigley Oct. 20, 1869. She was born in Peoria county. The fruit of this marriage is three children: Anna, Charlie and May.

Dakley John, cooper, 1610 N. Madison street.



Jacob Sart

PEORIA.

DAILEY JOHN, shoemaker, res. 317½ N. Adams street. Son of Joseph and Mary Dailey. Was born in Hampshire county, Mass., May 25, 1828. Emigrated with his parents, when he was five years old, to York State. In 1847, enlisted in Co. E, Third Dragoons, Capt. Wm. H. Duff. Mustered in at New York, and received a bounty of \$12 and got \$8 per month. Landed at Vera Cruz in June. Thence, under command of Gen. Percro, to Pueblo, where they joined Gen. Scott. Thence, to the Valley of Mexico, where they participated in the battle of Contreras, and acted as Gen. Scott's body guard. Thence, to Cherubusco, where they were led by Gen. Harney. Thence, to the City of Mexico, where they took quarters in the halls of Montezuma. Was on the raid with Gen. Joseph Lane, in pursuit of the guerrilla Garouta. In the Spring of 1848, thirty men were taken out of his command, and the same number of Capt. Porter's mounted riflemen, who escorted Seward and Clifford to Yurretero on their commission to ratify a treaty. Thence, back to Mexico City. Rode from Mexico to Vera Cruz, three hundred miles, in three days, escorting Maj. Polk, who took the report to Washington. Thence, back to New Orleans and St. Louis, where he was mustered out, Aug., 1848. Thence, to New York State, and in 1849 came to Peoria county. Married Miss Ann Wright. She was born in Ireland. Mr. Dailey moved to Kansas, where he lost his wife in 1860. From there, went via New Orleans to Boston, on boat, the first transport leaving New Orleans after Butler arrived there. Enlisted in the 28th Regiment, Mass. Vols., Co. K. Joined the regiment at Frederick City, Md., participating in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, where he was wounded through the thighs and was taken to Emery Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he was discharged.

Daily John M. res. 712 Hale street.

DAILY M. C. Chief of Police, City Hall, was born in county Kerry, Ireland, Dec. 10, 1842, and is the son of Martin Daily and Catharine Horgan, natives of that county. When about eight years of age he came to America with his parents, landing at New York. They settled at Middletown, Conn., and resided there for eight years, where he received his education. In 1858 he came to Peoria. He enlisted in April, 1861, in Co. A, 17th Ill. Vol. Inf. under Captain Norton, and served with his regiment till June 2, 1864, on which date he was mustered out at Springfield, Ill. He took part in the battles of Frederickstown, Mo., Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, Vicksburg and many others. He married, June 22, 1867, in Peoria, Miss Mary A. Hanlon, a native of this county, and daughter of Timothy Hanlon, by whom he has had three children—two now alive: Maggie E., Katie, and Martin C. (deceased). He worked at vari-

ous occupations for some time; kept a saloon for many years. He received the appointment of Chief of Police January 1, 1874, and has since filled that office, except during the years 1876 and 1877, proving himself one of the most vigilant and efficient officers the city has ever had. He owns his residence and lot on Caroline street, and himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Daily Peter, boot and shoe maker, 1629½ S. Adams street.
Dairlson G. toy, etc. 413 Main street.
Dailey J. laborer, res. 602 Hurlbut street.
Dalton Jas. brewer, 157 Irving street.
Dalton John, potter, Cross street.
Daly C. S. solicitor, National Democrat.
Daniels P. N. finisher, 116 Main street.
Daniels H. M. painter, 602 S. Washington street.
Daniels Thos. saloon, 204 S. Washington street.
Daniels Wm. grocer, cor. Main and Hale streets.
Darmody T. res. Newgate avenue.

DARST JACOB, real estate dealer and capitalist, res. cor. Monroe and Fayette streets; is one of Peoria's early settlers and most successful business men. He was born in Meigs county, Ohio, on September 16, 1815. At the age of seventeen his father gave him his time, and he started out in life with fifty cents of cash capital; worked on the Ohio canal until he earned \$50, then labored several months in the iron works at Portsmouth, O.; was then employed a year for the Kenawha salt works in West Virginia, boating salt down the Ohio river. Mr. D. enjoyed very meager school advantages; but acute observing powers and retentive memory have rendered him well informed. He early imbibed the maxim that "time is money," and acted accordingly. In June, 1835, Mr. Darst came to Peoria; quarried stone on the Kickapoo for a time; then clerked in a general store for Aquilla Wren, in Peoria, six months; afterwards engaged in coal mining and breaking prairie with ox teams, in the mean time trading and speculating, and in 1839 had accumulated \$1,500; engaged in shipping pork and produce down the Mississippi, and lost his entire capital by a devastating storm; returned to Peoria with \$13 in his pocket; hired again to Mr. Wren, remaining in his employ shipping produce three years, when failing health compelled him to seek the country, where he spent two years hunting. Being much improved, he began operating in coal and speculating in land, in which business he made \$15,000 in five years; and at the end of that time embarked in the dry goods trade in company with Mr. Dougherty. Not being pleased with the re-ults, he again engaged in real estate business; and by 1860 had made \$100,000 above a living. Mr. D. has amassed a fortune of \$250,000, chiefly in Peoria city property, valuable coal mining lands and Western lands. Mr. Darst married Catharine M. Dougherty December 16, 1839, by whom he had eleven children, three living. Mrs. D. died March 12, 1861. He married his present wife, formerly Ellen R. Leonard, of Auburn, N. Y., in 1863, who has borne him one child.

Daugherty James M. police magistrate.
 Death Jas. publisher, res. 218 1/2 3rd street.
 Dawson John carpenter 1216 N. Madison street.
 Davis Jas. F. engineer, Water street, Pl. Gas.

DAVIS ROBERT S. druggist, 125 Main street, was born in Selbyville, Tenn., April 21, 1844, and is the son of Thomas L. and Eliza Davis. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Ireland. In 1849 his parents removed to Peoria, where he grew up and was educated, and at fifteen years of age commenced to learn the drug business with his brother, with whom he remained till 1872, when he began business for himself at his present location. He married, in 1870, Miss Camilla A. Luther, a native of Peoria, whose parents were very old residents of the city, by whom he has three children—Nellie, born March 1, 1872, Howard, born November, 1875, and Vida, born November, 1877. He has a good business, and carries a stock of about \$2,500. Makes a rat poison (phosphorus paste) which is remarkably effective in its results, and of which he has quite a large sale. He owns his residence and lot in the city.

Davis Thos. J. carpenter, 502 S. Washington street.
 Davis T. W. machinist T. P. & W. res. 319 St. James street.
 Davis W. H. res. 714 Jackson street.

DAWS LOUISA Mrs. res. 1601 N. Jefferson street, was born in London, England, July 25, 1831. Came to this country in 1836 with her parents, who settled in Tazewell county, Ill., where her father is still living on the same place where he located, at the age of eighty-four. Mrs. Daws was married to Frederick W. Aubury, of London, Eng., on the 17th day of February, 1854. Remained in Tazewell county until 1867 (Mr. Aubury being deceased). She married Edward Daws, of Kent, Eng., January 8, 1867, when they came to Peoria and located. Mr. Daws was a cabinet maker by trade and soon built up a lucrative business. By industry and close attention to business accumulated a fine property and home. Was a member of the Episcopal Church and a consistent Christian, and loved and respected by all who knew him. Mr. Daws came to Peoria in 1834; stayed a short time, when he removed to Tazewell county, and in 1854 returned to Peoria, where he remained until his death.

DAY BROTHERS, butchers, 1020 First street, are natives of New Ross, county Wexford, Ireland, and came to America and Peoria in 1872. Their mother died December 22, 1876, and their father March 24, 1880. Their parents had six children, two daughters, now deceased, and four sons—Nicholas, Richard, William A. and Patrick F. The brothers' store is on the corner of First and Elliott streets. They also trade largely in cattle. All are members of the Catholic Church.

Day Bros. & Co. dry goods, 113 & 115 S. Adams street.
 Day Chas. H. dry goods, res. 209 Fourth street.
 Day E. res. 408 S. Jefferson street.
 Day Martin B. D. B. & Co. res. 304 N. Madison street.
 Day L. L. wholesale dry goods, 113 & 115 S. Adams street.
 Day Adam, patron, res. 1008 S. Washington street.

DEANE CHAS. H. hotel keeper, "The Ingersoll," corner Hamilton and N. Jefferson streets, was born in Taunton, Mass., August 24, 1827, and is the son of Jesse Deane, whose ancestry reaches back to the old Plymouth Colony in 1626, and thence to Somersetshire, England. His life, to the age of ten years, was spent in his native town and there he received the advantages of the common schools. In 1837 he removed with his family to Peoria, and has resided there ever since, with the exception of about ten months, during the Mexican war and the time spent in the army during the rebellion. On the first occasion he went to New Orleans with recruits for the 3d Ill. Regt., but as the war terminated about the time he reached New Orleans he went no further than that city. Shortly after his return he ran a year or two as steward on a river steamboat and made several trips to New Orleans on flat boats, afterwards engaging as clerk and book-keeper for various firms, until November, 1857, when he went into business for himself, dealing in clothing, furnishing, regalia and secret society goods, which he continued until 1861, when he sold out and went into the army, entering the service as 1st Lieut. in the 86 Regt. I. V. I. under command of Col. D. D. Irons of Peoria; served with the army in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, and was mustered out April 20, 1866 with the rank of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel. On his return he opened the Metropolitan Hotel, then just completed, and ran it till March 1, 1867, when he sold out and bought the interest of A. Freeman in the Peoria House. He began to make improvements and alterations in it, and by his intense energy and application brought it to a high position among the hotels of the West.

Dehara H. res. 1308 N. Monroe street.
 Dee Pat. res. 1008 Third street.

DEGAL JOHN, blacksmith and wagon maker, 601 N. Adams street, was born in Germany July 11, 1825, emigrated to America in 1857, and settled in Chicago and was there about three years. Thence to St. Louis and remained there six years. In 1866 he came to Peoria and engaged in his present business. Was married in St. Louis and by this union there were four children, two boys and two girls. His brother, Edward, came to this country with him, and they have been in partnership since.

Delong C. C. express, 415 N. Adams street.
 Delong M. M. 714 S. Monroe street.
 Delock Mrs. M. res. 211 1/2 3rd street.
 Demers Anton, res. 208 S. Madison street.

DENNEHY DANIEL, boot and shoe maker and dealer, 329 S. Adams street, was born in county Cork, Ireland, in 1837, and is the son of Daniel and Bridget (McCarthy) Dennehy, natives of county Cork. He came alone to America when fourteen years of age, and landed at New York. Remained in Boston for one year and then removed to Randolph, Mass., where he learned his trade, and worked at it for five or



Henry Delapellier
PEORIA.

six years. Removed to Quincy, Mass., and after rambling around a good deal finally came to Peoria in the Summer of 1874, and started for himself at custom work. He came to his present location in June, 1877, and at that time laid in a stock of ready made goods. He married July 8, 1860, in Randolph, Mass., Miss Mary Murphy, a native of county Limerick, Ireland, by whom he has had seven children, four now living, Ellen T., Mary A., Annie M., and Daniel. Mr. Dennehy and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Dennis C. J., dentist 413 Main street.
Desmond Margaret, res. 200 Cedar street.
Detmers George, teamster, 206 McReynolds street.
Detwiler A., ice, res. 405 N. Monroestreet.

DEWEILER HENRY, wholesale and retail ice dealer, 108 S. Adams street, was born in Lorraine, France, on the 19th of June, 1825; is the son of Christian and Catherine Detweiler *nee* Schertz, the former a native of Bavaria, the latter of France. Mr. Detweiler, sr., was engaged in farming and milling, and also the transfer business, in which he amassed quite a large fortune, but meeting with reverses during the war of 1812 and 1813, from which he never recovered, he died in 1832, in straitened circumstances. In the Spring of 1837, Mr. D. immigrated to the United States with his mother and three sisters, landing at New York after a voyage of sixty-eight days on the ocean. Through the instigation of an older brother, John, who had located in Peoria three years previously, only they came on to this city, consuming forty-two days on the route. The mother and one sister died the following year. The two first years after his arrival Mr. D. worked for his brother, and attended school at intervals; then clerked in a shoe store for Charles McLellen on Main street; also in a clothing store a year; and on April 15, 1841, went on the steamboat "Frontier," to learn piloting, under Milton Hasbrock, where he remained until she collided with the Panama, at 3 A. M., on September 2, 1842. The following Spring the company built the new steamer, Chicago, on which he shipped as second pilot, under Mr. Hasbrock, till the Spring of 1844, when, that boat being drawn off the river, he went on to the Raritan in the same capacity; and the next year took the position of first pilot on the new boat, Governor Briggs; and after June, 1846, ran her from Galena to New Albany, on the upper Mississippi, as a mail and passenger boat. In the Spring of 1847 took her through a course of repairs at St. Louis, and put her into the trade between that city and Alton. For several years following Mr. D. officiated as pilot or captain on a number of steamboats; became joint owner of the "Movaster" in 1856; in 1857 sold her, and in 1858, the sole proprietor of the Minnesota. In the Spring of 1862 he went into the government service as master of the "Jenny Lind"; and in July, 1863, changed to the "Yankee," which he had charge of till

the close of the war. While running these government transports he performed a very important and often hazardous service. The Yankee sailed from St. Louis for New Orleans the latter part of October, 1863, with a cargo valued at more than \$250,000, and landed her freight safely in the Crescent City in due time. So great was the danger to which his vessel was exposed during those perilous years, that Capt. D. practiced various schemes to evade the enemy. It was disguised as a gunboat, on some occasions, and run under the strict *regime* of one; and while the other transport vessels were fired into frequently, and greatly damaged or destroyed, the Yankee never received but one shot. After the close of the war, Capt. Detweiler ran the Beaver until he abandoned the river, in 1874. In the Fall of 1870, he had embarked in the ice business in company with N. L. Woodruff, in which relation he continued until December, 1876, when the partnership was dissolved, since which time Mr. D. has carried on a large wholesale and retail ice trade in his own name. The traffic has steadily grown, until the present capacity of his houses is 10,500 tons. On November 5, 1848, Mr. D. married Magdalen Bachmann, also a native of France, who has borne him seven children; five living, Amelia, Matilda, Thomas H., William H., and Mattie H. Henry, the oldest, died at the age of twenty-seven, and Emma at the age of three years. Besides the capital invested in his business, Mr. D. owns several pieces of property in the city.

Devar E. M. grocer, 712 Main street.

DEWEERTH R. saloon and res. 80r S. Jefferson street.

Dewine J. H. 106 N. Orange street.

DICKINSON EDWARD Dr. (deceased), res. of widow, 600 Knoxville road. Dr. Dickinson was born in Hadley, Mass., Feb. 15, 1801, and after receiving his primary education in his native town, entered Yale College, but on account of ill-health, did not complete his classical education. He afterwards entered Pennsylvania Medical University, where he graduated with honor in the class of 1830. He studied his profession with Dr. Twitchell of Keene, N. H., and entered into partnership with Dr. Flint, of Northampton, Mass., where he practiced until ill-health drove him to a warmer climate. He married in 1831 Miss Catherine Jones, daughter of the late Edward Jones of the Treasury Department of Washington, D. C. They came to Peoria in 1835, where he practiced his profession until his death, which occurred in his sixty-fifth year. He was president of the Peoria Medical Association, a year previous to his death. Dr. Dickinson was a true gentleman of the old school; a man of sterling integrity and strong mind. No man was ever more strictly honest, or had a higher sense of

honored. These qualities, with his urbane manners, his dignity, his eminently acute sense of propriety under all circumstances, the conscientious discharge of all his duties, and his devotion to his profession, made him a typical physician, and won for him the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

Dr. James W. D. res. 713 Jackson street.
 Dr. George Hoffman, res. London, res. 219 South street.
 Dr. John Cunningham, formerly res. Nauvoo, res. Peoria.
 Dr. Joseph W. C. res. 121 N. Adams street.

DIRKSON FRANK, fresco and scenic artist, res. 305 Evans street, was born in Germany in 1842, and reared on a farm until thirteen years of age, when, determining to devote his life to decorative art, and being strongly opposed by his father he left home and began the business. A year later he hired on board of a ship, to earn means to prosecute his studies, and made a tour of the world. He entered the Academy of Design in Dusseldorf, Germany, and spent three seasons, working at intervals to pay expenses. Went thence to Hanover and studied scenic painting in the Theater Royal; from there went to London, and continued that branch of the art in Covent Garden, with Talbin, one of the most noted scenic painters of his time. Came to Canada on an engagement to the Theatre Royal, Montreal, in 1859; returned to Europe in 1860, spent a season in Paris in study, came to New York in 1862, remaining there until he entered the army in 1863; served until the close of the war, on board the sloop of war "Dale," as acting gunner. Returned to New York, spent a season painting, went to Buffalo, engaged three years on decorative work; was one of the original designers of Black Crook, and helped to paint the scenery while there, went to Canada and produced Black Crook one season, realizing \$6,000. In 1867 Mr. D. married Mary Brandon, in Buffalo. In 1871 they crossed the lakes intending to locate in Chicago, but the great fire changed their purpose, and they settled down in Peoria. Mr. Dirkson did the decorative work on the Peoria county court-house; has gained a celebrity in his art, winning twenty-five medals and numerous other prizes in public contests. He receives extensive orders from other States. Their family consists of two children, Katie and Frank.

Director Paul furnished, North street.
 Director G. W. res. 120 N. Adams.

DOBBINS WM. J., retired grain and ice dealer, res. 712 Hamilton street, was born in Allentown, Penn., in 1818; is the second of three children, two sons and a daughter, of William Dobbins and Mary Wagner, natives of Penn. He was reared in his native town where he learned the trade of cabinet-maker; but his health failing a few years later, went to clerking in a drug store and reading medicine; disliked that and soon abandoned it. In 1849, was elected a representative in the Legislature from Schuylkill Co., was

twice re-elected in 1850 and 1851. For four years engaged in the employ of the Pennsylvania R.R. Co., and in the Spring of 1856, came to Peoria, the following Fall, built a distillery in Wesley city; ran it two years; sold out and engaged in malting and dealing in grain eight years; then in company with two other parties under the firm name of Dobbins & Co., erected the Central City elevator, which was burned two years later. After being out of business two years, Mr. D. spent four years in the ice trade, at the expiration of which he retired. In 1867 he married Eliza Gibbons, also a native of Allentown, Pa., later of Princeton, Ill. Mr. D. owns several pieces of property in the city.

DEWEIN VALENTINE, (of V. Dewein & Co.) dealer in leather and shoe findings, 108 S. Adams street, was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 1st, 1817, and is the son of Valentine and Margaret (Gold) Dewein, both natives of Bavaria. He came to America with them in 1828, landing at Baltimore in September of that year. In the December following they settled on a farm in Bedford county, Pa., and resided on it till 1833, when they moved to Cincinnati, O., and resided there and in Maysville, Ky., up to 1847, and then returned to Cincinnati. Mr. Dewein began to learn his trade of shoemaker in Pennsylvania, and finished it in Cincinnati. He married in Maysville, Ky., August 20, 1844, Margaret Schaffer, a native of Baden, Germany, who came to America when five years old. In 1847 he left Cincinnati for Peoria, and came to it on March 17; began to make custom boots and shoes, and sell leather, and gave up the former branch of his business in 1854; is the oldest established leather house in Peoria, and for many years has done a very extensive trade; carries a stock of about \$10,000. Mr. Dewein has been an active, enterprising and pushing man, and has done much towards the development of the city of his adoption. He was for many years connected with the railroad interests of Peoria county; was the organizer of the P. & R. I. R. R., and acted as secretary and treasurer of it until its completion; has been a director of the T., P. & W. R. R. for seven or eight years, and director of Mechanics' National Bank for nine years. He owns his residence on Knoxville Road, corner Chambers street and Armstrong avenue, a block of valuable property on the bluff, besides other properties in the business portion of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Dewein are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

Dodge S. W. grain sampler, res. 202 Basile street.

DODGE Wm. M. real-estate agent, 124 N. Adams street.

Doering, Deported, publisher, res. 702 Cedar street.
 Doering Paul, res. 517 Madison street.
 Dorensch J. grocer, 1104 N. Madison street.

DOHENY JAMES, plumber, 404 Main street.

Dolan Jas. C. dealer in real-estate, res. 505 N. Adams street.

DOLAN JOHN, marble dealer, 115 Fulton street,

Holl Phillip, boot and shoe maker, 508 Sixth street.
Donavan John W., car repairer T. P. & W.
Donahue Pat, laborer, res. 107 Seventh street.

DONLIN BERNARD, merchant, 123 N. Washington street, was born in Longford county, Ireland, in 1809, and received his education in his native county; came to America in 1828; landed in New York, remained there a short time, then went to New Orleans and engaged as clerk, after which went into the wholesale and commission business and remained there about twenty years; came to Peoria, where he followed farming and the grain business. Married Catherine Burn. She was born in Ireland. Has ten living children, three boys and seven girls.

Donnelly Miles, machinist, 600 S. Water street.

DONNELLY RICHARD, wholesale dealer in wines and liquors, 924 N. Adams street, was born on the 14th day of February, 1846, in county Wexford, Ireland; emigrated to the United States in 1852, and after traveling over several of the New England States, finally pulled up in the city of Peoria, Ill., and in 1877 engaged in his present business, and by close attention to business has built up a good trade, and has accumulated some money. Married Miss M. J. Kreaps in October, 1877. She was a native of Peoria. The fruit of this marriage is one son. In politics a Democrat.

Donohoe T. meal man foot Lisk street, res. 115 South street.
Dood Henry, 608 Pecan street.
Doran Dennis, res. 204 First street.
Dora Win, engineer, res. 412 Sixth street.
Dougherty James, police magistrate City Hall.

DOWDALL WILLIAM T. editor and proprietor *National Democrat and Review*, printing and binding, 117 Main street, res. Richwoods.

Downing D. boots and shoes, 237 Main street.

DOWNS JOHN, butcher, 722 First street, was born in county Clare, Ireland, June 24, 1846, and is the son of James and Ann (O'Donnell) Downs, natives of that county. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1864 came to America, landing at New York in May, of that year; went first to St. Louis, and after a short stay came to Litchfield, Montgomery county, Ill., where he worked in a machine shop for about three years, and in 1867 went to Chicago, remaining there for four years, and returning to Litchfield engaged in the boot and shoe business in partnership with his brother-in-law, until the Spring of 1875, when they were burnt out, and during the succeeding Summer engaged in the grocery business, afterwards selling out his interest to his partner, and coming to Peoria in October, 1876, started in business at his present location. He married in Litchfield, Ill., May 14, 1867, Miss Martha McNamara, a native of his own county, born in 1847, by whom he has had five children, three now alive, James, John and Agnes. Mr. Downs was elected a member of the Board of Education from the

6th ward of Peoria in 1877, and has since been re-elected to the office. He was also elected by the board to the post of secretary, January, 1879, and has since held the office. Mr. Downs is in politics a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

DOYLE ANDREW, carpenter and contractor, 822 First street, was born in county Wicklow, Ireland, May 10, 1835, son of George and Margaret (O'Rorke) Doyle; emigrated to America, August, 1851, and located in Cleveland, O., thence came to Peoria, in 1855. Was married December, 1855, to Jane Mooney. She was born in county Dublin, Ireland, in 1833. They have had eight children, seven living, George J., Janey K., John P., Margaret E., Anna M., Nellie E. and Mary S., one dead, James. Mr. D. has carried on his trade and accumulated property to the amount of \$15,000; has held a number of offices in the city, never having sought for any; was member of City Council and supervisor, which position was the cause of saving the county a good many dollars.

Doyle C. carpenter, 823 First street.
Doyle Jas. carpenter R. I. & P. res. 101 White street.
Doyle John, carpenter, res. 832 First street.
Doyle Thos. res. 518 Huribut street.

DOUGLASS T. W. conductor T., P. & W. R. R., 701 First street, was born in West Chazee, Clinton county, N. Y., in 1847, and is the son of George and Pauline (Vanbuskirk) Douglass, natives of New York. He was raised in his native county until about fifteen years of age, when he removed to Ogdensburg, N. Y., and there entered the railroad business and has since followed it. He married there December 22, 1866, Miss Luthera Jannette Armstrong, daughter of Henry and Nancy (Rolf) Armstrong, who was born December 13, 1849, by whom he has had three children, two now alive, Stella, born July 14, 1870, and Mabel, born October 14, 1872. In April, 1876, he removed with his family to Chicago, and was for some months in the employ of the Illinois Central R. R., removing to Peoria in September of the same year and entering that of the T., P. & W. R. R., and has since remained with them. His father died in 1862 and his mother is still alive.

Draet Christ, grocer, 1613 S. Washington street.
Drake John, grain buyer, 1210 N. Monroe street.
Driscoll M. masher, distillery foot South street.
Driscoll Tim, masher foot Lisk street.
Dridge John C. furniture finisher, res. 320 Second street.
Deisborger M. confectionery, res. 812 N. Monroe street.
Dudley Isaac, cooper shop, 113 Lisk street.
Duff James, lumber, res. 401 Fifth street.
Dugdale Edward, laborer, res. 505 Hancock street.

DUKE JAMES, auctioneer, 122 S. Washington street, was born in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on the 28th of September, 1828, where he remained until 1866, when he came to Peoria and engaged in the real estate business, and done a good business for about four years. Married Miss E. J. Mitchell, April 21, 1848. She was a native of Kentucky. They have five children, three boys and two girls. The oldest son is an engi-

merchandise. Third son is chief clerk in Day Bro's store. Elder daughter is bookkeeper in Irwin & Co., and the youngest daughter remains at home.

DUMBECK V. H. (of Dumbleck & Baker), druggists, corner Main and S. Adams streets.

Dunlap G. 119 Bazel, cor. Wayne and Perry streets.

DUNLAP J. S., manager Peoria Plating Works, 402 S. Adams street, was born in Knox county, Ill., August 30, 1844, and is the son of A. J. Dunlap and Mary S. Patterson. His father was a native of Kentucky, and was for fifteen years vice-president of Illinois State Agricultural Association, and his mother was born in Pennsylvania. He was raised and educated at Galesburg, Ill., and on reaching man's estate traveled in the Western States for the Chicago Scale Company for four years, and in 1873 engaged in business as grain commission merchant in Peoria, until the Spring of 1878, when he began his present business. The works are owned and controlled by himself and his younger brother, and he has the sole supervision of them. Are doing a business of \$20,000 a year, and have about \$6,000 invested. Mr. Dunlap married, December 21, 1875, Miss Frances C. Willard, a native of Galesburg, by whom he has one child—Edna C.—born September 6, 1879. His mother is still alive, and resides on the old homestead in Knox county.

Dunlap J. S. grocer, 203 W. Jefferson street.
Dunlap J. S. grocer, 213 Harrison street.
Dunlap M. grocer, J. P. & W. stores.
Dunlap W. S. H. D. & Co., cor. 601 South street.

DURHAM JOHN, retired merchant and capitalist, residence 215 Liberty street, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1811; is the son of John Durham and Martha Guinn. He enjoyed good educational opportunities in that city till fifteen years old; then went to New York city, where he was employed as a clerk in a store from 1826 to 1835, about three years of the time for A. T. Stewart. Came to Illinois and settled in Washington, Tazewell county, engaging in the manufacture of lumber ten years; thence removed down on to Deer creek and spent twelve years on a farm; came to Peoria in 1857, and established the first exclusively carpet house in the city, which he conducted until 1871, and sold out to J. M. Hadley, retiring from active business. On the eve of coming West, in 1835, Mr. D. married Mary W. Gregory, a native of Virginia. They have four sons and four daughters. Politically he was an old line Whig, and later a staunch Republican.

Dunlap J. S. grocer, 203 W. Jefferson street.
Dunlap J. S. grocer, 213 Harrison street.
Dunlap M. grocer, J. P. & W. stores.
Dunlap W. S. H. D. & Co., cor. 601 South street.

EARNEST JOHN, mechanic, 209 Floral street, was born in Perry county, Penn., in 1824; is the eldest of ten children of Daniel and Catherine Earnest,

both natives of that State. He was brought up on a farm, remaining there till twenty-four years of age; came to Peoria county in 1848; remained in the city one winter, then settled in Lancaster, Trivoli township, engaging in the cooper business four years; in August, 1862, enlisted in the 86th Illinois Infantry; went out as sergeant; participated in most of the battles in which the Army of the Cumberland fought; was breveted lieutenant in April, 1865, and was mustered out in June following. Upon returning home, settled in Peoria, and served as clerk in one of the county offices three years, in the Winter season; was elected constable; held the office three years; then filled the office of justice of the peace four years. In 1851 Mr. E. married Rhoda Galbraith, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children, Lewis C., Harriet E., Rufus K., Frank S., Florence M., and Edna L. Harriet E. is now undergoing vocal culture, with flattering prospects of attaining a national celebrity as a prima donna. Mr. E. is a member of the National Blues, and is a Republican in politics.

Eaton E. S. grain and distiller, office 320 S. Washington street.
Eaton J. B. res. 1110 S. N. Adams street.

EATON THOMAS A. grocer, 1110 1/2 N. Adams street, was born in Sheldon, Mass., November 30, 1844, and is the son of Thomas and Lois B. (Thongley) Eaton, natives of Massachusetts. He was raised, educated, and grew to manhood, in his native town. His parents came to Peoria in 1864, and a year later he followed them, and for over a year worked at his trade of carpenter there; then worked on the Union Pacific railroad for two years, and returning to Peoria in 1868, he began his present business in partnership with his father, and so continued until 1876, when he began on his own account. He married, November 30, 1863, Miss Lucy Hallbrook, a native of Massachusetts, born November 25, 1843, by whom he has had four children, three now alive—Nettie, Sybil, and Walter. He enlisted in June, 1863, in 23d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and was stationed for six months in Boston Harbor, and about twenty months in Washington, D. C.; was mustered out at the close of the war. His father died in Peoria, February 13th, 1876, and his mother still lives and resides with him. Mr. Eaton conducts a good business, mostly with city customers, and is a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F.

Eaton J. B. res. 1110 S. N. Adams street.

EBERLE CHRISTIAN F. grocer and provision dealer, 625 N. Adams street, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, July 25, 1836, and is the son of John Jacob and Frederika (Hummel) Eberle, natives of that city. He came to America in 1853, landing at New York in September of that year, and headed straight for Peoria. He had learned the trade of baker in his na-

tive country, and on coming to Peoria began to learn that of harness-maker, and worked at it for four years. He afterwards tended bar and sold groceries for about four years, and in 1861 made a visit to his home across the sea, extending over six months, and on December 10, 1861, after his return to Peoria, started a grocery business for himself diagonally opposite his present location, and has since continued in that line. In 1867 he bought the corner he now occupies, and built his residence on the adjoining lot, and on August 10 of the same year, married Miss Emelia Schuler, a native of St. Louis, Mo., by whom he has had three children, two of whom are now living — William Charles and Emelia A. His wife died in February, 1873, and he married, May 15, of the same year, Miss Elizabeth Wurtemburger, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, who was born April 9, 1852, and came to America in April, 1870. Mr. Eberle carries a large stock of general groceries, notions and queensware, and does a large and increasing trade, both with city and country customers.

Eberly L. engineer, res. 1600 S. Washington street.

EBERLE FRANZ, butcher, 417 S. Washington street, was born in Germany, October 2, 1827; came to this country in 1857, and located in Peoria, where he has resided since. Married Miss Thessia Hilderbrand. She was born in Germany, September 27, 1830. By this union there were nine children, four of whom are still living — Lena, Caroline, Peter, and Frank. Mr. E. keeps all kinds of meats on hand, and any one wanting any thing in his line would do well to call on him.

ECHHORN J. C. saloon and boarding house, 1515 S. Washington street, was born in Baden, Germany, December 31, 1824; came to the United States in 1849, and worked at the coopering business most of the time since; has worked as high as fifty to sixty men per day. Married Magdalena Rapp. She was born in the same place, April 28, 1824. The fruit of this marriage were ten children, six of whom are still living — Sophia, Catherine and Mary (twins), Peter, Godfried L., and Lena, members of the Presbyterian Church.

Eckley B. Mrs. millinery, 125 S. Jefferson street.
Eckley J. W. carpenter T. F. & W. res. 919 S. Adams street.

ECKHARD JOHN, flour and feed, 801 N. Adams street, was born in Saxe Weimer, Germany, November 5, 1832, and is the son of Gottlieb Eckhard and Marie Schmidt, natives of Saxe Weimer; was raised and went to school there, and learned his trade of blacksmith in Butstadt, where he worked at it for about six years, and came to America in 1853, landing at New York in October of that year. During the next Winter he tended bar in New York, and in June went to Butler county, Pa., where he worked for three years, and

from thence came to Peoria about 1856, where he has since resided. He married in his native land in 1852, Caroline Schwenemeyer, a native of Prussia, by whom he had four children, three now alive — Lena, Berthold, and William. Mrs. Eckhard died in July, 1874, and in January, 1876, he married Miss Catherine Hinds, a native of Illinois. He worked at his trade in Peoria for about thirteen years, and during part of that time at the tobacco trade; started his feed store at above number about four years ago; owns house and lot at 715 N. Adams street, also house and lot on N. Washington street.

Edwards J. C. attorney, 121 S. Adams street.
Eichenbarger R. printer, res. 1323 N. Adams street.
Eichorn J. C. proprietor saloon, 1521 S. Washington street.
Eichorn Philip, res. 519 S. Washington street.
Eisenhauer A. saloon, 216 N. Adams street.

EISER JOHN [M.] butcher, Central Market, res. 512 Fifth street.

Egan Lawrence F. telegraph operator, res. 820 N. Madison street.
Egan Wm. res. 101 S. Orange street.

EHLEN H. J. dealer in stoves, tin and hardware, 600 S. Adams street, was born in Germany, in April, 1838, and is the son of John Jacob and Annie Ehlen. He came to America alone in 1857, and landed in New York in August of that year; spent six years in Brooklyn, working at his trade, then came to Pekin, and after working for two years there, moved to Peoria in August, 1865, where he worked for four years as a journeyman and then started in business for himself. He married there, in October of that year, Sophia M. Thielbar, a native of Indiana, by whom he has six children, four now alive: Elizabeth, Matilda, John and Luther. He carries a stock of about \$2,000, and makes a specialty of the manufacture of elevator buckets.

EISENHAUER ADAM, saloon, 216 N. Adams street, was born in Baden, Germany, September 9, 1838, and came to America with his father in 1843, landing at New Orleans, where he stayed for a short time, and then came to Peoria, where he was raised; came up from St. Louis on the old Avalanche. Went to school in Peoria, and afterwards learned the trade of harness maker, and conducted a business in that line on his own account for seventeen years. He was burned out, with almost total loss, Nov. 6, 1874, but at once rebuilt and continued until his health forced him to give it up. He started his present business June 1, 1876. He married June 16, 1862, Miss Julia Gauss, a native of Germany, born Feb. 15, 1844, by whom he has had two children: Mary, born Nov. 19, 1864, and Lottie, born Aug. 3, 1866. His wife died March 21, 1868, and he married Sept. 27, of the same year, Miss Annie Schwerts, a native of New Orleans, born June 8, 1847, by whom he had three children, two now alive: Adam Henry, born Sept. 16, 1869; William, born July 10, 1871, died Aug. 8, 1872; and Otto, born July 7,

1879. He owns his store, and residence above, 216 N. Adams street.

Elder Jos. graft and commission chamber of Commerce, res. 402 N. Madison street.
Elder Jos. master mechanic R. 1. & P.

ELLIOTT P. F. retired grower, res. 1169 N. Adams street. Son of Wm. W. and Sarah (Mutchner) Elliott, natives of Maryland, who emigrated to Ohio at an early day, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 14th day of January, 1828. Was reared on a farm and received a common school education. Married Miss Eliza Stephenson, daughter of Joshua Stephenson. She was born in Butler county, O., in 1834; died in 1853, leaving one child, Wm. E. In the Spring of 1855 he came to Peoria county, where he embarked in the grocery business until 1861, when he enlisted in the 11th Illinois Cavalry as private; was commissioned as first lieutenant by a voice of the company. Their first engagement was at Shiloh. Thence, to Corinth and Iuka; thence, to Vicksburg. In the Spring of 1863 he was appointed quartermaster; later, the same year, was promoted to captain; and in 1864 was commissioned major. Was on the Grierson and Sherman raids, and was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in the Fall of 1865. Returned to Peoria, bought into the grocery business—style of firm, Elliott & Co.—which he followed until 1870; then went into the employ of Tyng & Brotherson until 1877. Married for his second wife Hannah, daughter of Wm. A. Hall, one of the early settlers of Peoria county, (in which county she was born,) on the 14th day of Dec., 1860. Had one daughter, Hannah May. For his third wife, married Mary E. Stillman. She was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1843. The fruit of this marriage is one daughter, Mary L. Has five acres of land in the city, valued at \$5,000.

ELLIOTT M. R. MRS.

ELLIOTT H. M. MRS. res. Chambers street, near Knoxville road.

Ellis Mrs. Maria N. res. 1316 Main street.

ELLIS O. P. mechanic, 809 N. Jefferson street. Son of Amos and Harriet Ellis, natives of Ohio. They came to Woodford county, Ill., in 1850, where they remained until 1875, when they came to Ford county, where they still reside.

The subject of this sketch was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 26th day of April, 1832, where he received a common school education. Came with his parents to Woodford county, Ill., where he followed various occupations. In 1861, enlisted in the 17th I. V. L. Co. G, mustered in at Peoria, under command of Col. L. F. Ross. Participated in the battle of Fredericktown, Mo., Pittsburgh Landing, Fort Donelson, Iuka, Siege of Vicksburg. After the battle of Fort Donelson, was put upon detached service under Gen. Ross, and remained with him until he resigned, and then was as-

signed to duty under Col. Henry T. Noble, A. V. M., District of Eastern Arkansas, where he remained the balance of his time. Mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in 1865. Was wounded at Batesville, Ark., through the shoulder, the ball lodging in his breast bone.

In 1866 he married Miss Josephine M. Powell, daughter of J. E. Powell. She was born in Tazewell county, Ill., in 1844. The fruit of this marriage was two children, one of which is still living.

Fessenden J. graft, worker, res. 768-477 Hamilton street.
Flanagan P. engraver, 315 S. Adams street.
Ellis C. B. graft, 414-415 N. Monroe street.
Ellis C. B. graft, 414-415 N. Monroe street.
Ellis C. B. graft, 414-415 N. Monroe street.

EMERYSON GEORGE F. of Cummings & Emeryson, hardware, 416 & 418 S. Washington street, was born April 4, 1847, in Tazewell county, Ill., where he was reared on a farm and received what schooling the schools afforded. In March he came to Peoria and completed a course at the commercial college. In 1865 was assistant book-keeper at Farrell's distillery for two Winters. In the Spring of 1867 until 1868 kept books for C. L. Bobb. Was then employed by D. M. Cummings as book-keeper, and remained with him until 1872, when he was admitted as partner in the concern and has continued in the business ever since. Married Miss Harriet Woodruff (daughter of the late N. L. Woodruff) November 7, 1871. Two children bless this union.

EMERY ENOCH, editor *Transcript*, res. 110 Seventh street.

Engelke D. 103 & 105 Cedar street.
Engelke John, engraver, res. 241 S. Madison street.

ENGLAND Rev. E. B. pastor 1st Eps. Church, res. 716 Franklin street.

England John, cabinet maker, and spencer street.
Engler A. barber, 208 N. Adams street.
Englehart James, brasserie, J. P. & W. res. 401 George street.
Emery Jos. H. printer, 22 N. Madison street.
Enns Wm. res. 209 Fourth street.

ENGSTROM CHARLES V. boot and shoe maker, 205 N. Adams street, was born in Sweden, November 10, 1854, and is the son of John L. and Sophia Engstrom. He came to America with his parents in 1869, landing at New York in July of that year. They settled in Galesburg, Ill., where his parents still reside, and in 1873 he came to Peoria and learned his trade, and in 1876 started at his present location on his own account. He married December 31, 1879, Miss Bessie Anderson, a native of Sweden, who came to America with her parents in 1868. Mr. Engstrom does a good business, and by his faithful and painstaking work has drawn around him a good class of customers.

Ellis W. B. 103-105 Cedar street.
Ellis Wm. 103-105 Cedar street.
Ellis Wm. 103-105 Cedar street.
Ellis Wm. 103-105 Cedar street.
Ellis Wm. 103-105 Cedar street.

EVERS C. M. blacksmith, 1031 Franklin road.

Evers E. blacksmith, res. 1118 N. Madison street.

EVANS ISAAC, dealer in groceries, flour, feed,

hardware, etc., 1400 Main street, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, July 13, 1833. His father, Joseph Evans, was born in the same county, October 3, 1801, and died in Crawford county, Ill., August 23, 1867. His mother, Margaret Evans, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., August 22, 1799, and died in the same county as her husband, May 13, 1864; both were buried at Olney, Ill. Their family consisted of six children—Malona, Rebecca, Philip, Isaac, Henry and Jairus, of whom only two (Rebecca and Jairus), besides the subject of this sketch, now survives, and they are all residents of Peoria. Mr. Evans settled with his parents in Crawford county, Ill., in 1852; married Nov. 19, 1857, Miss Phebe A. Price, a native of Coshocton, Ohio, by whom he had three children—Oscar W., Clara E. and Julia B.; came with his family to Peoria in March, 1864, and in February of the succeeding year he had the great misfortune to lose his three children, by *cerebro-spinal meningitis*, and his wife by congestive chills. He married again Feb. 7, 1867, Miss Phebe A. Waggoner, a native of his own county, who has borne him five children—Laura L., John T., Willis, Lona R. and Lucia B. The two eldest died of scarlet fever in the Summer of 1876. He commenced business at his present location December 1, 1870, and by close attention to business has built up a profitable trade; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of (Hale Chapel) M. E. Church.

Ewalt T. carpenter, 209 Illinois avenue.
Exley Matthew, res. 619 Perry street.
Eynatten F. jeweler, 307 Main street.
Faber J. F. res. N. Peoria—S. Washington street.

FAGOTTE JOSEPH, saloon, corner Bridge and South Water streets, was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., August 13, 1834, and is the son of Joseph and Ann (Spruden) Fagotte, natives of France, who came to America in 1833. He left his native county when very young, with his parents, and settled in St. Clair county, and in 1846 came to Tazewell county, where they resided till 1863, then removing to Peoria, where he has since resided. While in Tazewell county he was for eight years postmaster at Wesley City, and on coming to Peoria started a saloon at his present location. When ten years of age he was so unfortunate as to lose his right arm, in a threshing machine, and this has forced upon him a life of indoor employment. He owns 120 acres good farming land in Tazewell county, worth \$25 an acre, and does a good business in his saloon; is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is on the fence.

Fahey Thos. constable, res. 512 Johnson street.
Fahey Wm. cooper, res. 215 Antoinette street.

FAHNENSTOCK HENRY, wholesale grocer, South Washington street.

FARDON FREDERICK W. painter, 115 North Washington street. Was born in the city of

Peoria on the 25th day of July, 1857. Parents natives of Worcester, England, and came to the United States in 1850, and settled on West Bluff, where they engaged in gardening. His father died in the Fall of 1877, mother still living. Mr. F. has been in business for the last five years.

Farden J. wood engraver, res. 139 North street.
Farrell D. C. office and res. 327 S. Washington street.
Farrell H. G. drugs, No. 115 Main street.
Farrell John, grocer, 301 N. Adams street.
Farrell C. M. Mrs. res. 601 Madison street.
Fash A. B. 515 Hamilton street.
Fash J. L. market master, res. 705 Hamilton street.
Faul John, res. 502 Monson street.

FAY JOHN, maltster and saloon-keeper, 525 S. Adams street, was born in Germany in 1844; came to Pekin, Ills., in 1871, and to Peoria in the following year, where he has since engaged in his present lines of business. He married in Germany Julia A. Shulz, a native of that country. Mr. Fay conducts a large business in his saloon, and turns out from his malthouse an average of 185 bushels barley malt per day.

Felnholtz C. beer runner, 411 N. Water street.
Felnholtz Val. beer runner, res. 2300 S. Adams street.

FELDCAMP GEORGE, saloon, 601 W. Jefferson street.

Feldman Joseph, laborer, res. 712 N. Monroe street.

FELRATH HUBERT, manufacturer of soda and mineral waters, corner Gay and N. Water streets, was born in Alsace, France, April 22, 1828, and is the son of Florence and Mary Ann Felrath, natives of Alsace. He grew to manhood in his native country, and there went to school, and learned something of the millwright's trade from his father, and in 1848 he came alone to America, landing at New York in the Spring of that year. He stayed for about one year in Pennsylvania, and then removed to Ohio, from thence to Michigan, and finally settled in Illinois in 1853, coming to Peoria in that Fall, and has since made it his home. For the next six or seven years he worked as house and ship carpenter, and then started a saloon on the Knoxville road, which he conducted for nine years. While there he married in May, 1865, Miss Ida Bergholz, who was born in Holstein in 1835, and came to America about 1861. By this union he has three children—Christian, Mary and Ida. He started in his present business in 1868, and then gave up his saloon; manufactures soda water, ginger ale, and seltzer water, all of which is sold in the city. Does a very extensive business and sells during the Summer months from 600 to 700 boxes of soda weekly, besides seltzer, etc. He owns his manufactory and dwelling house opposite, with the lots on which they stand. He was elected alderman of the Fourth Ward by the Democratic vote in 1879, and at present fills the office. Mr. Felrath is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Druids.

Ferber J. A. No. 315 Millman street.
Feigenson F. res. 121 High street.
Fey David, jeweler, 319 Main street.
Fischer H. H. laborer, 352 Plank road.

FISHER CHARLES, druggist and manufacturing chemist, 200 S. Water street.

FISHER JOSEPH, undertaker, 406 Main street, was born in Columbus, O., April 5, 1837, and is the son of Jacob and Mary Fisher, natives of Ohio. He was raised and educated in his native city, and afterwards engaged in his present business, and carried it on there for ten years. He came to Peoria in March, 1874, and began to build up the business he now conducts; carries a large and fine stock of coffins, caskets and general undertaker's supplies, and does a very extensive business. He was married April 8, 1858, in Columbus, O., to Miss Ellen Jane Henderson, a native of that city, who bore him six children, four now living: — Martha, Harlen, Margaret and Ellen. Mrs. Fisher died in Peoria, May 17, 1874.

Fisher, Jos., 125 Brown street.
Fitzgeralds James, moulder, 600 S. Water street.
Fitzpatrick, P. H. E. engineer, 99 S. Washington street.
Fitch David, J. conductor, T. & P. & W. res. 409 Maple street.
Finney P. watchmaker, 115 1/2 W. res. 100 South street.
Fish A. H. bookkeeper, 302 S. Washington street.
Fitz E. M. painter, res. 206 N. Washington street.
Fishery John O. laborer, res. 625 S. Washington street.
Fiskman E. blacksmith, res. 111 Jackson street.

FLANAGAN JOHN C. attorney at law, Bluff street, son of John and Jane (Pratt) Flanagan, natives of Philadelphia, Pa., where he was born June 17, 1806. After beginning his education he went to Susquehanna county, Pa., and finished his studies. Read law with Col. James Paige, of Philadelphia, where he remained four years; was admitted to the bar in 1828, in Philadelphia; and opened an office. In 1830, went to Pottsville, where he practiced, and dealt extensively in coal; remained there three years, and in the Spring of 1834 came to Peoria county and entered land; in the Fall went back to Philadelphia, and in company with David Maxwell and wife, his mother, James A. Flanagan, Ada Beere and his sister Susie, came back, when he settled on his claim near the Kickapoo, where he remained a couple of years. In 1836 went to St. Louis and dealt in land, but not being satisfied returned to Peoria after one year. In 1837 bought lands adjoining the city and laid out an addition; built his present house on the Bluff (hauling lumber from Chicago), where he has resided since.

Flanning Jas. blacksmith, plow works, res. 1019 Perry street.
Flanagan Pat, res. 601 McLean street.

FLETCHER RIGDON S. restaurant, 105 North Washington street. Was born in Wayne county, Ky., on the 21st day of November, 1825; moved to Mason county, Ill., in 1830; removed to Sangamon county in 1834, thence to DeWitt county in 1851; married Miss Arminda Turner on the 16th day of March, 1851, and afterwards went to Missouri; enlisted in Co. A, 35th Mo. Inf., in 1862, and served until the 28th of June, 1865; after the close of the war came back to DeWitt county, and in 1876 came to Peoria city and has been engaged in the boarding-house business since.

Feltus J. L. carpenter, res. 701 N. Jefferson street.
Fennel Math. painter, T. & P. & W. shops.
Flood Thos. res. Chicago street.

FLORETH PHILIP, grocer, 513 W. Jefferson street, was born March 25, 1824, in Germany. Emigrated to America in 1860, and located in Peoria. Married Miss Margaret Weiss on the 15th day of November, 1856. The fruit of this marriage was one boy and one girl — Elizabeth, born April 26, 1863. Jacob, born October 26, 1866. Are both members of the German Methodist Church of Peoria. Embarked in the grocery business in 1867, and by fair dealing has built up a lucrative trade.

Flynn D. laborer, res. 218 Cedar street.

FOGELMARK ADAM, (Fogelmak & Lofgren), coppersmiths and plumbers, 407 S. Washington street, was born in Sweden, in 1818. Emigrated to the United States in 1856. Came to Peoria in April of that year, and worked some 14 years as a copper and blacksmith in machine shops. Spent two years in New Orleans, ten years ago; then lived in Pekin seven years, where he formed a partnership with Mr. Lofgren and carried on business about five years. In June, 1879, they removed to Peoria. Mr. F. married in Knoxville, Illinois, soon after he arrived in this country, to Joana Colson, a native of Sweden. They have three children — Oscar, Charlie and Emma.

John Lofgren was born in Sweden, in 1843, February 21; crossed the Atlantic in 1868; formed a partnership and conducted coppersmithing and plumbing business with Mr. Fogelmark in Pekin, Tazewell county, Illinois, nearly five years. Came to Peoria in June, 1879. In 1870 he married Joana Haglund, a native of Sweden, by whom he has five children — John R., Charles, Amiel, Lillie and Henry. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment. Their coppersmithing and plumbing business is one of the heaviest in the city.

Foley John, laborer, res. 102 Warren street.
Foley J. laborer, res. 406 Hurbutt street.
Foley M., fireman, gas works.

FOLEY M. J. butcher, 901 First street, was born in county Sligo, Ireland, March 22, 1832, and is the son of Michael Foley and Mary Killalee, natives of Sligo. He was raised and educated there, and learned the trade of ship carpenter, coming to America in 1847 and landing in New York in May of that year. Remained in Baltimore, working at his trade, for three years, and came to St. Louis in 1850, where he resided for six years, and in 1856 came to Illinois, settling in Peoria, where he has since resided. He worked at his trade until 1865, during the most of which time he superintended the yard of the Kingston Coal Company, and in the latter year commenced his present business, and has since continued it. He married, in the Fall of 1867, Miss Eliza Phillips, a native of Wisconsin, by whom he has had two children — Mary and Kate. He had, for four years, charge of one of the city scales. He

owns his store, with ice house and barn in the rear. Is a member of the Catholic Church.

Foley Patrick J., porter, 119 S. Adams street.
Folkers John, clerk, 1213 S. Adams street.
Folkers R. W., carpenter, res. 218 Taylor street.

FOSTER BENJAMIN, paper box manufacturer, 111 Main street, was born in Deal, county of Kent, England, April 14, 1828, and is the son of Stephen and Sarah (Bullinger) Foster. His father was English and his mother of French descent. He was raised and educated in his native town, and also served an apprenticeship to the trade of printing and book binding, coming to America in 1843 and landing in New York in November of that year. After a short stay there, he worked his way through Albany, Buffalo, Sandusky, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and up the river to Peoria, reaching it in November, 1849, and going to work on the day of his arrival for the late Samuel H. Davis, who was then carrying on a printing business in the same building which Mr. Foster now occupies. After the death of his employer he went as printer to Jubilee College and for some months printed *The Motto*. He then returned to Peoria and started a bindery opposite the First National Bank, occupying a part of the second floor, for which he paid a rent of \$25 a month. There he remained for three years, when he started the Ben Franklin Printing Office, and continued it there until February, 1870, printing extensively both book and job work. At that date he bought the building he now occupies, and moved his printing establishment, steam presses, and all over to it, and continued the business until 1872, when he finally abandoned printing and took up the line he is now engaged in, to which he has given his exclusive attention during the last six or seven years. He is the only paper box maker in the city and manufactures his goods very largely for foreign as well as local trade. Mr. Foster married in London, England, April, 1856, while on a visit home, Miss Christiana Clark, a native of Northbourne, Kent, England, by whom he has had seven children, six now alive, Ben Franklin, Mary, Zillah, Edgar, Lincoln, Amanda, and Belle. Has been for many years connected with the Congregational Church, and has served it in many capacities. Is at present a deacon of the Church, and superintendent of Plymouth Mission. He is also president of the Red Ribbon Club of Peoria, and secretary and treasurer of Peoria County Bible Society.

Ford George, res. 136 N. Fayette street.
Forderer Alex., res. 219 Fourth street.
Forsythe H. H., city clerk, res. 208 Second street.
Follitt J. C. trav. salesman, res. cor. Adams and Gay streets.
Forsman H. N. foreman, 120 Liberty street.

FOVEAUX CHARLES, merchant, 101 Elizabeth street, was born in Cologne on the River Rhine, on the 18th day of October, 1832, came to the United States in 1853, and located in McLean county,

Illinois, where he worked on a farm and remained two years. Then went to Tazewell county, Illinois. Thence to Peoria. In 1862 enlisted in the 8th Ills. Inf. co. I, mustered in at Springfield. Then to Memphis where he joined his regiment. Was at the siege and capture of Vicksburg, also at the charge at Ft. Blakesley, also at Spanish Fort. Thence to Mobile where they did guard duty. Thence to New Orleans. Thence to Texas. Mustered out at Baton Rouge. Was in the service three years and three months. Married Julia Borling. She was born in Alsace, Germany, in 1840. There were eight children; three of whom are living, Henry, Mary, and Tillie. Has a good business and carries a stock of \$4,000.

Francis John H. (Zell F. & Co.) res. 111 High street.

FRANCIS WILLIS Y., distiller, foot Cedar, res. 1114 S. Adams street.

FRANKS J. W. & SONS, printers and book binders, 210 Main street. This business was started under present firm name in July, 1873, in the building directly opposite their present location. The firm is composed of Mr. J. W. Franks and his sons, Fred E., Frank F., Thomas G., and Gerald B. They occupy the whole of a large three-story building at above number, and employ from thirty to forty hands; do an extensive book and job business, and have facilities for turning out their work second to no firm in the State outside of Chicago. Their business is yearly upon the increase, and necessitates the frequent purchases of improved machinery, etc., to keep pace with it.

Franzen H., soda water maker, 704 Seventh street.
Frazer J. W., res. 821 N. Monroe street.

FRAZIER DEWITT C., police magistrate, res. 105 N. Monroe street, is the son of Charles M. and Frances H. Frazier. Father born in 1788, mother 1790. Family consisting of thirteen children, twelve of which lived to be men and women. In 1824 or '25 they moved from Philadelphia to Wooster, Ohio, remaining until 1827, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where DeWitt C. was born, July 25, 1829. In 1833 his father came to this State, with a shingle and lath cutting machine, the first ever introduced.

The subject of this sketch came to the State in 1840 and located in Tazewell Co.; in 1844 came to Peoria Co. In 1846 was one of the first volunteers to go to Mexico. Enlisted in 4th I. V. L., Co. G., Col. Ed. Baker, who was killed at Ball's Bluff. Their first principal marches were from Matamora to Carmago, where they remained a short time, Thence to Victoria and Tampico, the command being mostly barefoot and three days without food or water. Thence to Vera Cruz by boats and participated in the siege, also as at Cerro Gordo. Thence up above Jalapa, where they encamped through the rainy season without tents or blankets; from there

was sent to New Orleans and discharged. Married Susan Bush, she was born in Licking Co., Ohio, July 8, 1831; nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of which are still living. Members of the Reformed Episcopal Church. In 1861 was in the Board of Supervisors, and has held several local offices. Mr. F. was well acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, has sit on jury before his pleadings, and Judge Davis presiding.

FREDRICH HERMAN, billiard hall, 116 S. Jefferson street. Is a native of Germany; was born April 5, 1827. Emigrated to the United States in 1853 and located in Sheboygan, Wis., and remained there five years. In 1858 came to Peoria and worked at his trade as millwright. In 1865 enlisted in 47th I. V. I., Co. B., and served until the close of the war. Came back to Peoria, and in 1871, engaged in his present business. Has a large and neatly furnished room with five billiard tables, and is doing a lucrative business. Married Miss Augusta Franks in 1852. She was a native of Germany and came to this country with her husband in 1853. They have five children, three boys and two girls. Mr. F. is a member of the Masonic Order, Schiller Lodge, No. 335, of Peoria, and of Peoria Commandery No. 3, of Knight Templars.

Frederick Geo. florist, 1502 Perry street.
Frederick H. S. mfr and dr. h. harness, 113 S. Washington st.
Frederick J. J. upholsterer, 113 S. Adams street.
Freeman Seth W., res. 414 Illinois avenue.
Freeman W. H., boots and shoes, 311 Main street.

FRIEDRICK GEORGE, botanist and florist, 1502 Perry street. Was born in Piermont, Germany, in 1821; parents were, William and Caroline Friedrich. He learned the business of florist in his native country; came to America in 1848, via New Orleans and St. Louis, and settled in Peoria, and on present place in 1852. Mr. F. received an education in the general schools of Germany, and has since made a life study of botany. Has two large greenhouses, crowded with nearly 2,000 specimens of rare indigenous and exotic plants, making one of the finest collections in the West. In procuring and propagating he has spared neither pains nor money. It can be truthfully said he is wedded to his profession. Mr. F. married Anna M. Stein in St. Louis, a native of Holstein, Germany, who has borne him three children, all deceased.

French John S. tailor, res. 1215 Perry street.

FRESENIUS ED., res. 221 S. Madison street.

Fritsch E. store fitter, 235 N. Water street.

FRUEHOFF JULIUS, Government store keeper; resides 918 S. Adams street; was born in Germany, June 14, 1830. His parents died when he was very young, and he was raised, educated, and acquired his trade of machinist in his native country, and there married, November 13, 1856, Miss Mary Rankin, a native of Hanover, by whom he had one daughter—

Annie. In the year after marriage he came to America, landing at New Orleans May 9, 1857, and coming up the river, settled in Peoria, and there worked at his trade till September, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. K, 44th Ill. Vol. Inf. Among the many engagements he participated in were those of Pea Ridge, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Perryville, Ky., and Nashville. He was slightly wounded at the first named battle; was mustered out September 26, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga., and returned to his home in Peoria. While in the South his wife died, May 2, 1864, and after some months he married in 1865, Mrs. Johanna Frazer, a native of Hanover, who was born June 21, 1825. In the year of his second marriage he engaged in the saloon business, and continued until October 1, 1879, when he received his appointment to the position he now occupies. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Frye J. C. physician, 126 Franklin street.
Fuchs C. H. grocer, 719 First street.

FULLER S. A., steam laundry, 106 Main street. Was born in Geneva, Ashtabula county, Ohio, September, 1849. Son of David A. and Susan M. Fuller. They now reside in Neopolis, Ohio. He located in Peoria June 6, 1879, and started the steam laundry business, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line on short notice, and the best of satisfaction guaranteed to all.

Furke Thos. J. 709 Seventh street.
Fuller H. C. attorney, 247 Main street.

FRYES E. P. O. Kickapoo.

FURST ALEXANDER, Supt. House of Correction. Was born in Germany, June 1, 1841, and is the son of Ernest Frederick and Jane (Winter) Furst, natives of that country. He grew up upon his father's farm, and when twenty-four years of age came with his mother and the rest of the family to America, landing at New York, in October, 1865. They first went to Milwaukee, where they resided together for about a year, and then Mr. Furst went to Cumming county, Neb., where he farmed for five years, and in October, 1871, came to Peoria, where he has ever since resided. He married there in December, 1876, Miss Elizabeth Schneider, a native of Germany, who came to America with her parents when an infant, by whom he has had one child—Paul—born October 7, 1877, and who died on Christmas day, 1879. After coming to Peoria he clerked, and kept books in various business places for some years, until he received his appointment to his present position April 9, 1879. The appointment was for a term of four years. He owns a farm of 200 acres of fine farming land in Cummings county, Neb. His mother is still alive and resides in Peoria.

Furter M. E., U. S. shoemaker, res. 119 S. Jefferson street.
Furton D. F. res. 117 S. High street.
Gable Adam mason, alias 100 215 Main street.
Gable Geo. W. attorney, 100 N. Adams street.

GABLE JOHN M., saloon, Commercial alley.

rear of 214 Main street, was born in Davenport, Iowa, July 5, 1842, and is the son of Adam Gable, a native of Germany. When very young his parents came to Peoria, and here he was raised; has been in business for himself at present location for twelve years, and does much the largest retail liquor business in the city. He married, November 30, 1862, in Decatur, Ill., Mrs. Eva Tomlinson, a native of Tennessee, by whom he has had eleven children, three of whom are now alive—Cora Bell, George N., and John Oglesby. Besides his liquor business, Mr. Gable runs a large livery and sale stable, where vehicles of all kinds can be hired at moderate rates.

GABLER F., grocer, 1201 S. Adams street, was born in Berks county, Pa., in 1831, and is the son of John and Catherine (Rich) Gabler, natives of Pennsylvania. When eight years of age he came to Huntington county, Pa., with his parents, and resided there till nineteen years old, when, in 1850, he came to Peoria county, and has ever since been a resident of it. He farmed for three years in Limestone township, and married there in April, 1861, Miss Rosana Haller, a native of Germany, by whom he has had five children, four now living—George, Emma, Sarah, and Ida. He came to the city of Peoria in 1865, and after about one year in the brewery business, sold out, and started in his present line, and has since continued it in the same block. He does a good business, and carries a stock of from \$3,000 to \$4,000; owns two stores and lots on the corner of S. Adams and Pecan streets. Mr. Gabler is a member of the Congregational Church.

GALE HON. JACOB, secretary of Peoria Gas Lighting Co., residence North street, bluff, is a native of Salisbury, N. H., where he was born in 1814. His parents, Benjamin and Achsah Gale, *nee* Bailey, were also natives of New Hampshire. Judge Gale was educated at Dartmouth College, and graduated with the class of 1833. He came to Peoria the year following, began the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1837; continued an active member of Peoria bar until he was appointed clerk of the circuit court, in 1844, the clerkship being then an appointive office. Having served in that capacity for twelve years, he was appointed circuit judge in 1856, which office he resigned after filling it one year. Judge Gale has never resumed the law practice since his retirement from the bench, but has served two terms as mayor of Peoria, and was for a number of years superintendent of the city schools. He spent several years on a farm near the city, and has been secretary of the gas company nearly eight years. He married in Peoria, in the Spring of 1838, Charlotte Bartlett, also a native of Salisbury. She died nine years ago, leaving two sons. Mr. G. is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Gallager Jas. peddler, 901 Third street.

Gallaeher Patrick, res. 901 Third street.
Gantt Thomas D. agt. P. S. & D. res. 205 Fifth street.
Gans Wm. grocer, 209 S. Madison street.
Gardner W. J. roofer, res. 413 Hartbut street.
Garrett A. china, wall paper, etc. 311 S. Adams street.
Gartin Edward, cooper, S. Washington street.
Gaugle John A. marble cutter, res. 1013 N. Adams street.
Gaul John, bakery, res. 313 Merriman street.

GAUSS WILLIAM, grocer, 209 S. Madison street. Is a native of Germany born in the city of Nuetingen, on the 19th day of July, 1842. Emigrated to the United States in 1853, with his parents, who located in Amboy, N. J., where they remained two years, then came to Peoria county and engaged in cigar manufacturing, and continued in that until 1869, when the subject of this sketch embarked in the grocery business on his own account, and has carried on the business successfully since. Always keeps on hand the very best stock the market affords, and by fair dealing and close attention to business has built up a trade that bids fair to be remunerative. Married Miss Sophia Potchoff, October 31, 1867. She was born in 1846, in Germany. Their family consists of four girls and one boy.

Gebhard C. Mrs. res. 1512 N. Monroe street.
Gebke F. 1117 Plank road.
Gebhardt T. res. 1412 N. Monroe street.
Gelger John, res. 1101 N. Madison street.
Gelker Harm, laborer res. 123 Gallatin street.
Geir John, West bluff street.
Geldemeister J. cooper, res. 107 Cass street.
Gengerick J. brewer, S. Water, below Bridge street.
Gerdes G. T. laborer, res. 113 Gallatin street.
Gibbons John, laborer, 710 Smith street.

GIBHARDT THEODORE, meat market, 912 N. Adams, corner Spring street. Was born in Germany, November 27, 1830. Son of Jacob and Dorothy Gibhardt. Emigrated to America at the age of twenty-five, and settled in Peoria in 1855. (In his native country he learned and pursued the trade of glass blower); worked at various places after coming to the county, after which he went into his present business. For his first wife, married Minnie Schilling, in Peoria. She was a native of Germany. She died nine years after their marriage, leaving one daughter, Minnie. For his second wife, married Miss Minnie Rammie, October 4, 1877. She was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio; by this marriage there is one child, Theodore, born July 12, 1878.

Gibson L. B. wholesale grocer, 104 S. Washington street.
Gibson N. C. city engineer, res. 1319 N. Jefferson street.

GIEHOW WILLIAM, saloon keeper, 700 S. Washington street. Was born in Prussia, February 5, 1840. Came to the United States in 1871, and settled in Peoria, where he worked as a laborer, and in 1875 commenced the saloon business, which he still follows. Married Miss Augusta Ferg. She was born in the same place, February 6, 1843. They had six children, four of whom are living—Louisa, Carl, Annie, Carrie (deceased), William and Louis.

GIFFORD GEORGE W. wholesale dealer in cider and vinegar, 128 S. Water St. Was born in Putnam Co., Ind., Feb 28, 1848, and resided there until

1874, when he moved to Terre Haute, Ind., where he engaged as clerk in a boot and shoe house. Thence came to Peoria and engaged in his present business. Married Miss Anna Reed, January 7, 1878. She was a native of Indiana, and a resident of Evansville. Mr. G., by energy and industry, has built up a lucrative business.

GILBERT GEORGE W. H., hatter and furrier, S. Adams Street; was born in Peoria, February 12, 1837. His father, Henry Gilbert, was born and brought up near Charing Cross, London, Eng.; left home for the New World with a good education, besides the mastership of the trade of architect and builder; arrived in Peoria in 1834; soon after made the acquaintance of and married Margaret A. Fash, daughter of a retired sea captain, who came from New York, and settled on lands previously bought in the county, where he died in July, 1848; widow still lives as the wife of Dr. Harmon Couch. George H. received a liberal education in the city schools and at Wesleyan Seminary, in which he won distinction for scholarship. April 1, 1852, he began the apprenticeship to the hat, cap and fur trade with Alex. Bishop. In July, 1858, he became a one-third partner with Mr. Bishop, in the best store of its class in the city. February 1, 1865, Mr. Bishop withdrew to go to Chicago, leaving Mr. G. senior partner and manager of the growing business. An unfortunate partnership, the financial depression succeeding the war, and some other bad movements culminated in disaster, which brooded over him for some time, but by hard struggling, with no loss of self-respect or the confidence of others, he is rapidly regaining his feet again. On the 22d of February, 1858, Mr. G. married N. Josephine Speers, from Belle Vernon, Pa., who died January 12, 1865, leaving four sons and three daughters; only two sons and one daughter survive. August 30, 1876, Miss Alice Osborn from Ripley, O., became his second wife. Mr. G. early united with the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been active and a zealous worker in the Sunday-school cause. He cast his maiden vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has ever been a staunch Republican. He has been the efficient secretary of the Old Settlers Union since its inception.

GILL SAMUEL L. deputy sheriff, 310 Hamilton street, is the son of James Gill and Rebecca Linch. Was born in 1833 in Bridgeport, New Jersey. His mother died in 1837; father removed to Cincinnati, O., in 1838, and soon after to Elmwood, Peoria county, Ill. He married again to Sarah Jackson, of Farmington, Fulton county, and engaged in dealing in horses and mules. Having purchased eighty acres of raw prairie in Elmwood township, Peoria county, Samuel

settled on and farmed it a number of years. He married Anna E. Hurff, of Elmwood, September 15, 1857; removed to Elmwood city in 1865; was collector of the township that year. In 1866 was chosen deputy sheriff, and has held the office continuously since, save two years—1869 and '70—when he was sheriff, and 1872 when he served as chief of the city police. His marriage with Miss Hurff has resulted in two children, Carrie M. and Wellington E. Mr. G. is a member of A. F. & A. M. Father died in Elmwood in 1859, and his stepmother in 1870.

GILLIG JOSEPH, saloon keeper, 221 & 223 Fulton street, was born in Woerstadt, Germany, in 1838. Came to the United States in 1855, and located directly in Peoria; worked some time at his trade—baker; traveled considerably for several years and engaged in the butchering business for a time, and in 1873 opened a saloon. He married Margaret Pfeiffer, of Peoria, but born in Bavaria, Europe. They have one living child, Annetta. Mr. G. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and several other societies; in politics is a staunch Republican.

Gillespie John, laborer, res. 115 Johnson street.
Gillman V. John, mason, 138 Oak street.
Glass Wm. M. plow maker, res. 1407 Prairie street.
Gleason John, carpenter, res. 301 Johnson street.

GLEASON WILLIAM, grocer, 201 First street, was born in county Kilkenny, Ireland, in April, 1847, and is the son of Martin and Catharine (Kelly) Gleason, natives of that county. He came to America with his mother when about three years old, landing at New York, and settling upon a farm which they bought in Waukesha county, Wis. Here he was raised until about twenty-two years of age, when he went to St. Louis, and after attending school for some time there returned to Wisconsin, and from thence went to Minnesota, where he taught school for two years, and again returning to Wisconsin taught school in Chippewy Falls county for other two years. He then began the grocery business, and carried it on until he was taken down with a severe attack of typhoid fever. On his recovery he found his business so much run down, and the expenses consequent upon his illness so large that he was obliged to sell out in order to meet his liabilities. He then came to Peoria in April, 1877, and started his present business at present location. He married in Milwaukee September 26, 1878, Miss Mary McMahon, a native of Wisconsin, by whom he has had one child—Thomas—born September 1, 1879. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

GIPPS JOHN M. brewer, res. 814 Sanford street, was born in Herefordshire, England in 1818; is the son of Rev. Henry Gipps, L. L. D., rector of St. Peter's church in Hereford. His mother's maiden name was Emma M. Plumtre. Mr. G. was one of a family of four brothers and six sisters. He descended from a

very wealthy family; has a brother a member of Parliament and others in high official positions. He graduated from Cambridge University in 1838, as a barrister, came to United States in 1848, located in Tazewell Co., Ill., engaged in merchandising and farming; closed out the former business in 1858 or '59; left the farm and came to the city in 1871, having become identified with the brewing business previously. The firm of Gipps & Co., now does the heaviest business in central Illinois, running from 1,200 to 1,400 barrels per month. Mr. G. married Ellen Davidson, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1852; she was born in England; they have two children, Bessie W. and George H. Mr. G. is a member of I. O. O. F.

GODEL EBERHARDT, packer of and dealer in fresh and salt meats. Sale room 119 N. Washington street. Was born in Fenerbach, Wuertenbach, in 1836. Came to the United States in 1850. Was married to Elizabeth Rentz in 1857, and settled in Monmouth, Illinois, and in 1859 came to Peoria, and engaged in his present business in 1868, and has continued in the same since, and has built up a business which bids fair to make him in easy circumstances through life.

Goldbeck M. Mrs., saloon, res. 319 S. Washington street.
Goldsborough Wm., carpenter 235 N. Water street.
Goldsborough N., res. 1122 N. Monroe street.
Goldslein John N., cooper, 333 Gallatin street.

GOODHARDT JOHN, grocer, 739 Plank road. Was born on the 3rd day of March, 1820, in Marenburg, Prussia, emigrated to the United States in 1854; landed at New Orleans and thence to Peoria, and remained a short time, then went to Washington where he worked at the carpentering trade about two years, then returned to Peoria. Married Miss Fisher in Nov. 1857. Has been engaged in the grocery trade for the past twelve years at his present stand. By close attention to business and fair dealing has built up an enviable trade. The firm at present is Goodhardt & Fisher.

Goodman Mary, res. 133 Gay street.
Goodwin W. B., carpenter, 608 Green street.
Gorman Daniel, gas pipe layer, res. Antioch street.
Gorman John, grocer, 101 S. Adams street.
Gorman J. P., carpenter, 815 S. Adams street.
Gorsuch F., clerk, res. 1517 Main street.
Gorsuch Joseph, brick layer, res. 417 Floral street.
Gorsuch Wm., carpenter, res. 214 S. Bourland street.

GOURAN THOMAS, res. 708 Fifth street, was born in the county of West Meath, Ireland, about the year 1805, and is the son of John Gouran and Rosie Haley. His father was a native of West Meath, and his mother of Kildare. He was raised on his father's farm. After coming to manhood farmed for himself, and married in 1840 Miss Margaret Garigan, a native of West Meath, by whom he has had a family of seven children, six now alive, John, James, Rosie, Jane, Bridget and Margaret. The whole family came to America in 1853, and came straight to Peoria where they have since resided. All of his family reside with

him, and are members of the Catholic Church. He has worked for many years upon the railroads, but in consequence of an injury received some three years ago he has not of late been able to do anything.

GRAGG JOHN S. engineer Monarch mills. Was born in Niagara Co., New York, July 4, 1831. Son of Levi and Ann Gragg, both of which are now deceased. The subject of this sketch was a soldier of the Mexican war of 1846. Served in Griffin's battery for eighteen months. Then came to Peoria where he entered machine shops until 1852. Went to California where he worked as engineer in the Pony mines for nineteen months; returned to Peoria where he again engaged in running an engine until the outbreak of the war. He enlisted in the 8th Mo. Infantry and served two years; from there was promoted to Captain of a colored company, in which capacity he served for three years; mustered out and returned again to Peoria, where he married Augusta Schenke in 1864. She was born in Germany in 1842; they have three children Alice, Henry, and Agnes. At the present time is one of the engineers in the Monarch mills.

Goucher Martha Mrs. res. 1700 N. Adams street.
Graber Henry, miller, res. 2105 S. Adams street.
Graber R. res. 615 Second street.
Graham Eliza Ellen, 209 Jackson street.
Graham M. cabinet maker, 812 Fourth street.
Grant J. lab. res. 409 Huribut street.
Grant Robert, bookkeeper, 1513 N. Adams street.
Grass William, grocer, 209 S. Madison street.
Gray Mary Mrs. res. 105 N. Monroe street.
Green Simon C. butcher, res. 517 Second street.

GREEN GEORGE M. boot and shoe maker, 418 Main street, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, Nov. 25, 1835, and is the son of George Adam Green and Rosina Prellas, natives of Wurttemberg. He resided there until sixteen years of age, when, with his father, he came to America, landing at New York in March, 1852. They settled in Philadelphia, where he learned his trade and worked at it for four years, and for two years in Baltimore, and while in the latter city married, April 7, 1858, Miss Anna Wilhelmina Wallrecher, a native of Prussia, who came to America in 1856, by whom he has had nine children, eight now living, John, Annie, Rosie, Caroline, Henry, Mary, George, and Minnie. In the year of his marriage he came to Peoria, and shortly afterwards started for himself in the business he now carries on; makes a specialty of fine work, and does a good business for a good class of customers.

Green Louis, wholesale grocer, 230 S. Washington street.
Green G. M. boots and shoes, 412 Main street.
Green William L. Jr. grain, res. 712 Hamilton street.

GREENLEAF C. W., D.D.S., dentist, 301 Main street, was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 11, 1835, and is the son of Charles Greenleaf and Caroline B. Wilson, natives of Connecticut. He was reared and educated in his natal city, and in 1848 removed with his parents to the city of Peoria, and afterwards completed his education by attending for three years the

classes at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. Dr. Greenleaf comes of a family of dentists, his great grandfather, grandfather, and father, having practiced as such, and he has imbibed a knowledge of the profession from his youth. His father was the second dentist to settle in Peoria, and he practiced there for many years. Though now quite an old gentleman he is still able to attend to professional matters, but his son attends to the bulk of the practice, and does much the largest business in the city; has kept same business location for thirty-two years. Dr. Greenleaf married at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1856, Miss Phoebe Quinby, a native of Westchester county, N. Y., and the daughter of Aaron Quinby, of Sing Sing, by whom he has three children, Adele, Ella, and Charles H. Greenleaf. His parents are still alive and are at present residents of Farmington, Fulton county, Illinois.

GREENWOOD GEORGE G. millwright, res. bluff, near Main street, was born in Dublin, Cheshire county, N. H., Nov. 13, 1808. Is the elder of two sons of William and Betsey Greenwood nee Morse. Mr. G. is the eighth generation from England on his father's side, and his great grandfather, Eli Morse, was a native of Sherborn as was his grandfather, Thaddeus Morse, who was a relative of Prof. Morse of telegraph fame. William Greenwood, of Sherborn, Mass., settled in Dublin in 1765, his son Joshua was the fifth of eight children. His son William and his son George G., were born on the homestead in Dublin, which is still in possession of the descendants. Their mother having died when Mr. G. was two years old, he and his brother remained with their grandparents till sixteen and eighteen respectively. He began working at millwrighting with his father in Orange county, N. Y., in 1822, and remained there until 1835, when he came to Peoria county Illinois; soon after engaged with William and Asahel Hale to build the Hale mill on Kickapoo creek. He removed to the city in Jan., 1843; has devoted his life to his trade. Mr. Greenwood married Ellen B. Dunlap, of Radnor, Peoria county, Jan. 1, 1843, by whom he had nine children, three living, George, Madora, and Stephen D. He owns a fine homestead on the bluff and several other pieces of property.

Greenlee P. cigar manufacturer, 1161 S. Adams street.
Greenwood A. millwright, res. 1129 Main street.
Green H. C. grain, Chandler of Commerce.
Grier D. F. grain, res. 204 Perry street.

GRIER JOHN C. of Grier & Co. grain and commission merchants, res. 207 Perry street. Is the son of Rev. Isaac Grier, a Presbyterian clergyman, and formerly president of Northumberland College, Penn. where he died in 1814. His son, John C., was born in Northumberland in 1808; went to Danville in 1819, and engaged to work for a mercantile house, remaining

there in that business until 1846, when he removed to Wilkesbarre, Pa., and spent five years in the same pursuit; removed to Peoria in 1851, and has since been engaged in packing pork and in the lumber and grain trade. His son, Gen. D. P. Grier, erected the first grain elevator in the city, and has been interested as a builder or owner of several others. The business of the firm is now chiefly under the management of the sons, who do the heaviest grain and commission traffic of any firm in Peoria. Mr. Grier married Elizabeth Perkins, in Penn., a native of that State by whom he had a family of three sons and three daughters. He has ever been active in advancing the financial and moral interests of the city, and being of a nervous temperament, manifests extraordinary zeal and earnestness in whatever he undertakes. He has served the city two terms as a member of the County Board of Supervisors, against his personal wish. He and family have for many years been active members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. G. has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Northwestern Theological Seminary, Chicago, since the school was founded, in 1859.

Greiner Philip, cooper, res. 118 W. Madison street.
Griffin J. N. bookkeeper, Hay House, and Commercial street.
Grimes A. J. fencing, cor. A. Jones and Fulton streets.
Grissold J. L. res. Main street.

GREY ANDREW (deceased), residence 105 N. Monroe street. Was born in county Derry, Ireland, July, 1800; came to the United States in 1827 and located in Pittsburg, Pa., where he remained three years, and thence to Nashville, Tenn., where he engaged in the boot and shoe trade, and boating, where he remained until 1833 when he came to Peoria county and engaged in the mercantile business afterward steamboating, and wholesale grocery business. Married Miss Mary Stevenson, daughter of James Stevenson, in 1830. She was born in Ireland, November, 1812. The fruit of this marriage was eight children, five sons and three daughters. Members of the Presbyterian Church. Held the office of City Treasurer. Mr. G. was among the earliest settlers, a consistent Christian, and respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Grey is still living, honored and respected by all who know her.

Greenwood M. capitalist, 202 Main street.
Griffey Geo. A. farmer, res. 504 Evans street.
Groning P. tailor, 207 Taylor street.
Groning P. butcher, res. 151, S. Washington street.
Gross J. tailor, 1115 S. Adams street.
Grunwald Chas. engr. 162 S. Washington street.

GUDAT ADOLPH, butcher, 1621 S. Adams street, was born in Poland, October, 1850, and is the son of John Gudat and Kate Zidat, both natives of Prussia; was raised there until 1871, when he came to America landing at New York in Fall of that year; came straight to Peoria; worked on farm in Tazewell county, for a few months, and then came to the city and after working for a few years as a butcher, started for himself in the Spring of 1875, and has since continued

it. He married July 31, 1876, in Peoria, Miss Sophia Lind, a native of Poland, born August, 1856, by whom he has had two children—Adolph George and John Frederick. His wife and he are adherents of Lutheran Church.

Guger John, harnessmaker, 108 N. Washington street.

GULL JOHN M. constable, res. 417 Hancock street.

GUISCHE ERNEST, dyer, 122 N. Adams street; was born December 6, 1834, in Prussia, and emigrated to the United States in 1858, and located in Chicago, and engaged in the dyeing business, and remained there about a year, worked at various places until 1868, when he came to Peoria where he has remained since. Married Miss Anna Guinther, October 21, 1870. They have five children, one boy and four girls. Mr. G. is a member of the A. F. & A. M. of Peoria.

Gutz Wm. second hand store, 411 S. Washington street.
Guyer Jacob, res. 501-Knoxville road, Bluff.
Haberer C. grocer, 315 Smith street.
Hadank Jacob, wheelwright, flow works.
Hadank J. N. painter, res. 700 Cedar street.
Hadley J. M. carpets, 299 S. Adams street.
Hagan B. prop. Spring Hill Park.
Haggerty J. C. peddler, res. Webster street.
Haggerty Saul, res. 1004 Perry street.
Hagemeyer C. H. clerk, res. 1017 S. Adams street.
Hake J. E. bookkeeper Mee. Nat. Bank.

HALE ASAHEL (deceased), one of the early settlers in Peoria, and noted in his lifetime as a public benefactor and a philanthropist as well as a prominent anti-slavery man when it required courage to be one, was born in Pawlett, Vt., on December 10, 1791; left his native State, and after living a short time in New York, came to Illinois in 1830, and the following year settled in Peoria, which was his home until his death, on March 23, 1864. In 1838, Mr. Hale received the appointment of County Treasurer, by the Governor, and filled the office one term. He espoused the anti-slavery cause in the early years of its agitation, and was a radical and zealous advocate of its principles. He became associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1840, and was a prominent member during the rest of his life. He and Mark Aiken donated the lot on which the First M. E. Church was built in 1844; and prior to his death he provided for the erection of Hale Chapel for which he bequeathed \$12,000. It was built by the executors of his will, and a committee of trustees designated therein, the corner stone being laid on June 23, 1868, and dedicated the following January. For generations this edifice will perpetuate the memory and noble philanthropy of him whose name it bears; and grateful hearts will ever mingle that name with their thanksgiving while bowing before its altar in worship. Mrs. Laura Hale, his widow, still survives, and occupies her comfortable residence on High street, near the church.

Hale Hannah, 106 Perry street.

HALE WILLIAM HON. (deceased), residence of widow, 109 Perry street. One of the prominent benefactors of Peoria, now deceased, is the subject of this brief record. William Hale was born in Pawlett, Vermont, on the 7th of December, 1783. His early life was spent on a farm, where he received the advantage of a good common school education, and, like many young men of the Green Mountain State, spent a portion of his time in teaching. He settled on a farm in Oswego county, New York, and, while living there, became one of the leading men of the county. For many years he held the position of justice of the peace. He was then appointed to the associate judgeship, held the office of deputy sheriff, then sheriff, of the county. In 1835 he came to Peoria, and in company with his brother, Asahel Hale, and George G. Greenwood, erected a saw and grist mill on the Kickapoo river. At the first town meeting after township organization was adopted, on the 2d of April, 1850, he was elected one of the first Board of Supervisors. He was also the first mayor of the city of Peoria, receiving his election at the adoption of the city charter, on the 28th of April, 1845. The business life of Mr. Hale, after leaving the mill, was mostly spent in dealing in real estate, in which he became quite wealthy. He bought at an early time eighty acres in the central portion of the east part of the city, including now some of the finest residences, and laid it out into streets and lots, from which he received a handsome income. We are informed that he purchased the whole eighty for \$700, scarcely the price of one lot at the present time. Mr. Hale added Hale's first, second, and third additions to the city of Peoria. Mr. Hale was a prominent member of the order of Free Masons, and donated the ground for a Masonic cemetery. He also gave liberally to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member. In politics he was a Democrat, and his first vote was cast for General Jackson, the second term of his election to the Presidency. He was married on the 27th of March, 1830, at the age of forty-two years, to Miss Hannah Twitchell, who is still living at her husband's late residence on Perry street. Mr. Hale died November 25, 1859.

HALEY JONATHAN, cooper, 810 Hamilton street. Born in Tennessee, April 20, 1823. Son of James and Sarah (Harris) Haley. Father settled in McDonough county, Illinois, in 1833, and died in 1863; mother died in Peoria in 1872. Was married February 29, 1843, to Elizabeth Bowen. She was born in Ohio in 1827. They have had eleven children, seven deceased, Electa A., William T., John W., Charles F., Flora A., Harry and Hannah. The living are, James A., Ada, George E., and Minnie. Mr. Haley learned his trade at Rushville, Illinois, where he worked until 1851; came back to Peoria, and worked until the out-

break of the war, when he enlisted, August 20, 1862. Co. H, 50th, 110. Inf., and served one and a half years, discharged on account of deafness; returned to Peoria in 1864, where he has continued the manufacture of barrels. Mr. and Mrs. Haley are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Haley is Republican in politics.

Hall, Emma, oil on marble, cutter, 118 Fulton street.
Hall, Charles H., 802 S. Washington street.

HALL C. S. (retired), 517 Fourth street, was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, August 30, 1808, and is the son of Levi Hall, a native of New Jersey, an old veteran of the Revolutionary war, and Parthenia Stretch, also a native of the same State. His father died August 15, 1811, and his mother December 17, 1833. He was raised on the home farm, and resided there until forty years of age, and married there in 1831, May 5th, Phoebe Ayers, daughter of Clayton Ayers, who was born in New Jersey, January 26, 1811. They have had five children, four now living. Mary, now Mrs. Morris Sims, residing in Lawn Ridge, Peoria county; Levi, George, and James. In 1849, he came with his family to Illinois, and settled in Farmington, Fulton county, where he farmed for some years, and about 1857 came to Peoria county, and settled on section 6, of Hallock township, where he resided until November 4, 1879, when, feeling the hand of old age bearing heavily upon him, he moved into the city to take a much-needed rest after his years of toil. Mrs. Hall died in New Jersey in September, 1845, and he married, August 24, 1848, Mrs. Matilda Dawson, a native of Missouri, by whom he has had ten children, five now living: Mirlam, Agnes, Norman and Newton, (twins), and Martha. During his stay in Hallock township he was connected with the Union Baptist Church, and his wife and he are now members of Peoria Baptist Church. He owns 128 acres of fine farming land in home farm, valued at about \$8,000, and the land is now worked by his two youngest sons.

Hall, James D., portrait painter, res. 506 Sixth street.
Hall, F. H., wife, F. H. C. H. res. 1115 1/2 Third street.
Hall, L. G., res. 307 S. Adams street.

HALL WILLIAM A. (retired), residence 1121 North Monroe street. Was born 1st November, 1793, in Westfield, Middlesex county, Connecticut, and remained there until 1820, when he went to Ohio and spent the Summer; then returned to the place of his nativity, served an apprenticeship at gunsmithing, military arms, with Col. Simpson Worth at Middletown, Conn. Married Miss Prudence T. Spaulding, May 5, 1822, and on the 8th of the same month started for Chicago, where he remained one year in government employ; left there on the 23d of June, 1823; went to a town called Chagrine; remained there until 1825 thence to Akron, and in 1826 to Clinton, Ohio; from there to Pittsburg, Pa., in government employ. In April,

1830, went to Cincinnati, O., employed on steam engine works, where he remained three years, when he came to Peoria and located. At that time there were only about 250 inhabitants in the city. He engaged in steamboating, and was an engineer on the river until 1854, when he quit the business. Mrs. Hall died December 22, 1852, and was buried in what is now Springdale cemetery. Married for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Thomas, a native of Pennsylvania, and a sister of Jacob Hepperly. By his first wife there were ten children, seven girls and three boys, five of whom are still living. They are both members of the church. Mr. Hall, by industry and hard labor, has accumulated a fine property.

Hamilton, H., marble cutter, res. 512 Hurlock street.
Haly, E., 911 Second street.
Haly, T., No. 1631 S. Adams street.
Hamilton, A., res. 104 Spencer street.

HAMILTON JOHN L. physician and surgeon, 229 South Adams st., was born February 12, 1826, in Pennsylvania; began the practice of medicine in 1850 in the city of Peoria, and has resided here since. Married Miss Fannie S. Denison in 1861. They have had five children, two girls and three boys. One boy and one girl deceased. Politically is Republican. Graduated at Sterling Medical College, Columbus, O., in 1850.

Hamilton Wm. R., real, 231 S. Adams street.

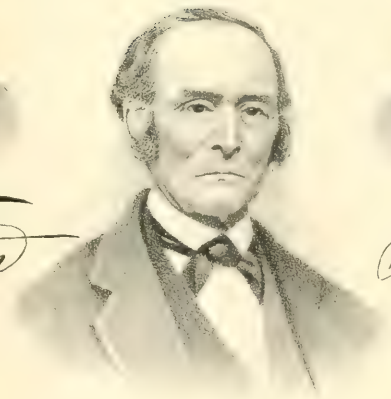
HAMLIN HON. JOHN (deceased), was born in Hampden county, Mass., October 25, 1800; parents were John and Lucy Hamlin. At the age of nine years he was placed on a farm to work for small wages, and when older went to school, working mornings and evenings for his board. These were the only school advantages he enjoyed, save a Winter at Wallingford Academy, and by this means he obtained a meager English education. His father gave his sons their time from the age of sixteen years. At that age John entered the employ of an older brother, to sell goods from a peddling wagon, at which he spent about three years, traveling through the Eastern and Middle States. In the Winter of 1818-19, he closed out the stock of goods in Zanesville, O., sold the wagon, and started on horseback for Richmond, Va.; there sold his horses, and took a schooner for New York; spent the Winter in visiting friends in Massachusetts; in the Spring of 1819 went overland to Cincinnati, O.; went thence to Louisville, Ky.; returned to Madison, Ind., in a few weeks; spent three months there; and then started for Missouri; but falling in with a party of emigrants bound for the Sangamon country, concluded to go there, reaching there after 1,200 miles' travel; landed at Judge Latham's, in Elkhart, where he remained about a year, improving a piece of land. In 1821 he became associated with the owner of a keel boat, running on the Sangamon river, in a little log store which they built, and put in a small



ADAM STUBER.
CHILLICOTHE.



John Hamilton
PEORIA.



GEORGE G. GREENWOOD
PEORIA.



C. H. Norton
PEORIA.

stock of goods. In company with several other gentlemen Mr. H. visited the site of Peoria early in May, 1821, and found but two log cabins. He was charmed with the natural beauty of the place, and in the Spring of 1822 removed his effects with an ox team to Fort Clark, the inhabitants then being the families of Abner Eads, a Mr. Mont and Mr. Bogardus. In the Spring of 1822 Fulton county was organized, then including Peoria, and Mr. Hamlin was chosen justice of the peace. In 1823 William Hamilton took a contract to supply Fort Howard, at Green Bay, with beef cattle, and owing to his efficiency and knowledge of the Indians, Mr. Hamlin was engaged to accompany the expedition. Fort Dearborn—now Chicago—was the first stopping place. After many romantic experiences they reached Green Bay July 2 1823, having performed the journey in thirty days. On the return trip Justice Hamlin performed his first marriage ceremony at Fort Dearborn—the first in the place—uniting in wedlock Dr. Alexander Wolcott to Miss Kinzie, the daughter of the first white settler on the site of Chicago. During his stay at Fort Dearborn Mr. H. contracted to enter the services of the American Fur Company, which he did after a brief trip home. In this business he had many novel experiences and learned much of Indian character. Mr. Hamlin at once won the esteem and confidence of his employers, and the next year was sent to establish a trading post at Fort Clark—his home. He erected suitable buildings and shipped goods, not only to the Indians, but to the white settlers. Besides the usual fur trade, he exchanged goods for pork, which he packed and shipped to the military post at Chicago, and for cattle for the same market. He conceived the idea of shipping his pork by keel boat, which was the first effort to navigate the uncertain waters between Lake Peoria and Chicago with any thing larger than a Mackinaw boat or Indian canoe. The whole experiment proved a success. Upon his return he gathered together his few hundred dollars capital, purchased a stock of goods in St. Louis and opened a store of his own in Peoria. During the Summer of 1825 he erected a small frame house, 18x24, the first built in the place, covered it with split clap-boards, and plastered it himself with white clay from the bluff. In the Spring of 1826 he bought a keel boat to run on the river between Peoria and St. Louis, and thus cheapen the transportation of his goods. In 1828 he established a branch store in Mackinaw town, Tazewell county, but the following year sold out his entire business and made a visit to his old New England home. Upon his return he built a cabin at the foot of the bluff and engaged in farming. The next year bought the stock of goods at his old stand and re-embarked in the mercantile business. In the Spring Mr. Hamlin, in company with a young man named Sharp, began to build the first flour-

ing mill in this part of the country. It was completed the next year, and they run it until 1834, when they sold it. He purchased a fourth interest in a steamboat being built at Pittsburg, called it Peoria, to run between that city and St. Louis, and was the first Peorian to own an interest in a steamboat on the Illinois river. Mr. Hamlin was one of the first board of trustees of the young town of his adoption; served later as alderman; and in 1834 was elected to the Illinois General Assembly. In 1836 was chosen to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1838. He was one of the directors of the Second National Bank from its organization, and one of the proprietors of the savings bank of Peoria. On March 29, 1876, he died, closing an active and useful life. Mr. Hamlin possessed a great versatility of talent, much above mediocre in quantity and quality. He was twice married. His second wife, who survives him, was the daughter of Levi and Sarah Johnson, of Springfield, Ill., a native of Athens county, Ohio, born January 10, 1808, whom he married April 10, 1827. Mr. H. left a comfortable estate for the widow and their adopted daughter, Mrs. Vanbuskirk.

Hancock Jonathan, dealer in lumber, Harrison street.
Hanton James, coal miner, 703 Webster street.
Hanton Kate, res. 1820 N. Jefferson street.
Hanna Robert S., res. 709 Webster street.
Hanna W. T., U. S. store kpr. res. 407 S. Adams street.

HANNY RICHARD, blacksmith and wagon manufacturer, corner Main and Hale streets, was born in Baden, Europe, in 1830. John Hanny, his father, was a farmer in that country. Mr. H. immigrated to this country in 1850, learned his trade in Lancaster county, Penn., with Alexander Saunders. Came to Peoria county in 1853, and carried on business in Kickapoo six years; settled in Peoria in 1859. He now does a blacksmithing, wagon making, and general repair business; formerly for seven years was engaged in the manufacture of plows and cultivators, turning out from \$90,000 to \$100,000 worth of goods per year. He married Frances Guger, in Peoria, in February, 1860. They have two children, Anna and Richard. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. H. owns a homestead at 408 Hale street, and the shop.

Hannihan John, teamster, res. 1507 First street.
Hannihan Thomas, teamster, 814 Webster street.
Hanson M., vegetables, Central Market.
Harbers Aaron, res. 705 W. Jefferson street.

HARDING A. C. business manager Peoria Starch Manufactory, was born in Peoria Dec. 31, 1857, and is the son of George F. and Adelaide M. Harding, presently residing in Chicago. His father purchased from Tucker & Mansfield the site of the manufactory and began to make starch. The business has since grown to large proportions, upwards of 12,000,000 pounds are annually made, consuming 2,000 bushels of corn per day. Mr. Harding married, May 7, 1879, Miss Addie Church, who was born March 20, 1860, by

whom he has one child, Almer C., born in February of the present year.

Harding H. D., res. 119 High street.
Harrishall James, cabinet maker, 206 Harrison street.

HARRNESS M. O., U. S. storekeeper, 105 S. Orange street.

HARMAN PATRICK, grocer, 314 N. Jefferson street, was born in county Louth, Ireland, May 12, 1812, and came to America in 1837, arriving in Peoria Nov. 15, of that year, and has ever since made it his home. Mr. Harman is to-day the oldest Irishman resident of Peoria county. He married in March, 1841, Mary Boyle, a native of Ireland, who came to Peoria at the same time as himself, by whom he has had thirteen children, six girls and seven boys, eight of whom are now alive. Has been engaged in his present business since 1852. Was worth in 1860 over \$20,000, and still is in the possession of considerable property.

Harrison H. M., res. 511 W. Jefferson street.
Harrison John, res. 108 Easton street.
Harrison L. J., attorney, 120 N. Adams street.
Harrison Patrick W., brick dealer, res. 1245 N. Madison street.
Hart George, foreman, C. & E. T. P., P. & W. R. R.
Harrington J. W., res. 75 Park road.
Harrington M., carpenter, 500 Fourth street.
Harris H., apprentice, 1702 Second street.
Harris W. B., mason, 225 N. Elizabeth street.
Harrison L., res. 717 Hubbard street.
Hartshorn Geo., confectionery, 418 N. Adams street.
Hartsh G. S., res. 162 Second street.
Hartsh John, manufacturer confectionery, etc., res. 219 W. Madison.
Hartwe Daniel, tailor, res. 1502 S. Washington street.
Hart N. Mrs., 133 Butler street.
Hart John J., watchman, C. R. I. & P., res. 209 Voris street.
Hart Moses, dairy, 267 Bluff street.
Hart James, brick dealer, res. 304 Webster street.
Hart John, res. 1909 N. Adams street.

HARTER JOHN, cigar manufacturer, 114 N. Washington street, was born in Wuertenback, Germany, 1843. Emigrated to the United States in 1853, and settled at Newark, New Jersey, where he remained a short time, and in August, 1854, came to Peoria. Married Anna Mary Johns, on the 17th day of June, 1870. The fruit of this marriage was four children, three boys and one girl. Mr. H. is an energetic business man, and is well calculated to succeed in his business.

Hartwig C. E. E., saloon, 1313 S. Adams street.

HARTWICK HENRY, grocery, 1215 Main street, was born in Baden, Germany, on the 20th day of August, 1829. Emigrated to the United States in 1849 (May 25), located in New York city, where he remained ten years, then moved to Niagara Falls, and remained here six years. In 1865 came to Peoria, and was engaged to the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company, as a civil engineer, and was with them five years, after which he engaged in the grocery business. Married Miss Elizabeth Trifzer, a native of Baden, Germany, and came to this country in 1849. By this marriage there were four children, two girls and two boys. Is a member of the order of A. O. U. W.

Hawley R. W., coal traveler, res. 802 Monmouth street.
Hawley W. S., P. & W. R. R., res. 1111 Second street.
Hawthorn Frank, brick mason, res. 315 F.H.S. street.

Hawson J. A., res. 1903 S. Jefferson street.
Hawk F. G., butcher, res. 512 Fulton street.

HAUF JOHN A., baker, 401 N. Adams street, was born in Germany, in 1833. Emigrated to America when nineteen years old. Worked nearly three years at the baking business, and a few months at cabinet work, for a brother in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; thence came to Peoria, and worked two years for House & Adams, then a time for Frank Field, in the bakery, after which he conducted a shop of his own, for several years. Sold out and engaged in huckstering three years. Opened his present establishment about eight years ago. He married Elizabeth Sommers in Peoria, about twenty-five years ago. She is a native of France, but brought up in the United States. Louis, aged twenty, is the only one of their three children living. He owns a residence and bakery.

HAUK GODFREID, was born in Germany; immigrated to the United States forty-seven years ago, at the age of thirteen; in 1852 he married in Miami Co., Ohio, to Miss Arsina —, who was born in Pickaway Co., O., in 1831. Their family consists of three sons and two daughters, born in Peoria. Frank started in the butchering business in January, 1877, and the following August, formed a partnership with his brother William. They are doing a successful business at 213 S. Madison street, handling from thirty to forty head of stock per week. Mr. Hauk removed to Peoria twenty-five years ago, and has lived in the city since, save one season, five years ago, spent on the Pacific coast.

Hawser S. Mrs., res. 1006 S. Adams street.
Hawt J. A., baker, 401 N. Adams street.
Hawkins John H., shirt factory, 219 Fulton street.
Hayden Peter, res. 111 Jackson street.
Hayes Pat., laborer, 102 Chicago street.
Hazzard James, contractor and builder, 314 Fayette street.
Hazzard Jos. F., U. S. store-keeper, res. 301 Chambers avenue.
Heard H. H. D. & Co., res. 108 Elm avenue.
Heckel res. 1609 S. Adams street.
Hedrick Henry, clerk out. Mercantile Washington St., Sax Bank.
Hedrick J. E., carpenter, 107 Louisa street.
Herdon Chas., res. 113 Cass street.
Heinrichs John W., cooper, res. 103 Cass street.
Heininger F., watchmaker, res. 1410 Perry street.
Hellingger John, res. 1408 Perry street.
Hempel R. M., master car builder, T. P. & W.

HENDERSON ADAM, (retired,) 1213 Fourth street, was born in the village and parish of Gordon, Berwickshire, Scotland, May 18, 1820, and is the son of Adam and Agnes (Dods) Henderson, natives of the same shire. He was educated in the parish school, and when about fourteen years old went to Galashiels, where he served an apprenticeship of five years to the trade of millwright and machinist, and in 1839 went to Newcastle, England, and was for some months with Geo. Stephenson, the distinguished engineer, moving thence to Manchester, and entering the employ of his cousin, Sir Wm. Fairbairn, who was then extensively engaged in the manufacture of locomotives and other steam engines. He remained there about five years, and during that period finished his education, by attending a

course of instruction in mathematics, algebra, and mechanical drawing at Hill's Academy. He also married there, April 2, 1841, Miss Margaret B. Inglis, who was born in 1817, and was the daughter of Rev. John Inglis of Greenlaw, Berwickshire. Bound to see something more of the world, he left England with his wife and family for America in 1844, landing at New Orleans in May of that year. He remained in that city some months, and then went to St. Louis, removing after a short stay to Pekin, Ill., where he engaged in the manufacture of wagons, plows and other agricultural machinery for three and a half years. In 1848 he came to Peoria, and for some years worked in a machine shop, removing thence in 1857 to Henry, Ill., where he opened a foundry and machine shop on his own account, and continued it profitably for seven years, when his health broke down, and he was forced to give it up and return to Peoria. After a rest of some months he again began business there as a founder and machinist, and was also agent for the sale of agricultural machinery, doing a large business. He finally gave it up, and retired from active business life in 1865, and has since devoted his time to the by no means light labor of looking after his property in Peoria Co. and elsewhere. He values his property at about \$60,000, two-thirds of which is in Peoria county. Mr. Henderson has had by his marriage four children, two of whom are still living. Elizabeth, now Mrs. Tamplin, and Jessie. Mr. Henderson visited his native country in 1872, and contemplated again making the journey in company with his wife, in course of the coming Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson with their family are members of First Presbyterian Church of Peoria, with which he has been connected for twenty-eight years.

HENDERSON ANDREW R. manufacturer of overalls and shirts, 110 Main street, res. East Bluff, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio on the 19th day of March, 1845. His father, George D. Henderson, was a native of Pennsylvania. Moved to Ohio in 1840. Married Miss Hattie L. Corwin April 27, 1869. They had two children, one boy and one girl (boy deceased). Came to Peoria in 1876 and commenced business immediately after coming to the city. Members of the First Presbyterian Church. Politics, Republican.

Henderson J. Miss, teacher, res. 1213 Fourth street.

HENCKLE JOHN M. saloon, 1116 Main street.

HENNEBERY MATTHEW, wholesale liquor dealer and re-distiller, 7 & 8 S. Water street, is a native of Ireland, and has resided in Peoria since 1849. During the last twenty-nine years he has been in business for himself at his present location. He has been very successful in all his undertakings, and carries on a very large and widely extended business. He

sells principally to the Illinois trade, but also does business to a considerable extent with customers in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. He carries a stock of about \$40,000.

HENRY J. C. manufacturer of gasoline street lamps and stoves, 609 N. Adams street, was born in Morrow county, Ohio, May 10, 1846, and is the son of John and Annie (Jamieson) Henry, natives of Pennsylvania. He was raised to manhood in his native county and started there to learn his trade as machinist. He afterwards moved to Iowa, and married in Marion county of that State, February 7, 1877, Miss Mantie Long, a native of Iowa, by whom he has had four children, three now living — Nellie, Annie and Blanche. He came to Illinois in 1869, and to Peoria in January, 1876, and after working a few months at his trade, embraced his present business and has since continued it; has at present the contract for supplying street lamps to the city, and also manufactures largely both street and house lamps and stoves, both for local and foreign trade. He owns his residence and manufactory, with the lots on which they stand at above and adjoining number.

HENRY J. F. wholesale grocer, 331 S. Washington street.

Henry Wm. C. carpenter, 211 Fourth street.
Henseler A. J. res. 203 Goodwin street.

HENSLER JOHN E. carpenter and contractor, N. Adams street.

HEPPLER KATHERINE Mrs. saloon, 1161 Main street, was born in Germany, November 22, 1816. Emigrated to America in 1847, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where she remained a short time, thence to St. Louis, Mo., and in 1850 came to Peoria. Married Andrew Heppler who was a native of Germany. He died in Peoria on the 16th day of February, 1879. They were both members of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Heppler has some good property, several houses and lots on the bluff.

HEPPERLY JACOB, (retired,) res. 200, 4th street. Was born in Gettysburg, Penn., on the 11th day of April, 1813, where he remained about sixteen years, when he left home and during the year 1830 visited various places. Came to Peoria March 19, 1831, and remained about six months. Thence to Jacksonville and remained two years. And from 1832 until 1857 was in various business and places, up to where he has lived since. Married Mrs. Clara C. Meacham on the 6th day of December, 1842. She was a native of New York State, born February 5, 1810. She came to Peoria 1833. Both members of the Presbyterian Church of Peoria. Mr. Hepperly through his energies and industry has accumulated a fine property and is among the oldest inhabitants of the city, and was here before a stone or brick was laid that now constitutes

the city of Peoria. By this union there were two children, one living, Mrs. Harriet C. Hotchkiss, now a resident of Central America.

HERRON WM. A., president Peoria Savings Bank, cor. Main and Washington streets, res. 411 N. Madison street.

Herron G. carpenter and builder, 419 W. Madison street.
Herron G. official, notary, res. 419 W. Madison street.

HESER CHRISTIAN, wholesale agency for Milwaukee beer, 224 S. Washington street. Was born on the 2d day of February, 1842, in Germany. Emigrated to the United States in 1864. Settled in Du Page county, Ills., and remained there two years. In 1866 came to Peoria, and engaged in his present business in 1869, where he has worked up a good trade. Married Miss Elizabeth Ossembick, July 29, 1869. The fruits of this marriage was three children, two girls and one boy.

Heser Aug. res. 107 N. Jefferson street.

Hess L. H. res. 215 Third street.

Hesser C. A. liquor store, 224 S. Washington street.

HEWETT R. W. (retired,) 262 Bluff street.

Hewitt Wm. F. hardware, head of Bridge.

Hewitt Theo. paymaster T. & A. W. res. 205 Second street.

Higgins D. grocer, No. 900 First street.

Hill John, res. 253 Lombard street.

HILL H. S. printer, cor. Fulton and Washington streets.

Hillard J. R. res. 305 N. Madison street.

Hillman Louis, laborer, res. 1404 Perry street.

Hime, E. printer, 601 N. Adams street.

Himmler, H. W. No. 103 1/2 Cass street.

HITCHCOCK CHAS. F. grain commission merchant, Exchange Block, 331 S. Washington street.

HITCHCOCK FRANK, sheriff of Peoria county, res. 310 Sixth street; was born in Painesville, Lake county, Ohio, January 29, 1838. Parents were Nelson Hitchcock, born in the State of New York, and Matilda Rider, a native of Lake county, O. The first seventeen years of Frank's life were spent on a farm in Lake county, when the family came west and settled in Trivoli township, Peoria county. In the Fall of 1861, he enlisted in the 11th Ill. Cavalry, but suffering with severe sore eyes, was discharged a few months after. In the Fall of 1862, he recruited Co. D, of the 86th I. V. I., and was mustered as its captain. Participated in the various battles with his regiment until wounded at Kenesaw mountain, June 27, 1864, losing three fingers of his right hand. He went into the battle with thirty-five men, and came out with fifteen. Capt. H. joined his command ten months later at Raleigh, N. C., marched through to Washington and mustered out in June, 1865. He was elected Sheriff in the Fall of 1866; have been several times re-elected against a Democratic majority of 500 in the county, and is now serving his twelfth year in the office. He married Alice L. Bourne in September 1862, just previous to leaving for the seat of war. She is the daughter of M. F. Bourne, was born June 18, 1836, and was the first female child born on

the Trivoli prairie. Their children are Frank E., Mary and Ella.

Hobson, John, laborer, 400 S. Water street.
Hobson, Wm. laborer, res. 102 Lombard street.

HOFENER GEORGE F. hotel keeper, 427 S. Washington street; was born in Rhine, Bavaria, September 8, 1842, came to the States in 1866, and located in Peoria, where he worked in a hotel a short time, then was employed in a brewery, and in 1876, commenced his present business. Married Miss Gottabor; she was born in Wirtemberg, Germany. The fruits of this marriage is four children, two boys and two girls, Frank, Charlie, Rose and Katie. Members of the Catholic Church.

Hodges A. J. res. 109 S. Madison street.

Hoger Otto, moulder, 245 N. Water street.

Hoffman A. garbier, res. North St.

Hoffman F. grocer, 1000 S. Washington street.

Hoggen B. carpenter, res. 419 Washington street.

Hoggen F. J. res. 507 Harrison street.

HOGG JAMES B. banker, res. 121 High street; was born in Highland county, O., came with parents to Knox county, Ill., in 1834, settling near Yates City. His father, James Hoge, married Sarah Ware, of Greenfield, Ohio. Only two sons and one daughter of their family of five are living. His father was a harness and saddle manufacturer. He died in 1847, his widow ten years later. J. B. took charge of his father's estate at his death, bought out the other heirs, gradually added to it by purchasing adjacent lands, until he had a farm of 1,600 acres. After sixteen years of agricultural life, he removed to Peoria in February, 1866, and in company with J. L. Davis established the banking-house of Davis & Hoge. Six years later he bought his partner's interest and conducted the business alone successfully, as J. B. Hoge & Co., until the financial failure of Thomas Neill, in March 1880, by whom he lost \$52,000, and was compelled to close the door. Mr. H. had accumulated an estate estimated at \$130,000. A large part of the creditors are paid off, and the remainder secured. Mr. H. declares the whole shall be settled in full if it takes the last dollar. He married Elvina Reisinger, of Knox county, Ill., when twenty-three years of age. Their family consists of four children, Josephine, now Mrs. J. B. Richardson, of Baltimore, Md., Cornelia, Emma and Orville, at home.

Hoklas H. mfr. cigar boxes, res. 608 Smith street.

HOKLAS & TOETAT, manufacturers of cigar boxes, 300 First street. The members of this firm are Henry Hoklas and Charles Toetat, and it has been in existence for eight years. Their first business location was at 217 Harrison street, and about two years ago they moved to the premises they now own and occupy. They are the only manufacturers in the city, and their goods are sold largely all over the West as far as Denver. They turn out about 3,000 boxes per



S A Hopkins M D.

PEORIA.

week, employ an average of fourteen hands, and have all they can do to keep up with their rapidly increasing business.

Holcomb D. C. cattle dealer, 327 N. Elizabeth street.
Hollingsworth J. L. 1501 N. Jefferson street.
Holmes C. A. com. trav. 214 Eaton street.
Honnshaw John, teamster, 157 First street.
Horan F. res. 527 Hale street.
Hornbaker I. H. cooper, res. 1217 N. Madison street.
Hornbecker Charles, shoemaker, 1221 S. Adams street.

HOLTON NOBLE, physician and surgeon (Stewart & Holton), 705 Main street; was born in Windham county, Vermont, in 1823, and after receiving a good common school education, assisted his father in farming and lumbering. He came to Illinois in 1845, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. L. Merriam; began practicing in 1848, and has pursued it continuously to the present time. He married in April, 1849, Miss Rosina A. Greenman. In 1861 he entered the medical department of the army, and continued in it until the Summer of 1863, when he was forced to resign on account of sickness. He commenced to practice in Peoria, in partnership with Dr. J. T. Stewart, July 1, 1878, and has since continued to do so.

HOPKINS H. B. (of Hopkins & Morrow), attorney, 323 Main street.

HOPKINS SAMUEL A. M. D., residence 914, office 1102 South Adams street; was born in Bourbon county, Ky., May 14, 1809. His father, Samuel Hopkins, was born in Maryland, in 1774, and immigrated to Kentucky in 1793, where he married Nancy Harney, who was born in the State of Delaware. The doctor remained in his native County until 1832, then went to Cincinnati, O. He began the study of medicine with Dr. J. Saunders, of Millersburg, Ky., at the age of sixteen years; took first course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, in 1836; then commenced practice in Cincinnati, and in 1846, took another course of lectures, and was awarded the degree of M. D. In 1853 he removed to Bureau county, Ill., and twenty-two years later settled in Peoria. In 1862, Dr. Hopkins went into the United States army as first assistant surgeon of the 93d Ill. Infantry, and on July 29, 1863, was promoted to the position of surgeon of the same regiment, and acted in that capacity until he was mustered out of service, in December, 1864, from disability by a paralytic stroke. Although forty-four years in the professional harness, the doctor still has a lucrative practice, and at the ripe age of seventy-one enjoys good health and sound constitution. On the 30th of April, 1828, he married Hannah Black, a native of New York city, who has borne him seven children, five living, two sons and three daughters. John W., the oldest son, served in the war of the rebellion, as captain of Co. B, of the 93d Illinois Infantry, and the other son, Leroy S., served as first lieutenant in the same company. Captain was taken prisoner at the battle of Champion Hill,

and lieutenant was wounded in the same engagement. The former has died of small-pox since the war, and the latter is now practicing medicine at Malden, Ill. Dr. Hopkins and wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which he has been a local minister for fifty-one years. He is Republican in politics.

HORNBACKER JOHN S. res. 1217 N. Madison street, cooper, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, December 5, 1824; came to Illinois October 1, 1830, when he was about six years old. Married Miss Margaret Trial. She was born February 11, 1832. The fruits of this marriage were three children, two of whom are still living, Rachael and Arthur. Held the office of policeman for six years; enlisted in the Mexican war in 1846, Col. Ed. Baker, who was killed at Ball's Bluff; also enlisted in the 77th I. V. I., of our late war; was in the siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post.

Hotchkiss Grover D. res. 106 High street.
Hotchkiss Z. N. hardware, 108 South Washington street.

HOWARD H. A. United States gauger.

Howeler F. W. boots and shoes, 705 N. Adams street.
Howell L. pres. 2d Nat. Bank, cor. Main and Washington sts.
Howe Norman, brick mason, res. 202 Montague street.
Huber Jas. brewer, res. Pacific street.
Hudson J. A. grocer, 113 N. Washington street.

HUFENUSS ALOIS D. boot and shoe manufacturer, 415½ Main street, was born on the 27th of September, 1843, in Switzerland. Father a native of Switzerland, and is still living. Mother's maiden name was Apollonia Bossort, and also a native of Switzerland. Mr. H. emigrated to the United States in 1868, and has resided in this city since, and has been in business for himself since 1871, and is now doing a good trade in his line.

Hughes James, carpenter, res. lower Jefferson street.
Hughes James, laborer, 1307 S. Washington street.
Hughes Wm. clerk, 314 S. Washington street.
Huggins N. res. 304 N. Monroe street.
Hummel Thos. boot and shoe maker, 200 Bridge street.
Humphrey Henry, res. Merriman 1st n. of Second street.
Hundschi Mrs. C. res. 1000 N. Jefferson street.
Hunkin F. planer, 718 S. Washington street.
Hunt James, iron, res. 307 McBean street.
Hunter Thos. res. 1015 Perry street.

HUGHES WILLIAM, cooper, res. 150 Gay street, was born in Wales, county Cardigan, March 14, 1816; son of John and Mary (Prichard) Hughes; learned his trade when a small boy and worked for his brother until he was fifteen years old; and when eighteen, came to the United States and worked in New York and Brooklyn one Winter. Then went to Adrian, Mich., where he worked at his trade a number of years as foreman for Benj. Anderson. Left there and went to Cleveland; then worked at various points on the canal to Portsmouth on the Ohio river; then went to St. Louis in 1840, where he remained one Winter. In 1842 he came to Peoria and worked at journey-work one season. In the Winter he commenced business on his own account and is doing an extensive business, running from 30 to 120 men. Married Maria S. Brown in Peoria, March 20, 1845. She was born in New Jer-

sey in 1818. There were six children, four of which are living—Mary, Lovina, Charles W. and Lizzie. Is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Hope W. wagon and carriage manf. 211 & 213 Bridge street.
Hurley M. confectioner, res. 707 Seventh street.

HURLBURT T. R. dyer and scourer.

Hurspell Peter, barber, 130 W. Adams street.
Hurst H. commission, 219 S. Madison street.
Hurtz S. B. broker, 325 Main street.
Hu & Michael, cooper, res. 1510 S. Washington street.

HUTCHINSON JOHN R. (Hutchinson & Madigan) cooper, 104 Henry street, was born in Canada, April 3, 1843, and is the son of Samuel and Ellen (Russell) Hutchinson, both of whom are now deceased. He learned his trade in Canada and worked at it there and elsewhere for many years, finally coming to Peoria in 1872, where he has, in connection with his partner, been since engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of barrels, employing a large force of men and having every facility in their shop for rapidly turning out their work in a thorough and first-class manner.

Irons A. S. Mrs. res. 1314 N. Madison street.
Isle Joseph, res. 210 McReynolds street.

JACK E. H. capitalist, 417 Second street, was born in Switzerland county, Ind., April 29, 1823, and is the son of Samuel and Rosanna (Hampton) Jack, natives of Gallatin county, Ky. Shortly after his birth his father died, and he came to Kentucky with his mother, where he grew up. He went to school at Burlington, Boone county, and after coming to manhood carried on a general mercantile business, manufactured tobacco, etc., for some years; afterwards followed steamboating on the Mississippi river from Cincinnati to New Orleans till 1855, when he removed to Chillicothe, Peoria county, and, for about a year, engaged in the grain and lumber business in partnership with Henry Truitt, and married in February, 1856, Miss Annie W. Moss, daughter of Capt. W. S. Moss. She was born in Peoria county, May 18, 1836, about a month after her parents had come there from Switzerland county, Ind. They have seven children—Minnie H., Edward M., William S., Annie Emily, Lillie Angela, Noel Hampton and Rosa Chote. After marriage he moved to a farm in Richwoods township, near Mossville, where he remained until March, 1863, and then purchased an interest in the distilling firm of Moss, Bradley & Co., and removed with his family to the city of Peoria, in which he has ever since resided. He sold out his interest in the distillery about ten years ago; is a member of the Board of Trade and director in the Peoria gas-light and bridge companies; was for some years director of the First National Bank. Mr. Jack is a large property owner in the city, and also owns several farms in this and McLean counties.

JACK WILLIAM, of James & Jack, attorneys at law, 107 N. Jefferson street, and Master in Chancery, Court-house, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa.,

July 10, 1843, and is the son of Joseph Jack and H. J. Herron, natives of Pennsylvania; received his education at Sewickly Academy, in Mt. Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, and in 1860 removed to Peoria where he attended the High school, graduating in 1862. Immediately afterwards he began the study of law with the late Judge M. Williamson, and after eighteen months entered the office of the late Judge H. M. Wead, with whom he remained as student, and later as associate partner, until January, 1874. In that year his present partnership was formed with Mr. L. W. James. Mr. Jack was appointed Master in Chancery for the Circuit Court of Peoria County in September, 1873, and is now serving his third term in that capacity. He married August 5, 1869, Miss Annie Greir, daughter of John C. Greir, Esq., of Peoria, by whom he has two children—Robert P. and Sallie G. He owns his residence and other property in the city, and is connected with the Second Presbyterian Church.

Jackson John, moulder, 600 S. Water street.
Jackson M. laborer, res. 209 Millman street.
Jackson Wm. res. 307 Third street.

JACOBS H. insurance agent, 820 S. Adams street, was born in Norden, Germany, November 5, 1836, and is the son of Jacob H. and H. (Diercks) Jacobs, natives of that city. He was there raised, went to school, and learned the trade of carpenter, afterwards engaged in mercantile business, and married in 1858, Miss Antye Eren, a native of his own place. He came to America with his family in 1866, landing at New York in the Fall of that year, and came straight to Peoria, where, for one year he worked at his trade, and then took up the insurance business, which he has since continued. He represents the following Fire Insurance Companies: German Fire Insurance Co., of Freeport, Ills.; Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual Co.; Rochester German Insurance Co.; Rochester German Insurance Co., of N. Y.; German Insurance Co., of Baltimore, Md.; German Insurance Co., of Quincy, Ill.; Columbia Fire Insurance Co., of N. Y.; and German Fire Insurance Co., of Peoria. Also represents the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Milwaukee, Wis. The fruits of his marriage were ten children, six of whom are now alive—Siententye, Jacob, John, Hero, Albert and Henry. He owns his residence and lot, in rear of above number, and is with his wife and family an adherent of the Lutheran Church.

JAMESON ELISHA, railroad contractor, res. 127 Floral avenue, was born in Cushman, Maine, in August, 1829. Learned the carpenter trade there; came west and settled in Springfield, Ill., about 1853, and engaged in railroad building. In 1856, he married Alice Cutting, in that city, a native of Massachusetts. A years previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion they removed to St. Louis township; lived there three years during which time Mr. Jameson was in Gov-



Edward H. Jack

PEORIA.

ernment employ, erecting hospitals and other buildings for the quarter-master's department, at various points in the South. After the close of the war he engaged in the lumber trade in Memphis, Tenn., two years; removed thence to Chillicothe, Peoria county, and in company with J. Prescott took the contract to build the Peoria and Rock Island railroad; and upon the completion of that work, removed to Peoria and built the Main street horse car line, which he superintended the road a year or two after it was finished. In March, 1879, he went to Missouri under contract to construct a line of railroad in that State, and has been operating there to the present time, headquarters now being at Chillicothe, Mo. The fruit of their marital union is two children, Etta—Mrs. Frank Tapping, of Peoria, and Manfred, at home. Mr. Jamison is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Jenkins J. W., machinist, res. 508 Evans street.
Jenochie J. saloon, 2021 N. Adams street.
Jobst C. J. res. 924 S. Adams street.
Jobst V. contractor and builder, 810 S. Washington street.
Johnson John, coach cleaner, T. P. & W.
Johns Russel, laborer, 1400 First street.
Johnson C. J. blacksmithing, res. 1019 S. Adams street.
Johnson E. G. attorney, 127 N. Jefferson street.

JOHNSON EARNEST, res. — street.

Johnson G. M., attorney, 304 S. Jefferson street.
Johnson I. W. physician, 110 S. Madison street.
Johnson James W. bookkeeper, res. 116 Sixth street.

JOHNSON AUSTIN F. business manager and financial agent of Mrs. Lydia Bradley.

Johnson J. P. wholesale grocer, res. 803 N. Jefferson street.
Johnson John A. laborer, 1212 S. Adams street.
Johnson J. G. molder, 235 N. Water street.
Johnson R. S. conductor, C. R. L. & P. res. 607 Penn avenue.
Johnson Sarah Mrs. res. 525 Knoxville road.

JOHNSON SAMUEL, manufacturer wagons and buggies, blacksmith and horseshoer, 802 Main street; was born in Dearborn county, Ind., January 6, 1845, and is the son of George H. and Rebecca (Loter) Johnson. He came to Peoria county with them, when very young, and there they both died. He was raised, and went to school in that county, and learned his trade of blacksmith in Schuyler county, Ill., and worked at it till 1861, in August of which year he enlisted in Co. A. 10th Mo. I. Vols., and took part with his regiment in the battles of Chattanooga, Corinth, all around Vicksburg, Champion Hill and many others; was mustered out at St. Louis in August, 1864, and shortly afterwards came to Peoria, where he has since been engaged in his present business on his own account. He manufactures quite largely for the local trade. He married October 4, 1864, Miss Sarah Jane Matheny, a native of Schuyler county, Ill., by whom he has had two boys—John Francis and Albert. Mrs. Johnson died in Peoria September 5, 1876.

Jones A. H. P. 406 Hale street.
Jones John, United States gauger, res. 401 Sixth street.
Jones J. W. cooper, res. 1428 S. Washington streets.

JONES M. J. M. D. 503 S. Adams street, was born in Preble county, O., Nov. 23, 1840, and is

the son of Hiram Jones and Julia Woodmansee, natives of Pennsylvania. When very young he came to Illinois with his parents, and settled in Peoria county, where he was raised and educated. He began to read medicine in 1863 with Dr. J. O. Patterson, of Galva, Ill., and during the years of 1869-'70 and '71 attended the medical college of Ohio at Cincinnati, graduating thence March 1, 1871. He began to practice at Altona Knox county, Ill., and resided there for three years, and in the Fall of 1874 came to Peoria, where he has since resided and practiced. He married in August, 1867, Miss Mary Lowder, a native of Hamilton, O., by whom he has had two children, William Lowder and Nellie Mabel. His father died on the old homestead in 1862, but his mother still lives and resides in Brimfield township, of Peoria county.

JOOS RAGETH, carpenter and builder, 902 S. Adams street, was born in the Canton of Graubruenden, Switzerland, January 14, 1832, and is the son of Conrad and Ann Joos, natives of same Canton; was raised and attended school there, and came to America in company with his elder brother in 1849, landing at New York in June of that year; came to Wisconsin, and in that Fall settled in Peoria, where he has since resided. Here he learned his trade, and worked at it as a journeyman up to 1873, when he started in business for himself and has since continued so. He married in Peoria in March, 1856, Miss Barbara Walter, a native of Peoria county, by whom he has had seven children, only one of whom is now alive; her name is Mary Ann Joos. His wife died in July, 1870, and in August, 1872, he married Catharine Krauth, a native of Bavaria, born in 1844, by whom he has had two children, August and Robert; is a Protestant and a member of I. O. O. F., having filled successively all the chairs in Western Lodge, No. 295, of Peoria; is also a member of Peoria Lodge, No. 15, A. O. U. W. He owns his residence and workshop adjoining at above number, with the lots on which they stand.

Jordan Wm. L. bricklayer, res. 900 Knoxville road.
Joyce E. shoemaker, 208½ Fulton street.
Joyce John, carpenter, res. 415 Chambers avenue.
Junior Geo. res. 218 Hayward street.
Julian F. P. res. 412 St. James street.

KAESTLER ADAM, butcher, cor. N. Jefferson street and Plank road, was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 14, 1836; came to America in 1857, and immediately after landing in New York came through to Peoria, and engaged in different pursuits until 1867, when he commenced his present line of business. He married in 1866 Miss Lena Green, who was born in Hanover, Germany, October 15, 1846, by whom he has had six children, five now living, Lena, Minnie, Adam, Willie and Emil. Mr. Kaestler is a square dealing business man and a good citizen; owns some property in the city. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Karlsta Aug. harness maker, res. 207 S. Douglas street.

KANNE HENRY, brick maker, 1165 Main st.

Kranzsch, John, laborer, 1 P. & W. ship.
Kranzsch, F. J. Lynch, dress, office 231 S. Madison street.
Kranzsch, 221 Madison street.
Kranzsch, J. painter, 408 Main street.
Kranzsch, Patrick, driver, 316 Second street.
Kranzsch, T. seamster, 308 Second street.
Kranzsch, Thomas, laborer, res. 401 Madison street.
Kranzsch, John H., shoemaker, C. & F. res. 1814 N. Adams street.

KEITH E. H. physician and surgeon, 1207 1/2 S. Adams street, was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, September 16, 1826. Is the son of Nicholas and Betsey (Hinman) Keith. His father was a native of Maryland, and came to Indiana while it was yet a territory. His mother was a native of New York. Dr. Keith was reared and received his primary education in his native county. In 1858, he purchased a drug store in LeRoy, Illinois, and conducted it until 1861, when he disposed of it, and enlisted in September, in Co. I, 39th I. V. I., and took part with it in the battles of Bath, Hancock and Winchester. At Falmouth he was taken sick and sent to Mount Pleasant General Hospital, at Washington, and on recovery was detailed to dispensary of that hospital until September, 1862, and received instructions in surgery from Surgeon E. E. Fryer, U. S. A. In that month he was discharged from the service by special order, and received an appointment in the Medical Department of the Regular Army. After the battle of Antietam he was sent to Frederick, Maryland, to help care for those wounded in that battle, and remained till February, 1863, still pursuing the study of medicine, under the instructions of Assistant Surgeon Buntin. After leaving there for St. Louis, on orders from Assistant Surgeon-General Wood, he was sent to Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, where a prison had been established for Rebel officers. Here he remained nearly two years and continued to study, under Post-Surgeon T. Woodbridge, of Youngstown, Ohio. In October, 1864, he resigned, and went to Memphis, Tennessee, and commenced to practice, coming in the Summer of 1865 to Peoria county, where he has since resided. He married, December 24, 1848, in his native county, Miss R. J. Adkinson, daughter of William and Melinda A. (Lightfoot) Keith, natives of Kentucky, by whom he has had seven children, four now alive—Edwin E., Alvin M., Marietta, Martha, and Melinda Letitia. His youngest child, Betty Curtis Keith, was born in Henry, Marshall county, Illinois, March 25, 1861, and died in Peoria, September 8, 1878. The doctor enjoys a large general practice in Peoria. He resides on corner of Cedar and Lower Madison streets.

KIEFER H. M. malt house, 1420 S. Washington street, was born in Bavarian Germany, on the 10th day of January, 1830. Came to the United States in 1853, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained about six months, then went to Chicago. Traveled

extensively in the Western States, and in the Spring of 1855 came to Peoria, where he was employed in various business up to 1860, when he commenced the wholesale liquor business, and followed that for about ten years. Then erected his present malt house, 55x136 feet, at a cost of \$11,000. Married Miss Christina Tinkemeyer. She was born in Prussia, July 24, 1834. There are four living children, two boys and two girls—Annie, Anton, Albert and Lena. Is doing a fine business, and uses 60,000 bushels of grain per year.

Kiehn, Daniel, carpenter, 300 S. Adams street.
Kiehn, Daniel, carpenter, 1609 S. Washington street.
Kiehn, Michael, res. 230 S. Adams street.
Kiehn, R. B., engineer, E. P. & W. res. 224 Adams street.
Kiehn, William, restaurant, 124 S. Washington street.
Kiehn, Charles, bakery and confectionery, corner Sixth and Franklin streets.
Kiehn, William, attorney, opposite Court-house.
Kiehn, Charles, driver, C. & H. railway, res. 1710 S. Adams street.
Kiehn, James, com. traveler, res. 812 N. Monroe street.
Kiehn, John, blacksmith, 122 N. Washington street.
Kiehn, M. res. 202 Second street.
Kiehn, F. Whit Smith, T. P. & W. res. 520 Johnson street.
Kiehn, Joseph, dep. ass't. clerk, C. H. res. 314 Floral street.
Kiehn, Wm. J. res. 916 N. Monroe street.
Kiehn, C. 105 E. Adams street.
Kiehn, F. 1217 S. Washington street.
Kiehn, J. laborer, 507 S. Madison street.
Kiehn, James E. res. 1367 Perry street.
Kiehn, Thos. blacksmith, 121 S. Adams street.
Kiehn, L. real estate, res. 124 N. Adams street.
Kiehn, August, harness maker, 314 Howard street.
Kiehn, H. M. malt house, 1420 S. Washington street.
Kiehn, F. 628 S. Adams street.
Kiehn, Geo. 301 N. Water street.

KIMBLE ROBERT, lumber dealer, 200 S. Water street, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., November 11, 1814, and is the son of Peter and Mary (Taylor) Kimble, natives of Northumberland county. He removed with his mother to Crawford county, Pa., and in 1837 moved to Illinois, settling in Knox county, where he engaged in the boot and shoe and mercantile business for fifteen years. In 1849, 1852 and 1853 he crossed the plains to California with stock, returning via Panama, and in 1854 and 1863 he again made the long and dangerous journey. He came to Peoria in 1854, and has since then made it his home. He married in Meadville, Pa., in 1836, Miss Angeline Temple, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has had nine children, only three of whom are now alive, James, Frank and Hattie. He deals extensively in pine lumber and keeps a large stock on hand.

KIMMEL CHARLES A. attorney at law, 325 Main street, was born in Somerset county, Pa., July 5, 1817, and is the son of Samuel Kimmel and Martha A. Johnston, natives of Pennsylvania. About the year 1855 he removed with his mother to Peoria, where he received his education, and afterwards taught in the public schools of the county for some years. He commenced the study of law in 1872 with Messrs. Johnson & Hopkins; was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon, Ill., June 5, 1874, and has since been engaged in its practice on his own account, getting his share of the legal business of the county.

Kimminger, John, driver, res. 201 Spencer street.
Kimmig, P. capitalist, res. 205 N. Madison street.

KING JOHN F. firm of King & Bull, dealers in furnaces, ranges, grates and mantels, 121 S. Jefferson street, was born in Peoria in 1836. His father, Samuel B. King, came from Urbana, Ohio, where he married Josina W. McComsey, and settled in Peoria in 1837, when there were but twenty-one families in the place. Mr. K. never attended school but two terms, as his services were needed at home to help support the large family of eight boys and four girls. He learned the trade of brick mason when twenty years of age, and has been building and contracting since 1861 as the senior member of the present firm. They added the mantel and grate department in 1866. In February, 1866, he recruited a company and went to Camp Butler to rendezvous, but the war closing that Spring, the company never went to the field. In 1866 Mr. King married Permella Godfrey, in Toulon, Ill., who has borne him five children, four living, John F., Minnie Maud, Harry P. and Jessie May. Mr. K. is a member of the City Board of Aldermen, and vice president of the Peoria Scientific Association. He owns an extensive private geological cabinet.

King S. B., U. S. store-keeper, res. 908 Spencer street.
King & Bull, mantels and grates, 121 S. Jefferson street.
Klingman M., agricultural instrument dealer, S. Washington St.
Kinny James, plasterer, res. 705 Hale street.
Kinney Peter, res. 714 N. Jefferson street.
Kinney S. N., insurance, 119 S. Adams street.
Kirby E. J., Mrs. res. 1620 Perry street.
Kiron J., police, res. S. Water street.
Kirkpatrick J. N., pressman, res. 815 Monson street.
Kirkpatrick Thos., blacksmith, 308 S. Washington street.
Kissner C., masher, res. 104 George street.

KINSEY S. A. (of Kinsey & Mahler), brass founders and coppersmiths, 400 S. Adams street was born Feb. 15, 1827, in Morris Co., N. J., and is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Pomp) Kinsey. His father was a native of New Jersey and his mother of Pennsylvania. When very young he moved with his parents to Northampton Co., Pa., and there he was raised and received such education as a country school afforded. He served an apprenticeship as pattern-maker in Berks Co., Pa., and about the year 1847 went to work as a pattern-maker in the U. S. navy yard at Philadelphia, and after eighteen months removed to Scranton, Pa.; where for the next two years he had charge of the foundry and machine shop of Lackawana and Western Railroad. He then turned his attention to contracting and constructed several sections on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, and in 1855 came to Peoria, and acted as foreman in Wm. Peters' foundry and machine shop on Water Street for about five years, and then purchased an interest in the firm of Lucas Seiler & Co., coppersmiths, and has since continued in that business. The present firm has been in existence since 1867, and does a very extensive and rapidly increasing business. He married on the day Taylor was elected President (Nov. 2, 1848), in Jersey City to Miss Lydia A. Emery, a native of N. J., by whom he has had six children;

William, Warren, Nellie, Blanche, Ada and Samuel. Mr. Kinsey has been alderman from the Second Ward of Peoria for six years. He planned and superintended the construction of the system of water works at Decatur, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, and in 1868 was selected as superintending engineer of the water works in Peoria during their construction.

Klappsroth F., 122 Douglas street.

KLEIN HENRY, grocer, 807 N. Jefferson street, was born in Prussia, March 4, 1822, and emigrated to America in 1853. He remained two years in New York, and in 1855 came to Peoria and worked at the carpenter trade for about fifteen years, when he engaged in his present business, in which he has been very successful, and has been able to acquire some good property. Married in 1853 Mary Lechthaler, a native of Prussia. He is a member of Masonic Order, I. O. O. F. and Druid Lodge.

Klewe F., butcher, res. 901 Knoxville road.
Klingenburg N., turnkey county jail.

KLINGEL BROTHERS, coppersmiths, plumbers, 313 S. Washington Street. The firm is composed of Joseph and Christ Klingel. Embarked in business in 1873, gas and steam fitters, also dealers in brass works, hose, gas fixtures and pumps. The Klingel Brothers are young energetic men, and by close attention to business and fair dealing, have built up a good trade. Carry a stock of \$2,000.

KLINGEL CHRISTIAN, coppersmith, plumber, and gas and steam fitter, 313 S. Washington street, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1847; came to America with parents when four years old, and settled in Peoria, which has since been his home. He learned his trade in Peoria, and started in business in 1868; conducted it as sole proprietor till 1876, when his brother Joseph became a partner, and the firm has since been Klingel Brothers. Their business is among the heaviest in the city in their line; employs from ten to twelve men, and runs about \$20,000 per year. Mr. Klingel married when twenty-six years of age to Anna Schertz, who was born in Peoria, and is twenty-seven years of age. They have three children, Emma, Albert and Rudolph. Mr. Klingel is a member of the Order of Druids, and of the Ancient Order of Workmen, also of the Turner Society. Owns a homestead where he resides, at 1014 N. Madison street. Joseph married Lena Frederick in February, 1880.

Klowmann F., tailor, res. 1615 S. Washington street.

KNEER JOHN, Union Depot Hotel, 801 S. Adams street, was born in Germany in 1842, March 16th, and is the son of George and Lena Kneer, natives of that city. He came to America in 1859, landing at New York June 27th of that year, and arrived in Peoria five days later. For the first two years he worked on a farm in Brimfield township, and in 1863

came into the city and peddled beer for the City Brewery for four years, then buying out the Western House on S. Washington street, which he ran till 1878, and then built the handsome and substantial structure at above number which he continues to own. He married in 1864 Miss Julia Ohl, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., by whom he has had five children, four now alive—John, Frederick, Theodore and Eddie. Mr. Kneer has held the office of treasurer of Peoria Lodge, No. 6, U. A. O. D. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

KNEER WENDLIN, proprietor of Railroad Exchange, 109 and 111 Hamilton street, was born in Germany, October 20, 1836. Came to the United States when seventeen years of age. Remained a year and a half in Alleghany County, Pa., as a laborer; came to Peoria in August, 1856. He became proprietor of the Exchange in 1862. It is kept as a general boarding house. At the age of twenty-five years he married Wilhelmina Seibold, also a native of Germany. They have seven children, Rudolph, Frederick, John, Emil, August, Wendlin and Fredrica. Mr. Kneer is a member of two secret orders. Owns some city real estate.

KNOTT JOHN, (of McCormick & Knott) hardware and tinware dealers, 719 Main street, has been in Peoria ten years, and for over two years a member of the present firm, which is engaged in the manufacture of tinware and deal largely in it, and general shelf hardware. He resides at 1806 N. Adams street.

Knott John, J. L. res. 422 Main street.
Knott Jacob, carpenter, res. 815 W. Jefferson street.

KOCH CHAS. (deceased), 1415 N. Jefferson St., was born in Germany November 1, 1811, emigrated to America in 1855, landed first in New Orleans where he remained only a short time, when he afterwards located in St. Louis, where he followed butchering. Moved to Chicago and then located in Peoria, where he continued to carry on butchering. He was first married to Christenia Koch; they had one child—Charles—who died about 1860; his wife died in 1863. He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Lena Frietsch Kummel, in 1864. She was born in Germany October 17, 1834; came to America in 1860, and had two children by her first marriage—Joseph and John. Mr. Koch followed grocery-keeping for thirteen years previous to his death, which occurred March 18, 1880.

Koch Hugh, res. 1125 S. Adams street.
Kosman M. J. carpenter, res. 109 McLean street.
Kosning Jas. res. 109 Clay street.

KORHUMMEL F. X. painter, 533 S. Adams street, res. 117 McLean street.

Koster Hamlin, tailor, res. 1300 S. Montrose street.

KOWALSKIE C. saloon-keeper, cor. Bridge and Water streets.

KRAFT JOSEPH, stone cutter, cor. Hale

and High streets, born February 26, 1830, in Germany; emigrated to America, December 1, 1857, and settled in Peoria, Ill., where he worked at his trade which he learned at the age of fifteen years. Was married in 1850 to Sophia Ditsler. She was born in Germany. They have five children, Mary, Eddie, Joseph, Annie and Charles. Owns in Peoria property to the amount of \$6,000. Members of the Catholic Church.

KRAMM E. coal, wood and lime dealer, 513 S. Washington street, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 4, 1837; came to the United States in 1852, and located in Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained one and a half years, and in 1854 came to Peoria, where he worked at the carpenter trade one year and then engaged in the real estate business, which he followed until 1864, when he embarked in his present business. Married Miss Emily Cayailin, who was born in France in 1842. The fruits of this marriage is eight children, five of whom are still living, Charles B., Leslie, Herold D., Edward, William. Mr. K. commenced in the coal business at Edward's Station, Rosefield township, but afterwards went to what is known as Kramm Station, and laid out a town in 1876; built up a small town which took its name from him, and in 1878 got a post office. From his coal works he takes out 3,000 bushels per day, and employs thirty to forty men.

Kramer Martin, carpenter, res. 609 Jackson street.
Kramer O. gardener, Prairie street.
Kreutzer V. A. cooper, res. 1415 S. Adams street.
Krause C. F. blacksmith, 222 Bridge street.
Krause S. miller, 107 First street.
Kreuting H. furniture, 1218 S. Adams street.
Kreuter Henry, saloon, 1217 S. Adams street.

KREUTER THERESA, Mrs. *nee* Stese, grocer, 623 Perry street, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1824; immigrated to the United States in 1846 and settled in Columbus, Ohio, where she married Jacob Kreuter on July 14th of that year. The following October they removed to Memphis, Tenn., where they engaged in the grocery business a year and a half; thence went to Mt. Pleasant, Miss., remaining there in a general mercantile traffic five years. They then returned to Ohio, near McConnelville, where, after merchandising several years, Mr. K. being a miller, traded his store for a steam mill, which proved a disastrous venture and lost them every thing they had. In 1853 they came to Peoria in very straightened circumstances; but by industry and rigid economy they soon accumulated a small capital, and again embarked in the grocery trade, business and capital both increasing until now Mrs. K. has a fine retail trade, and owns several valuable pieces of property in the city. They had three children, Rosie, Mrs. Smuck; Caroline, Mrs. Ulrich, and Henry, at home. Mr. Kreuter died on February 19, 1879.

Kromphardt H. baker, 319 N. W. street.
Kroske Eliza, basket maker, 309 Bridge street.

KRUSE CHARLES A. gardener, S. Adams street near Moffatt's cemetery, was born in Prussia in 1841, came to America in 1856, and to Peoria two years later. For nine years he worked at his trade of painter, and married in 1863, Miss Caroline Seibold, a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, who came to America in 1854. By this marriage he has five children—Minnie, Annie S., Charles A., Caroline T. and Otto F. Mr. Kruse owns seven acres of land where he resides, worth \$300 an acre, and eight acres on Sec. 18, worth \$50 an acre. He cultivates all kinds of vegetables, and disposes of them at the Central Market.

Kruse Geo. res. Moss street.

KRUSE FRED. W. G. gardener, S. Adams street, near Moffatt's cemetery, was born in Germany in 1849, and is the son of Christian and Johanna Kruse, who came to America with their family in 1865, and are now both dead. Mr. Kruse was married in 1873 to Matilda Brunzel, who was born in Germany in 1855, and by whom he has four children—Frederick L. C., August E., Johanna and Matilda. He has been engaged in gardening pursuits for eight years, raising all kinds of garden truck, which find a ready market in the city. He owns $9\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land in lower Peoria, worth \$250 an acre.

Kruse H. drugs, 511 S. Adams street.

KRUSE HENRY, stock dealer, res. Moss street, was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, June 27, 1824, and is the son of Frederick and Louisa (Fly) Kruse, both now deceased. He emigrated from his native country to America in 1844, and located in Chicago, where he remained until 1847, then coming to Peoria, where he has ever since resided. He carried on his trade of butcher until the Spring of the present year. He married in 1850, Johanna Kruse, who was born in Germany April 28, 1832, by whom he has four children living Frederick G., Lewis H., George O. and Lena L. Mr. Kruse owns property to the amount of about \$25,000, all of which he has worked hard for and earned by the sweat of his brow, not having any thing to start upon.

KRUSE JOHN H. dealer in stoves, hardware and tinware, 1604 S. Adams street, was born in East Friesland, Germany, November 15, 1858, and is the son of Bertus J. and E. (Schmidt) Kruse, natives of that country. He resided there until nine years of age when he came to America with his parents, landing at New York June 15, 1858, and going from thence to Mionk, Woodford county, Ill. In course of the same Summer his father was taken sick and died, and shortly afterward he moved with his mother across the river to Peoria county and settled in Peoria, where he has ever since resided. He clerked for several years and worked hard at any thing that turned up to make an honest

living, and finally commenced to learn the trade of tinner in 1875 with the firm of F. Meyer & Bro. and worked for them as apprentice and journeyman for some years, and then, in June, 1879, started for himself at his present location. He keeps a fine stock of stoves and all kinds of shelf hardware and house furnishing goods, and is building up a fine business. He married April 1, 1880, Miss Salley Rudel, a native of Germany, who was born in 1859, and came to America with her parents in 1875. His mother is still living and resides at 311 McBean street. He is a member of the Evangelical Church of Peoria.

Ruchera F. J. grocer, 611 S. Adams street.
 Ruok D. letter carrier, 206 Third street.
 Rueny F. carpenter, res. 1300 Perry street.
 Ruhn G. J. cooper, 1216 S. Adams street.
 Rundinger John, tailor, res. 301 Spencer street.
 Runkel Jacob, carpenter, res. Tracy street.
 Runtz Phil, res. 103 Helen street.
 Russ Jas. tailor, res. 308 Charleston street.
 Laid B. Fred. 428 Fulton street.
 Laine Henry, cattle feeder, 106 Pecan street.
 Lamb C. engineer P. L. & D. res. 327 S. Madison street.
 Lammer Christ. grocer, 1319 S. Adams street.
 Lammers F. grocer, 1301 S. Adams street.
 Lammers H. res. Bradley avenue.
 Lance J. L. carpenter, 704 S. Washington street.
 Landis W. C. engineer T. P. & W.

LANDON SARAH Mrs.

Lang John, gardener, 906 Fourth street.
 Lang W. 908 Fourth street.
 Langton W. carpenter, 203 S. Underhill street.

LAPHAM LEVI A. attorney, 316 Main St., was born in Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, July 5, 1841, and is the son of Levi Lapham and Frelove H. Aldrich, natives of Rhode Island. He is descended from a very old American family, originally from Wales and England, (Roundheads) which came to America in 1632. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and coming to Peoria in May, 1863, began the study of law with Mr. Jonathan K. Cooper, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1866. He has since followed that profession, and is presently very largely engaged in real estate practice. He enlisted in April, 1864, in Co. F. 139th I. V. I., Capt. W. H. Snow, and was mustered out in November of the same year. The regiment served principally in the States of Missouri and Kentucky. Politically he is a Republican, and in religious matters, an agnostic.

LANGE EDWARD, butcher, 420 First street, was born in Germany, January 24, 1821, and is the son of Anton and Hannah (Fischer) Lange, natives of Germany. He was raised and learned his trade there, and came to America in 1848, landing in New York in September of that year. For the next two years he resided in New York city, working at his trade, and married there September 9, 1850, Frederika Rader, a native of Germany, by whom he has had eleven children, six now living—Emma, Mary, Anna, Dora, Alvina and Edward. Immediately after marriage he removed to Canada West, where he resided for six years, and then came to Peoria, where he worked for two years, and then started a business for himself, and has since con-

tinned it. He resides with his family in Tazewell county, opposite Peoria. His wife and he are members of the German Baptist Church.

Larkin John, farmer, res. 407 Huribout street.

LATHROP MARIA C. Mrs. widow of Myron J. Lathrop, residence 717 Hamilton street. Was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1818, is the daughter of Andrew P. and Maria (Nellis) Loucks, natives of same State. Removed with parents to Kalamazoo, Mich., in the Spring of 1833, where she married Mr. Lathrop two years later. He was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., in 1812, and was the son of Anson and Sarah (Martini) Lathrop. Mr. and Mrs. L. settled in St. Joseph, Mich., in 1836, and removed to Ypsilanti in 1840, where they lived till 1851. In 1850 Mr. L. went to California, being gone fifteen months, and upon his return they removed to Peoria, in June, 1851. He worked for a time at his trade—blacksmith—but failing health compelled him to abandon it. He then started a small eating house in a cellar where the Second National Bank now stands. Through diligence and careful management the business rapidly grew, a fruit and vegetable store was added, and in a few years he erected a large building on Washington street, and established a cracker and candy manufactory which, before his death, did a business of over \$200,000 a year. Mr. L. died July 4, 1878, leaving a family of four daughters, Julia E., Helen C., Anna Maria—widow of Dr. Timothy Babb, who died of consumption, contracted while serving as assistant surgeon of the 47th Reg. Ill. Inf., during the late war—and Mary C. Lathrop. They had buried two sons and one daughter. The whole family were zealously active in sanitary and relief work during the war, contributing both labor and money without stint. Mrs. L. acted constantly with the Woman's Aid Society, of which she was one of the twelve directresses. She has preserved a scrapbook of history covering the entire four years of that deadly strife, made up from the papers and telegrams of the movements of the armies.

LAURENER E. printer, *Sun* office, res. 1827 North Jefferson street. Was born in New York, June, 1833. Father moved to Ohio, where he commenced to learn the printers' trade, in the city of Cincinnati. Has undergone a good many changes and trials in his early life as a printer, and while oiling the printing press in Cincinnati he lost his left arm. Was married November 14, 1856, to Adelia Reding. She was born in Indiana. They have had four children, Charles, Rosie A. Ella M. and Walter E. He located in Peoria September 28, 1874, where he has continued to reside, working at his trade, and at the present time is engaged with the publication of the Peoria *Sun*, in connection with B. T. Elderkin.

Law S. A. 1112 N. Jefferson street.

Lawler M. Freeman, 203 Butler street.
Lawrence John, res. 709 E. J. & P. freight.
Lawrence T. painter shop, 205 Hamilton street.
Lawrence W. P. capitalist, 1241 High street.

LEE HON, JOHN S. attorney at law, 103 N. Jefferson street, was born in Maysville, Ky., February 6, 1864, and is the fourth son of a family of eight sons and two daughters of James A. and Elizabeth W. Lee, *nee* Wood. James A. Lee was a native of New Jersey; Miss Wood, of Kentucky, where her parents were pioneers. Her father was a large landholder in Lewis county. Mr. Lee came with his parents to Peoria in August, 1856, where his father died in 1872; mother still living. Mr. Lee was educated in the schools of the city, read law with Judge H. M. Reed (deceased), formerly one of Peoria's leading lawyers, and was admitted to practice in June, 1865. He devoted his attention to legal practice until he was elected to the State Legislature by the Democratic party in 1870; served one term and was elected as a member of the State Senate in 1872 by over 500 majority, and re-elected in 1876 by a larger vote. These nominations were unsolicited on the part of Mr. Lee, and only accepted after repeated declinations. He discharged the duties with ability and acceptance, and is now urged to become a candidate for governor. The law firm of Stevens, Lee & Gallagher is one of the leading firms of the city, and has a very extensive practice.

LEGROS FRANK, coal dealer, 317 N. Washington street.

Lehr C. F. res. 315 Liberty street.
Leighton A. blacksmith & iron works, res. North City.
Leonard C. Barker, 1063 S. Washington street.
Leopold Henry, shoemaker, 720 S. Adams street.
Leibold J. res. 111 Oak street.
Lewis, John H. res. Lower Peoria.
Lewis, Nathan, 1015 S. Washington street.
Lewis Wm. F. capitalist, 1612 Rutledge street.
Lew Jones H. C. teamster, 100 Oak street.
Lightner H. capitalist, res. cor. Jefferson and Hamilton streets.

LIDWINSKY SAMUEL, dealer in dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, clothing, etc., 535 S. Adams street, was born in Poland, in May, 1851, and is the son of Jacob Lidwinsky. He came to America in 1860, and landing at New York in August of that year, headed straight for Peoria, and during the next four years peddled notions, etc. through Peoria and adjoining counties. Six years ago he started a permanent place of business and has since continued it. When seventeen years old he married, in his native country, Rachael Brin, by whom he has had five children—Jacob, Erris, Annie, Rachel and Hannah. He conducts a prosperous business, and carries a stock of about \$5,000.

Lilley P. res. 1009 Second street.

LINCOLN A. F. land agent, res. 709 S. Adams street, was born in Taunton, Bristol county, Mass., August 24, 1825, and after his school days were over came West, settling in Peoria October 1, 1845, where, in the following Spring, he started in the lumber busi-

ness, and shortly afterwards added to it that of a furniture dealer. He continued to deal in lumber until 1872, and in furniture until 1879, in which year he began his present business of land agent. He married October 10, 1857, Miss Amanda Melvina Stevenson, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, February 23, 1847, and by whom he has had two children—Jennie, born November 24, 1864, died July 3, 1874, and Fanny A., born March 19, 1862.

Lincoln H. C. pawnbroker, 327 S. Adams street.
Lind L. W. res. 611 N. Monroe street.
Lind Matthew, millwright, 611 N. Monroe street.
Lindsay J. T. res. 277 Bluff street.
Lindsay Thos. whitewasher, res. 111 N. Monroe street.
Limes C. C. bookkeeper, Second National bank.
Lineback William, res. 129 North street.

LINDGREN J. F. flour, feed and coal dealer, corner Elm and South Adams streets. Was born in Sweden, March 8, 1841, and is the son of J. J. and Anna Lindgren, natives of that country. He was raised at home upon a farm, and was educated at the College of Lund, in Sweden, and came to America in 1872, landing at New York in the Spring of that year, and from thence went to Chicago, and remained there until 1876, being employed part of the time in the hotel business. He came to Peoria in 1877, and started in his present business on his own account about two years ago. He rents the Chase Mill and uses it for storage purposes, and carries on hand a large stock of grain, flour, coal, etc. He married in December, 1878, Miss Tillie Sanderson, who was born in Sweden, in 1860. He and his wife are adherents of the M. E. Church.

LINDSAY J. C. grocer, 121 South Washington street, son of Andrew and Jane (Davidson) Lindsay, natives of Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 20th day of June, 1829. Emigrated to Peoria when he was nine years old, and received what education the city schools afforded at that time. Married Miss Sarah M. Dinwiddie. She was the daughter of Hugh Dinwiddie; was born in Pennsylvania, November, 1835. The fruit of this marriage was three children, two boys and one girl, Charles C., Minnie and William McCoy. Members of the Presbyterian Church. Engaged in business in 1858; carries a stock of \$8,000, and is one of the oldest grocers in the city.

Linton John, laborer T., P. & W. shops, res. 1013 First street.

LITTLEFIELD R. C. carpenter, 604 South Adams street. Was born in York county, Maine, September, 1833, and is the son of Elisha and Sarah (Rankin) Littlefield, natives of that State. He was raised there until sixteen years of age, and removed to Massachusetts, learning his trade in Charlestown in that State, where he resided three years; thence removed to Bloomington, Ill., for six months, and from there to Hudson, McLean county, Ill., where he married in April, 1856, Miss Lucinda A. Bayliss, a native of Ohio, by whom

he has had seven children, all living, William, Ella, Hattie, Frank, Lewis, Flora and Charles. In 1859 he went to El Paso, Woodford county, where he remained till 1866, and then removed to Peoria, where he has since resided and carried on business. He makes a specialty of the manufacture of distillery and sugar house tubs, and has done quite a large business in them of late years. Mrs. Littlefield is a member of the Baptist Church.

Livingston Arthur, res. 253 Bluff street.

LIVINGSTON SAMUELA, recording clerk, County Clerk's office, Peoria. The subject of this sketch is a young man, in the prime of life. He is a son of Arthur and Isabella Livingston, *nee* Downs, and was born in Radnor township, this county, February 16, 1851. His father is a native of Scotland, and came to America in 1833, and settled in Illinois in 1845, in Radnor township. His mother is a native of Fulton county, Pa. Samuel is their second son, and received the larger part of his education at the common school at Glendale, the home of his youth. He was an apt scholar, and made every moment count. There are but few men of his age who possess finer business qualifications, while his deportment commends him to all, both in business or social way. He is admirably adapted to the position he fills with such signal ability and industry. He left the farm in 1871, and since that time has given his exclusive attention to the duties of the counting-room. On the 28th of December, 1875, he united in marriage with Miss Belle Bramble, daughter of James W. and Pamela Bramble, *nee* Seeley, who was born on Long Island, N. Y. This union has been cemented with the birth of two sons, Brainard B. and Elwood S.

LYOYD R. H. United States gauger, res. 909 N. Adams street.

LYOYD THOMAS, stoves, 119 S. Washington street.

Lockburn D. cooper, res. 606 Perry street.
Loefer Geo. painter, Prairie street.
Loker John J. coppermith, 400 S. Adams street.
Long C. carpenter, 1313 Monroe street.
Long George, 307 Moss street.
Long Martin, res. 1018 First street.
Lock L. E. grocer, 1151 S. Adams street.
Loefel John, saloon, 210 S. Madison street.

LOOMIS L. J. real estate agent, 110 S. Adams street.

Lorentz G. W. candy maker, res. 300 Huribut street.
Lorentz J. res. 216 S. Adams street.

LOUCKS WELLINGTON (of Loucks & Loucks), attorney at law, 227 Main street, was born at Schoharie, Schoharie county, N. Y., March 31, 1823, and is the son of Andrew P. and Maria (Nellis) Loucks, natives of New York State. When about one year old, his parents moved to Albany, where he attended school. In 1833 removed with his parents to Kalamazoo county, Michigan. They farmed there until 1837, when they removed to Detroit and his father engaged

in mercantile business, and the subject of this sketch received his business education. In 1841 he removed to St. Louis, then a city of some 15,000 inhabitants, remained till October, 1843, preparing himself for college, and then entered Hanover College, Indiana, and removed with it to Madison, in the same State, where the institution was finally abandoned, and he went with the faculty to Miami University, Ohio, which he attended until 1845, when, from failing health, he was compelled to give up his studies. His father having meanwhile moved to Peoria, he rejoined him there August 5, of that year, and shortly afterwards commenced merchandising on his own account, and so continued until 1857, when he was elected county judge against strong opposition by a majority of 365 votes. At that time the County Court had concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court in all matters, except chancery cases and penitentiary offences, and the office was a very lucrative one. Mr. Loucks held the office until 1861, when he resigned in consequence of the repeal of the extended jurisdiction of the County Court. He had been admitted to the bar by examination before the Supreme Court at Springfield, in 1860, during his term of office, and upon his resignation engaged in the practice of law. In November, 1863, he was elected prosecuting attorney of the city, and held the office one year. Since then he has devoted himself to private practice, bestowing special attention to chancery cases and probate matters. Mr. Loucks married in Peoria, March 21, 1847, Miss Rebecca A., daughter of Geo. Rodecker, and a native of Logan county, Ohio, by whom he has had five children, four living — Alva, now in partnership with his father, Wellington E., pastor of First Presbyterian Church at Crawfordsville, Ind., Franklin and Mabel. Mr. Loucks is a Democrat in politics. Himself, wife and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church, and he has for many years been superintendent of its Sunday school and prominently identified with Union Sunday school work in the county. He resides at Forest Hill, Richwoods township, upon the Knoxville road, about 2½ miles from Peoria.

Loughlin M. B. res. 916 S. Adams street.

LOUGHRIDGE S. O., M.D., physician and surgeon, 305 Main street, is a native of Ohio, and received his literary education at Washington, Pa.; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1866, and also at College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York, in 1870; began the practice of his profession at Marietta, Ohio in 1866, and came to Peoria in 1872.

LOUIS NICHOLAS J. Peoria Roofing Co., 225 Bridge street, was born in Lorraine, France, in April, 1832, and is the son of Christoph and Elizabeth Louis, natives of that Province. He was raised there

until eighteen years of age, when he came to America, landing at New York in March, 1850; went to Utica, N. Y., and there learned his trade of tinner, serving three years at it, and then removed to Chicago where he worked as journeyman for three and one-half years, coming to Peoria in 1857, where he has since resided. He remained in one employ for seven years, and during that time married March 9, 1859, Miss Juliana Ghering, a native of Gauersheim, Germany, who was born there June 24, 1837, by whom he has had four children — Annie, born December 11, 1861; Juliana, born March 1, 1863; August Louis, born October 5, 1864; and Charles N., born September 18, 1869. He began business for himself in 1865 in his present line, and has since continued it. He makes a specialty of galvanized cornices, and slate, tin and gravel roofing, also does jobbing in tin of all descriptions. Mr. Louis was for three years chief engineer of the fire department of Peoria before the organization of the present paid department. Has also been president and treasurer of Union Turnverein. He owns his residence and lot corner S. Adams and Maple streets, and also the buildings corner Bridge and Washington streets, where he conducts his business. Mrs. Louis' mother at the age of eighty-three years is still alive, and resides with her son-in-law.

Low J. miller, res. 343 New street.

Low E. H. commission broker, res. 207 S. Orange street.

LOWMAN ISAAC, clothier, 411 S. Adams street, was born in Germany in 1857, and is the son of Lazarus and Jennette Lowman. His father is dead, but his mother is still alive. He emigrated to America in April, 1874, and located in Cincinnati, O., where he engaged in the "men's furnishing goods" line for some time, removing thence to Portsmouth, O., and from there to Lafayette, Ind. He came to Peoria in 1879, and has since been engaged in dealing in clothing and gent's furnishing goods; is now running his present store for Oppenheim Bros. of New York.

Luether Henry, res. 401 S. Adams street.

Lucas William, meat sales, cor. 211 Fulton street.

Ludon P. carpenter, 340 S. Washington street.

Ludke W. sawmill, S. Water street.

Ludwig C. bootmaker, 1705 S. Washington street.

Ludwig, John, peddler, res. 511 W. Jefferson street.

LUNKENHEIMER FRANK, blacksmith and wagon maker, 211 N. Washington street, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, July 16, 1824, came to America in 1846, made the trip in a sailing vessel and was forty-four days on the water from London. Came to New York, where he remained a short time and thence to Indiana where he learned his trade, and in 1850 came to Peoria. Married Miss Margaret —, She was born in Germany in 1832. There was three children, one of which is living, Frank, born October 21, 1850. Members of the Catholic Church.

Lupton Joseph S. grocer, 1813 S. Washington street.

Lutz Mary Anna, Mrs. res. 1124 S. Adams street.

LYNCH PATRICK, blacksmith, corner Garden and S. Adams streets, was born in Ireland, November 2, 1837, and is the son of James and Margaret Lynch. He came to America with his parents in 1849; father died in 1877, and mother still living. He married in 1858 Catherine Cosgrove, a native of Ireland, who bore him three children, John G., Michael T., and William (deceased). She died in Jan. 1860, and he then married his present wife, then Mrs. Mary P. Higgins, who was born in Ireland, in 1838, by whom he had three children, two now living—Thomas F., (deceased,) James P. and Mary. Mr. Lynch is engaged in the business of blacksmithing and horseshoeing, and shoes all the horses of the Central City Horse Railway Co.

LYON AARON, tailor, 709 Seventh street, was born in Shirley, Mass., September 12, 1812. Emigrated with his parents to Marietta, Ohio, when he was a small boy. Having an older sister in Cincinnati, went there and learned his trade, which he has followed since. Married in 1834 Miss Matilda Olney. She was born in Marietta, O., July 3, 1817. The fruit of this marriage was seven children, four of whom are still living. Eliza, now Mrs. Weston Arnold, of Kansas, George W., Franklin O., and Chas. E.

LYON LOUIS, grocer.

LYON SIMON, (retired grocer), residence 216 S. Madison street, was born in Germany in May, 1822. Emigrated to United States thirty-five years ago, and settled for five years in New York city, a part of the time running a peddling wagon, and a part in the butchering business. While there, in November, 1850, he married Esther Salaman, also a native of Germany. They immediately came to Peoria, where they have lived to rear a family of five children—Henrietta, Nancy, Louis, Harry and Jennie. Mr. and Mrs. L. embarked in the grocery business upon their arrival in Peoria, and have steadily pursued it for thirty years, the sons having managed it since their father was disabled by sickness, in August, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon are members of the Hebrew Church, and Mrs. L. has been treasurer of the Women's Hebrew Benevolent Society eighteen years. Besides the capital invested in the grocery, they own a comfortable homestead, which they occupy.

LYON WILLIAM B. (deceased) residence of widow 211 N. Madison street, was born in Genesee county, New York, near the city of Rochester, in 1821. He came to Licking county, Ohio, when a lad. Was married in Newark, in 1844, to Henrietta M. Stevens, born in Lewis county, New York, in 1823. Mr. L. engaged in the grocery business in Newark till 1853, when they removed to Peoria, where he continued in the grocery trade about six years. Then for two years carried on distilling. Did a general commission busi-

ness, under the firm name of Lyon & Howe, and in 1866 embarked in the spice manufacture, in the firm of Lyon, Richards & Co., which business he continued till just prior to his death, when he retired and settled up all his affairs. His death occurred on February 27, 1872. Mr. L.'s religious belief was Swedenborgian. They adopted a son, who bears their name, Frank K. Lyon, with the wholesale drug house of Singer & Wheeler, Peoria. Mr. L. left a comfortable estate for his widow, who occupies the elegant homestead on Madison street.

Markey M., truck wagon, res. 710 First street.
Madigan John, teamster, res. 708 First street.
Magree Peter, res. 1201 N. Adams street.
Mahoney T., watchman bank, res. 131 1/2 S. Washington street.
Malone Elizabeth, res. 302 Third street.
Malone J. E., teacher, res. 302 Third street.
Malone J., teamster, res. 516 Smith street.
Malone L., grocer, Webster avenue.
Mannum Henry V., blacksmith, res. 309 McBean street.
Man O. O., res. 170 N. Fayette street.
Manning B., res. 314 Greenleaf street.
Mansfield H., real estate, res. 112 Perry street.
Nancy M. M., res. 710 Knoxville road.
Margraff J., dry goods, 1211 Adams street.
Marsh F. J., flour, 302 S. Washington street.

MAURER JOHN, saloon, 1309 S. Adams street, was born in Germany, October 12, 1846, and is the son of Adam and Mary Louisa (Haas) Maurer, natives of Germany. He came with his parents to America in 1857, landing at New York May 20 of that year. After a short stay in Pennsylvania, they went to Newark, N. J. and resided there until 1864, when he enlisted, on September 30, in Co. B. 39th Regiment N. J. V. I., under command of Col. Wildrick, and served until June 27, 1865, when he was mustered out at place of enlistment. He participated in the battles of Hatches Run, Petersburg, and many other smaller affairs. Mr. Maurer comes of a family of soldiers—his grandfather was a "Hessian" in the revolutionary war, and his father in the war of the late rebellion. His younger brother is now in the 5th U. S. Cavalry. After discharge he went to Cleveland and there worked at the trade of carpenter for eighteen months; then went to Chicago and was burned out in the great fire of 1871. He came to Peoria in October, 1872, and married on the 30th of the same month and year, Miss Gustina Bertha Hassler, a native of Bureau county, Ill., who was born there May 13, 1851, by whom he has three children—Albert, Bertha Theresa, and Elizabeth Catharine. He entered the saloon business right after marriage, and came to his present location about one and a half years ago. His father and mother both reside in Peoria; is a member of G. A. R.

Marsh O. E., engineer, 227 Fulton street.
Martin C. W., collar maker, 113 S. Washington street.
Martens F., painter, 408 Main street.
Martin J. W., physician, res. 508 Perry street.
Martin L. B., physician, res. 410 Hancock street.
Martin Wm. Irakman, res. 821 N. Washington street.
Masson Wm. E., sup't bridge, res. 705 S. Washington street.
Masterson M. 116 Warren street.
Matthews Newton, real estate, 124 N. Adams street.
Mawhyrien E., tailor, 222 Main street.
Mawhyrien & French, merchant tailors, 222 Main street.
Mayo Ada, res. 307 N. Adams street.
Maxwell B., res. 607 N. Monroe street.
Maxwell Ellen Mrs., res. 213 S. Jefferson street.
McAwoy Dan, laborer, res. 801 N. Madison street.
McBurnie R., painter.

McGhee J. cattle dealer, 360 Johnson street.
 McGhee Peter, cattle dealer, res. 401 George street.
 McGinnis Eugene, grocer, 301 Third street.
 McGinnis J. iron granulator, res. 305 Merriam street.
 McGinnis J. E. res. 410 Hamilton street.
 McGinnis J. E. printer, res. 101 Perry street.
 McGinnis Andrew, laborer, 621 Spencer street.
 McGinnis R. H. contractor and builder, 107 Fourth street.
 McGinnis (Jas. res.) 119 S. Adams street.
 McCray N. carpenter, 1119 N. Madison street.

MCCOY JOHN A., conveyancer and notary public, 205 Main street.

MCCULLOCH HON. DAVID, Judge of Circuit Court, Peoria, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Jan. 25, 1832. Received collegiate education at Marshall College, Pa., graduating in the class of 1852. Came to Illinois in April, 1853. Taught school in Peoria until early in 1855, when he commenced the study of the law with Manning & Merriam, and was admitted to practice in the following year. In Nov. 1855, he was elected school commissioner of Peoria Co. Was twice re-elected and continued to hold the office until 1861. During this period the new free school system of Illinois went into operation, and the duty devolved upon him of giving it a good send-off in Peoria Co. In Sept. 1860, having remained in the office of Manning & Merriam until then, he opened an office of his own, but in less than a year, upon the accession of Merriam's elevation to the bench, he was taken into partnership with Hon. Julius Manning, which lasted until Manning's death, July 4, 1864. He then formed a co-partnership with the late Charles P. Taggart, which continued until 1869, when the firm was dissolved by the failing health of Taggart, who then went to California. During the continuance of this firm, and especially the last two years, on account of Taggart's ill-health the duties of the office of State's attorney, which office Mr. T. held, largely devolved upon McCulloch. After a partnership of short duration with J. M. Rice, Esq., Mr. McCulloch formed a partnership with John S. Stevens, which continued until the appointment of the latter as post master in 1876. This was the most prosperous period of his practice. During his term as school commissioner many of his suggestions made to the State Superintendents were adopted by them and afterwards embodied in amendments to the school system. Some amendments were drawn by himself and are still part of that law. As early as 1876, from the over crowded condition of the courts, especially of the Supreme Court, it was found that legislation was imperatively demanded to increase the judicial force of the State. An Appellate Court was provided for by the constitution, to be composed of judges of the Circuit Court. But there were no judges to spare for that service. The courts were in perplexity and lawyers at their wit's end. In view of this state of affairs Mr. McCulloch addressed a communication to the *Legal News* of Chicago, proposing a remedy which seemed to him feasible. This letter was pub-

lished Oct. 14, 1876, and in the same number was one from Stephen R. Moore, of Kankakee, proposing the formation of a State Bar Association. These proposals took hold of the minds of the lawyers throughout the State, and elicited free discussion in the public prints. A State Bar Association was formed in Springfield in Jan. 1877, and that body immediately took steps for the reformation of the judicial system, the legislature than being in session. A committee of which Judge Puterbaugh and Judge Thornton and McCulloch were members, was appointed to draft the necessary bills; the work largely devolving upon Puterbaugh and McCulloch. The result was that their bills in their main features became laws; thirteen new judgeships were created, and the Appellate Courts organized, all in accordance with the plan suggested in Mr. McCulloch's letter to the *Legal News*. The result has been most satisfactory. The first election under this act took place Aug. 6, 1877, when Judge McCulloch was elected by a handsome majority. In June, 1879, he was re-elected by a still larger vote. As soon as the result of the election was known he was, by the Supreme Court, assigned as one of the appellate judges of the Third Appellate Court District, which position he now occupies.

At the last annual meeting of the State Bar Association he was chosen its president for this year. Judge McCulloch possesses one of the finest legal minds of the State, and discharges the functions of his office with signal ability.

MCCLELLAN MARY, MRS. M. D. Anatomical physician, office 801 Hamilton street, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1831. Her parents, James and Hannah Litchfield, removed to Fulton county, Ill., when she was five years old. She read medicine with Dr. Bunker and Dr. Fitz of that county, from 1855 to 1858, and began practice during the latter year. Remained in Fulton county till 1860; thence removed to St. Louis, and a year later came to Peoria, where she has practiced since. Mrs. McC. now devotes her attention almost exclusively to office practice. She married John McClellen, a Scotchman by birth, in 1851, by whom she had three daughters and a son, the former all now married, the son in the U. S. Navy. Mr. McClellen died in Feb., 1865.

MCCULLOCH D. P. O. Peoria.

MCCUNE A. B.

MCCURDY J. C. produce commission merchant, 219 Madison street, was born in what was then Brooke county, now Hancock county, Va., Dec. 23, 1820, and is the son of John McCurdy, a native of Pennsylvania, and Jane Knox, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland. He was raised in his native county till sixteen years of age, when with his parents and the rest of his

family, he came to Illinois, settling near Vermont, Fulton county. There they went to farming, and he grew up to manhood on the home farm. In 1845 he left the farm and entered business on his own account as a butcher. For about two years he continued it, and after spending a Winter in Beardstown, moved in the next Spring to Henry, Marshall county, Ill., where he started a store and afterwards engaged in the packing and shipping of pork for about eight years. While there he filled the offices of city clerk for two years and that of alderman for one year, resigning the office in 1869, when he sold out his business and came to Peoria, where he has since resided. He has carried on business in his present line most of the time since. He married Feb. 9, 1843, in McDonough county, Ill., Miss Eliza Ann Smith, born June 5, 1826, near Springfield, Ill., by whom he has had six children: Susannah P., Mary L., Frances L., Harriet M., Clara S. and Edgar A. His parents both died of typhoid fever in McDonough county, Ill., Sept. 10, 1842, and a sister also died of the same disease in that month. Mrs. McCurdy and her family are members of the M. E. Church. He owns his residence and lot on Floral avenue.

McCurdy Susannah, res. 216 Floral avenue.
McDaniel John, engineer, res. 1600 N. Jefferson street.
McDermot Bridget, res. 207 Sanford street.
McDonald Jeremiah, prop. Fayette Mills, 160 N. Fayette street.
McDonald John J. clerk, 601 Smith street.
McDonald M. grocer, 601 Smith street.
McDonough M. cooper, 205 W. Jefferson street.

MEDOUAL JOHN, capitalist, res. 202 N. Monroe street.

McDougal John, res. 202 N. Monroe street.
McEvoy Thos, res. 802 N. Monroe street.
McElhaneey T. car repairer T. P. & W.
McEuaney J. clerk, res. 423 McBean street.
McEuaney John, engineer T. P. & W. shops.
McGivern Patrick, laborer, 813 S. Washington street.

MCGEE PETER, teamster and contractor, 1201 N. Adams street, was born in county Louth, Ireland, June 20, 1820, and came to America in 1849, landing in New York in May of that year. For the next six months he worked as an hostler there, and in November came to Peoria and worked as hostler for Mr. Decker for two years. At the end of that time he had saved up enough money to buy a team and wagon, when he commenced teaming and contracting on his own account, and continued it up to 1878. He married in 1849, Miss Jane McCarty, who was born in his own county in 1829, by whom he has had three children: John, Michael and Mary Jane. Mr. McGee landed in Peoria with nothing but his two hands to help him to a living, yet by economy and hard work he has been able to provide a comfortable home for his old age. He and his wife and family are members of the Catholic Church.

McGowen T. laborer, res. 408 Smith street.
McGovern Pat. 810 Third street.
McGrath Robt. cooper, res. 120 Eliza street.
McGrath Wm, plasterer, 121 S. Jefferson street.
McGuirk B. res. High street.
McIlvane Geo. H. cashier 20 Nat. Bank, res. 111 N. Madison st.

MCKENZIE CALVIN, res. 315 N. Adams street, printer, son of David and Nancy McKenzie. They were natives of Missouri. The subject of this sketch was born in New Madrid, Mo., Oct. 27, 1827, and came to Le Clair county in 1832 or '33, where he received a common school education and learned his trade. In 1847 enlisted in 2d Ill. Regt. Vol. Co. A, Col. W. H. Russell, and was mustered into service at Alton, Ill.; thence by water to Labaca, Texas; from there marched to the Rio Grande under Gen. Wool; was in the battle of Buena Vista. After the close of the war came back to Fulton county, Ill. Married Miss Rohisa Osborn in 1851. She was born in Fulton county, Ill. Two girls, Grace and Ruth.

MCKENZIE HENRY, carpenter and builder, res. 510 Second street, was born in Carlisle, England, April 6, 1819, and came to America and Peoria in September, 1848. He had learned his trade in England, and began working at it immediately upon his arrival; has continued it ever since. He married in England, Miss Eliza Richardson Armstrong, who was born in Scotland in 1821, by whom he has had four children, James C., Katie, William A. and Annie Graeme. Mr. McKenzie is now in easy circumstances, and proposes to take a rest after his many years of hard work and anxiety. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

McKEE JAMES P. grocer, Fulton street.

McKenny D. grain and commission, Chamber of Commerce.
McKenney John, res. Knoxville road.

McLEAN WILLIAM, distiller, res. 1409 S. Adams street, son of Wm. and Mary McLean, natives of England. The subject of this sketch was born in Liverpool, Eng., May 17, 1842; came to Peoria in 1854; learned the brick-making trade, which he followed for eight years; since that time has been in the distilling business. In May, 1861, enlisted in the 2d Ill. Inf., Co. C; was in the siege of Ft. Donaldson, where he was wounded in both legs; head and arms being struck six or seven times in one engagement; was discharged on account of his wounds. Married Miss M. A. Ingram in 1863. She was born in Virginia in 1845. The fruit of this marriage is four children, James, Mary, William and Charles. Has held the office of City Counsel four terms; is lieutenant of the National Blues, 7th Regt., Co. A.

McManus Owen, commission, 110 Fulton street.
McManus Patk. feeder stk. yds. res. 1805 S. Washington street.
McMaster A. M. res. S. Water street.
McMasters John, whisky drawer, res. 100 Sorat street.

McMASTER JAMES, cooper, res. 315 McBean street, was born in LaSalle county, January 16, 1846, and is the son of Archibald and Elizabeth McMaster. He came to Peoria county with his parents when two years old, and sixteen years later began to learn his trade. He enlisted January 20, 1865, in the 108th Ill. Inf., and after serving six months was trans-

ferred to the 47th Ill. Inf., where he remained about the same length of time, and was discharged March, 1866. He married, September 15, 1873, Lillie E. Sinclair, who was born August 26, 1852, by whom he has two children — Archie T., born August 21, 1874, and Elizabeth S., born July 28, 1878. His mother died in 1861. Mr. McMaster is at present engaged with Bush & Brown as dry gauger. His wife is a member of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

McNamara John W., commission traveler, res. 105 S. Fifth st.
McQuillan Pat., wheel T. P. & W., res. 1386 S. Washington st.
McWhirter E. C., captain night police, City Hall
Meier Barnhardt, sage, book works, res. 919 S. Adams street.
Meier Geo. carpenter, F. P. & W.
Meidroth M. hoseman, Holly, res. 107 W. Jefferson street.
Meister C. grocer, 817 W. Jefferson street.
Meiers Levi, res. 814 Hamilton street.

MEIDROTH WM. F. hoseman fire department, res. 217 Fayette street, was born in Peoria September 9, 1856, and is the son of Wm. F. and Caroline Meidroth. His father died April 13, 1873; mother still living now in Peoria. Mr. M. learned the printer's trade in Peoria and worked at it for five years, until his health failed under the close confinement and night work. He then entered the fire department, which position he has held for over two years. He was married January 15, 1878, to Josephine Moutier, who was born February 23, 1860. They have one child — Arthur J. Mrs. M. is a member of the Catholic Church. He is democratic in politics.

MEINTS M. F. carpenter and builder, 408 Second street, was born January 10, 1827, in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, and is the son of Frederick and Ida Meints, natives of that country. He was raised and educated there and had commenced to learn his trade when, with his parents, he came to America in 1847, landing at New Orleans in May of that year. They came straight up the river to Peoria, and he started to complete the acquirements of his trade, and worked at it afterwards as journeyman until 1855, when he began on his own account, and has since then contracted for and built many fine buildings. He married in February, 1852, Afka Stevend, a native of Hanover, who came to America in 1849, and has borne him six children, five now living — Ida, Mary, Frederick, Henry and Herman. He owns his residence and workshop with the lots on which they stand, and is, with his wife, a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mendenhall J. H. carpenter, res. 107 South street.
Merckle John, hardware, 401 Bridge street.
Merriman L. W. res. 406 South street.
Messersmith E. bricklayer, res. 104 Walnut street.
Messersmith Ph. res. 1616 S. Washington street.

MERWIN DAMERIS Mrs. (widow of P. G. Merwin), res. 207 Illinois avenue. Paul G. Merwin was born in the State of New York, November 9, 1804, and was the son of Daniel and Martha Merwin, who came to Peoria in March, 1848, and both died within the same year. He married in New York, Dameris Way, in December, 1823, who was born in the same State,

January 19, 1801. They had a family of nine children, two of whom died before coming to Illinois — Philetus H., Eliza M., Arvilla L., Amanda M., Harlow N., Malvina M., Charles D., Philander G. and Davilla W. Mr. Merwin died March 23, 1870. During his life he followed the business of blacksmith.

MESSER W. D. of the firm of W. D. Messer & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in flour and feed, 125 S. Jefferson street, was born in Quincy, Adams county, Ill., on the 25th day of Sept., 1859, and received what education the city schools afforded at that time. Engaged in business in Peoria in 1878, and by close attention to business and fair dealing, is fast working up a good trade. Also handles Hayden's patent fire kindler. Carries a stock of \$2,500 to \$3,000.

MEYER AUGUST, saloon, 208 Bridge street, was born in Baden, Germany, October 4, 1852, and is the son of Benjamin Meyer and Josephine Sattr, natives of Baden. He came to America in 1874, landing at New York October 24 of that year. Resided for two months in Williamsburgh, N. Y., and came to Peoria in 1875, where he married, May 1, 1877, Miss Rosalie Plank, who was born in Germany, Aug. 29, 1847, and came to America with her parents in 1852. She had two children by a previous marriage, and has borne him two more: Josephine and Rosie. Immediately after marriage he started a saloon one door below his present location, and has since remained in the business.

Meyer C. L. cooper, 1308 S. Washington street.
Meyer F. hardware, 1215 S. Adams street.

MEYER JOHN, gardener, 900 Knoxville road, was born in Switzerland, Sept. 8, 1843. Son of John and Fanny (Gloe) Meyer, both deceased. Emigrated to America in the Fall of 1864, and settled in Washington, Tazewell county, and from there moved and located in Peoria county, where he was married to Catharine Preisentang, Feb. 8, 1872. She was born in Germany in 1842, and came to Peoria county in the Spring of 1865. They have four children: Mary, Joseph, Martha and John. They own one acre of land on the Knoxville road, where he raises all sorts of fruits and vegetables, strawberries, etc.

Meyer J. brewer, 123 Douglas street.
Meyers M. policeman, res. 104 N. Madison street.
Meyers B. H. bricksmith, res. 519 W. Jefferson street.
Meyers D. res. 105 George street.
Meyers John, clerk, 108 S. Adams street.

MEYER PAUL, beer bottler, 110 S. Adams street, was born in Germany, Dec. 10, 1849. Son of Charles and Wilhelmine Meyer, who still reside in Germany. He emigrated to America in 1867 and located in Peoria. Was shipping clerk and traveling agent for one of the Peoria tobacco houses. Married, Dec. 10, 1871, to Margaret Schwers. She was born in Peoria, Nov. 9, 1855. They have had three children: Carl (deceased), Paul and Gertrude. Commenced his

present occupation, in partnership with Conrad, in Aug., 1879.

MILES B. F. grain commissioner merchant, Chamber of Commerce building.

MILLER JOSEPH (deceased), contractor and builder, 530 S. Washington street, was born in Baden, Germany, on the 25th day of March, 1822, and emigrated to this country in 1847, and stopped in Cincinnati, Ohio, for a short time, and the following year came to Peoria and worked by the day and month the first year, and then entered into partnership as the firm of Senior & Miller, and continued two years. In 1853, came to the corner of Washington and Walnut streets, commenced on his own hook, and continued until his death, which occurred April 8, 1877. In 1876 the firm was changed to Joseph Miller & Sons. For his first wife, married Miss Thressia Eisinger. She was born in Germany. She died, leaving two children. For his second wife, married Miss Saloma Kuhn. By this marriage there were three children living at his death.

MILLS THOMAS, photographer, 317 Main street, has been engaged in his present business in Peoria since 1864, and is the oldest established photographer in the city. Since then he has witnessed the introduction of many improvements and new processes in the art, and has been successful in keeping abreast of them all. His first location was on the corner of Main and Adams streets, and his gallery then was a great contrast to his present handsome, well lighted and appointed studio. He occupies the whole of the second floor at above number, 100x21½ feet in dimensions, and is prepared to turn out work which will compare favorably with any.

Millard James, distiller, res. 1605 S. Adams street.

MILLER FRANK, blacksmith, 712 S. Washington street.

Millard R., 165 Garden street.
Miller Alex., blacksmith, T. P. & W.
Miller A. F., bricklayer, res. 204 North street.
Miller Carl J., carpenter, 530 S. Washington street.
Miller Fred. W., gunsmith, 223 Bridge street.
Miller F. A., painter, T. P. & W.
Miller G., carpenter, 821 N. Washington street.
Miller H. C., bricklayer, res. Machin street.
Miller John V., res. 407 Johnson street.
Miller J. P., 105 Brotherson street.
Miller Jos., res. 600 S. Washington street.
Miller Jos. L., sawyer, 1342 S. Washington street.
Miller Mary A., 209 Peoria avenue.
Miller T. J., broker, 213 Main street.
Millison W., res. 813 Plank road.
Minier V. F., fireman, foot Harrison street.
Minor L. K., U. S. Gauger, res. 302 Huribut street.

MINOR Wm. H. (of Minor, Green & Co.), grain and commission merchants, Commercial Block, S. Washington street.

Mitchell A., res. 269 Bluff street.

MITCHELL A. G. candy manufacturer and news dealer, cor. Main and Monroe streets, was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., October 8, 1852, and is the son of G. Mitchell, a native of Connecticut, and Mary Ann

Otis, a native of New York. Resided till seventeen years of age in his native county, where he attended the common schools, and where he had the great misfortune to lose his right arm above the elbow from injuries sustained in a thrashing machine. He moved with his parents to Benton Co., Ind., and while there he attended two Winters at Oxford College, Oxford, Ind. Came with his parents to Peoria in the Fall of 1869, and learned the art of telegraphy, at which for some time he worked, and then gave it up to engage in the candy business in partnership with his father. Shortly afterwards he purchased his father's interest, and in the Fall of 1871 removed from Adams street to his present location and began to manufacture his wares, and deal also in newspapers, etc. Manufactures exclusively for the local trade, and does quite a large business. He married in Peoria, Nov. 15, 1876, Miss Melissa S. Slane a native of the county, and who was born within two days from the date of his own birth, by whom he has two children, Lottie Viola and Otis Amos. His parents are both alive and reside in the city.

Mitchell R. book-binder, 227 Fulton street.

MITTNER JOHN, boot and shoe maker, 537 S. Adams street, was born in Rathzien, Canton of Grubunden, Switzerland, January 10, 1839, and is the son Christian and Kate (Oberst) Mittner, both of whom were natives of that republic. He learned his trade and married there June 26th, 1860, Barbara Zimmerman, a native of his own canton. He came alone to America in 1867, landing at Boston in January of that year and proceeded to Chicago where he stayed about three years, working at his trade. While there his family rejoined him, and on their arrival he came with them to Peoria, where he has since resided. In August 1874 he started for himself and has since continued so. The fruits of his marriage were five children, four of them now living, Mary, Wilhelmina, Jacob and Victoria. Is with his wife an adherent of Grace Mission Church.

MISH ELIZABETH Mrs. widow of Jacob Mish (deceased), res. 420 Hamilton street, was born near Chambersburg, Pa., in 1806. Her parents were James and Jennie Gillan *nee* Rush. Her mother died when Mrs. Mish was two years of age, leaving five children. Mr. Gillan married again and had a family of seven children by his last wife. She married Jacob Mish in 1829, previous to which he had been a farmer, but after their marriage engaged in the tanning business. He died in 1834, leaving three children, Mary now Mrs. Ayers, of Hinsdale, Ill.; Elizabeth, who never married and resides with her mother, and Jacob J., of Grand Junction, Iowa. Mrs. Mish remained single and came West with her family and settled in Peoria in 1855, which has since been her home. She and her family are members of the Presbyterian Church. They own some tracts of land in Iowa.

MOENNIGHOFF JOSEPH, dealer in flour and feed, 1226 S. Adams street, was born in Peoria January 7, 1855, and is the son of Fred and Amelia (Kellerstrass) Moennighoff. His father was a native of Westphalia, and his mother of Rhenish, Prussia. His father came to America in 1848, and to Peoria in the Fall of the next year, and when eight years old Joseph was sent to Germany, and resided there until 1874, going to school, and learning the trade of sugar-baker. On his return to the land of his birth he went to St Louis, and worked in a bakery for one year, and then returned to Peoria where he tended bar for his father for about a year, and then took a tour through the Eastern States at the time of the Centennial Exposition. On his return he worked again for his father and in April 1878, started in his present business at present location. He is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and is secretary of the benefit society connected with it.

MOFFATT AQUILA (deceased). The subject of this sketch was a son of Joseph and Mary Moffatt, *nee* Piper, and was born in the State of Maine, March 19, 1802. His father subsequently removed to Boston, and afterward to Cincinnati, Ohio. The mother died about 1819, leaving seven children. Alvah, Aquila, Mary, Olive, Benjamin F., Eliza and Elisha. In the early part of the Summer of 1822 the family left Hamilton county, Ohio, and arrived at Fort Clark, Ill., on the 20th of June. At that time there was but a small community of white people. When the Moffatt family landed here at the time mentioned, there were only four cabins on the ground now covered by the busy commercial and manufacturing city of 40,000 people. The prairie upon which the city is built was a waving sea of grass. To quote the words of Mr. Moffatt, "When I stepped from the boat and looked out over the prairie and to the bluffs and trees beyond, I thought it was the grandest scene of beauty my eyes ever beheld. And I never expect to look upon a grander range of beauty until my spiritual eyes are opened in the Eden of eternity beyond the end of mortality." Soon after their arrival here Mr. Moffatt selected the site of his late home, where, for nearly fifty-eight years, he lived an honest, useful, unobtrusive life. At that time Indians outnumbered the whites more than fifty to one, and he saw them fade away before the march of civilization like flowers before the frosts of Autumn. Markets and mills and all the other conveniences of civilization, were far distant. Steamboats had scarcely commenced to navigate the waters of the Illinois river; railroads and even wagon roads were unknown; everything in Central and Northern Illinois was just as it had been unfolded by the hand of nature. In the midst of such surroundings Aquila Moffatt commenced to make his own fortune, and how well he succeeded is

best attested by the broad acres and comfortable home from which he passed away on Saturday afternoon, January 10, 1880, at the age of 77 years, 9 months and 21 days. The deceased was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united March 9, 1832, by Aquila Wren, an early justice of the peace of Peoria county, was Matilda, daughter of James Jones, of Kickapoo township. This wife died, and, December 4, 1834, he remarried with Mrs. Mary Bogardus, *nee* Fowler, *nee* Derby, who was born in Connecticut and who died July 27, 1873, at the age of 68 years, 6 months and 23 days. Both marriages were without issue, and he bequeathed his property, amounting in value to about \$15,000, to Mrs. Mina Crowell, a daughter of his second wife by her first husband, Derby, and William H. Crowell, a son of Mrs. Crowell, whose home had been with him for a number of years, and who cared for him in the last years of his life, which had been oppressed with disease and infirmities. In all the relations of life Aquila Moffatt was a good citizen.

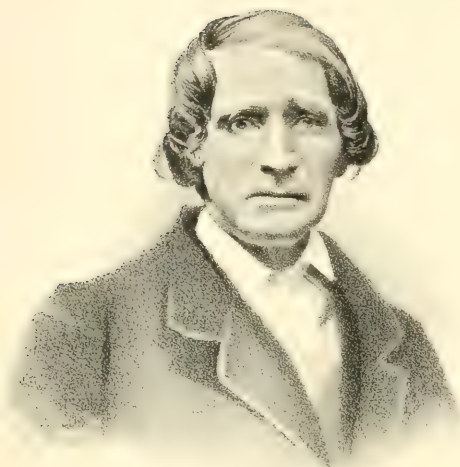
Moffatt, Jennie, Mrs. millinery, 1159 S. Adams street.
Mohr, J. blacksmith, 841 S. Washington street.

MONAGHAN P. K. grocer and provision dealer, N. Adams street.

Moore, J. F. potter, pottery and res. 1616 N. Madison street.

MOONEY THOMAS, police magistrate, City Hall, is the third of six children of Thomas Mooney and Helena Stagg, who were married in New York City, where he was born, in 1820. His father emigrated from Ireland when but a lad, and resided in the metropolis until 1835, when he brought his family to Medina township, Peoria county. His wife was a native of New Jersey, from which State both her father and grandfather were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. Thomas, Jr., worked on his father's farm until twenty-five years of age, when he married Frances C. Neal, of Medina, born in Dover, N. H. He continued farming till the Fall of 1864, when, being elected clerk of the Circuit Court, he came to Peoria. After discharging the duties of that office four years, in the Spring of 1870 he removed to Southwestern Missouri, then a wilderness, opened up a farm and remained there five years. Then returning to Peoria, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he filled till the Fall of 1879, when he resigned to take that of Police Magistrate. After having borne five children, Frances, his first wife died, and in 1856 he married Rosana C. Brady, a native of Brimfield, Peoria county, by whom he has three children. His five living children are Thomas and Angeletta by first marriage, and John B., Ella F., and Rose M.

Mooney, J. B. res. 806 Third street.
Moore, C. res. 212 N. Monroe street.
Moore, John, res. N. Elm street.
Moore, Maria, res. 518 N. Adams street.
Moore, Samuel, D. dealer, Transcript, res. 202 S. Douglas street.
Moore, T. W. Transcript distributor, res. Bluff street at Adams



AQUILLA MOFFATT.
(DECEASED)
PEORIA.

MOORE MARIA A. *nee* De Long, relic of the late William Moore (deceased), res. 518 S. Adams street, was born in Ross county, O., October 25, 1832. In 1853 Miss De Long married William Moore, who was born in Nashua, N. H., in 1822. Came to Fulton county, Ill., when quite young and engaged in merchandising a number of years, thence came to Peoria and entered into the foundry and real estate business. Mr. Moore was a man possessed of fine business qualifications, and made a success of whatever he undertook. He died January 13, 1859, leaving the widow and two living children, Kate, Mrs. John W. Day, of Peoria, and Fannie F., Mrs. Herbert F. Day. Willie, Frank and Mary are deceased.

Moran T. laborer, res. 308 S. Orange street.
Morse Martin, tin shop, 529 S. Adams.
Morgan J. teamster, Scherler House.
Morgan L. Mrs. res. 409 Doris street.
Moriarty M. brewer, C. R. L. & P., res. 1111 Perry street.
Morrison J. B. E. res. 108 N. Monroe street.
Morse J. M. attorney, 219 Main street.
Mosher C. C. tinner, 115 S. Washington street.
Mosher G. E. iron machinist, 600 S. Water street.

MULCAHY JOHN, grocer, 835 S. Washington street, son of Charles and Margaret (Higgerty) Mulcahy, natives of Ireland, emigrated to America in 1849, and located in Peoria in 1850. Father died in 1863; mother still living. The subject of this sketch was born in St. Louis, Mo., nine days after his parents arrived in this country, May, 1850. Has held several local offices of trust in the city; was elected in 1873 as collector, and also has held the office of oil inspector for the last three years. By close attention to business and fair dealing has built up a lucrative trade; carries a stock of \$1,500 to \$1,800.

Mulholland A. J. res. 710 Perry street.

MULICK CHARLES R. grocer, 801, 803 Main street, was born in Canada near Niagara Falls, May 25, 1851, and is the son of Edward Mullick and Margaret McDermott, both natives of the Dominion. When very young he moved with them to the States, settling in Jefferson county, Wis., where he was raised and received his education. In April, 1872, he came to Peoria and, after clerking for some two years, started in his present business on Main street, on the Bluff, coming to his present location in 1879. He carries a full stock of groceries, valued at about \$2,500, and does a large and increasing trade both with city and country customers. His parents are still alive and reside at Watertown, Wis.

MULICK J. G. cattle dealer, res. 600 Knoxville road.

Mulligan Dennis, teamster, 703 Smith street.
Mulligan L. city express, res. 706 Perry street.

MUELLER JACOB, grocer and brewer, 212 Bridge street, was born in Bavaria, January 26, 1835, and is the son of Phillip and Julia (Stein) Müller, natives of Bavaria. He came to America in 1857,

landing at New York June 15th of that year; resided two years in Greenfield, Mass., and two years in Sherburn Falls in same State, learning the cutlery business; came west in 1855, and after passing one year in Bloomington, Ill., came to Peoria in April, 1856. He there clerked in a grocery store for four years, then started for himself, and thirteen years ago came to his present location on Bridge street. About two years ago he began brewing lager beer at the City Brewery on N. Water street, and carries on a good local trade in that article. He married in Peoria, August 30, 1869, Miss Pauline Koenig, who was born in Bavaria September 23, 1839, by whom he has had seven children, five now alive: Theodore J., born July 17, 1860; Julia, born April 7, 1862; Amelia, born January 29, 1864; Rudolph, born October 26, 1865, and Jacob, born August 14, 1877. Mr. Müller is now, and has been for some years, treasurer of Peoria Turnverein; is director of German Banking Company, and stockholder in Mechanics' National Bank, and Chamber of Commerce Association. He carries a stock of about \$3,000 in his store and does a large grocery business. He owns the two-story brick building at above number, where he resides, with the lot on which it stands, and is also a part owner of Brewery property.

Murden Frank, res. 707 N. Madison street.
Murden James F. policeman, 307 Fayette street.
Murphy James, carpenter, res. 529 McBean street.

MURPHY DR. JOHN, M.D., res. and office, N. Madison street.

Murphy James R. grocer, 717 Merrimon street.
Murphy J. W. car builder R. L. & P. res. 305 Morton street.
Murphy M. grocer, 623 First street.
Murphy Thos. laborer, res. 529 McBean street.
Murray John, carpenter, 908 Second street.

MURRAY JOHN T. flour dealer, 416 Main st.

Murray J. A. J. res. 618 Third street.
Murray J. J. moulder, 600 S. Water street.

MURRY S. A. (Osgood & Murry), manufacturers and shippers of walnut lumber, 1142 S. Washington street, was born in McConnellsville, O., in 1849. His parents were Samuel Murry and Jane Holloway, who married in that State. S. A. learned and pursued the cooper's trade five years, went to Indianapolis, Ind., in 1871, where he remained six years, and engaged in the lumber business. In order to acquaint himself fully with the details of the business, Mr. M. went to Philadelphia, Pa., in April, 1875, and spent six months. Three years ago he came to Peoria, and at once began manufacturing and shipping walnut lumber, under the present firm name. They purchase the timber, convert it into lumber, and ship it to Eastern cities, handling from a million to a million and a half feet per year. On May 20, 1879, Mr. M. married Florence M. Overall, a native of Lewistown, Ill. His parents are still living in McConnellsville, Ohio.

Nagele A. grocer, 323 Smith street.
Nagle Jno. A. res. 611 Smith street.

NASON NATHANIEL C., printer and publisher, 400 S. Adams street, was born April 4, 1827, at Gorham, Me., the seventh in a family of eight children, and the youngest son. His ancestry, paternal and maternal, came to Maine between 1640 and 1650. His father was Rev. Reuben Nason, graduate of Harvard in 1802, who entered the ministry of the Congregational Church in 1810. As first preceptor of Gorham Academy, he opened that institution in 1806, and returned to it from his pulpit in 1815, leaving it in 1834 only to organize a similar school in Clarkson, N. Y. He died at Clarkson in 1834, and in 1836 his widow (*nee* Martha Coffin) took her children back to Gorham among their friends and relatives. There the subject of our sketch grew up and received his primary education, removing in 1842 to Illinois and entering Illinois College, where he studied for two years. In 1845 he went to the South and taught school in various places for three years. He was, for a year, joint editor and publisher of the *Whig Flag*, of Carrollton, Miss. In January, 1849, he came to Illinois and worked as a journeyman printer in Pekin, Chicago and Peoria; afterwards in St. Louis, Mo. He also acted as book-keeper, salesman and purchasing agent, for a general store and packing house at Wesley City. Soon after his return from the South he became connected with the Order of Odd Fellows, in Covenant Lodge, No. 48, at Pekin, and in 1852 was a charter member of Ft. Clark Lodge, No. 109, Peoria, and from the first an officer therein. He became associated with Rev. Wm. Rounsville in the publication of the *Memento*, an Odd Fellows Monthly, in 1854, and from that time on, Mr. Nason has been a printer and publisher in Peoria. In November, 1855, he undertook the publication of a daily newspaper, the *Peoria Transcript*, but the promised capital necessary to establish it not being forthcoming, he left it after about two months. In September, 1856, while in partnership with Mr. H. S. Hill, his establishment was totally destroyed by fire, and it being uninsured, they were left with a heavy load of debt, and little save their own energy to furnish the means of payment. He has been prominently connected with the secret societies of the State for many years, and has filled many offices in them. He was a charter member and the first Noble Grand of Central City Lodge, No. 163, Peoria, I. O. O. F., and its first representative to the Grand Lodge. He has attended every session of that body since 1854. He was elected Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment of Illinois (I. O. O. F.) in 1864, and in 1869, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Illinois (I. O. O. F.), and has since filled the office. He is also a member of Order of K. of P. and was the first presiding officer of Calanthie Lodge, No. 47. Is also a Past Dictator of the Knights of Honor, and Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of that body in Illinois

since 1877. Is a member of Royal Arcanum, the first Regent of Ajax Council, No. 216, of Peoria, and a trustee of the Grand Council of Illinois. He discharges the duties of all these important offices while carrying on his large printing establishment. In 1856 he married Miss Anna D. Bedel, of Peoria, a native of N. H., by whom he has two daughters.

Scholarlander B. Mrs. res. 1108 Perry street.
Neil A. J. born after 105 Main street.
Newkirk Betsy 208 N. Douglas street.
Newman Max. res. 609 Main street.
Newman Mary E. Mrs. home, res. 902 S. Third street.
Newman A. U. Main and Lombard, 228 S. Washington street.

NICOL DAVID, chief engineer, City water works; was born at Tarry Mill, Parish of St. Vigeans, Forfarshire, Scotland, September 7, 1824, and is the son of John and Bettie (Christie) Nicol, natives of Scotland. He was raised in Montrose and Arbroath, and learned his trade of machinist, in the machine shop of a linen spinning factory in the latter place. When about twenty years of age he went to Dundee, and for the next four years worked in a locomotive building work; married in Arbroath August 8, 1845, Miss Betty Greig, a native of that place, by whom he had two children—David and James; came with his family to America landing at New York, July 10, 1848, and headed straight for Peoria, arriving there July 29th of that year. There he settled and went to work in Luke Wood's machine shop, and on July 15, 1850, he buried both his boys in one grave—they dying of cholera—and two days later his wife followed them, cut down by the same fell destroyer. On October 28, 1852, he married his present wife, then Miss Charlotte Thompson, who was born in Upton, near Bristol, England, and who has borne him seven children, four now alive, Nettie, George, Lilly and Frank. He has resided in Peoria ever since first coming to it, except about two years during the war, when he resided in Indianapolis. He worked constantly at his trade as journeyman and foreman, till January 1872, when he received his appointment to his present responsible position, which with the exception of two years he has ever since held. He owes a house and lot at 612 Fifth street, and at present resides with all his family in house contiguous to the water works.

NICOL WILLIAM (of Nicol, Burr & Co.), foundry and machine shop, cor. Water and Walnut street; was born in Arbroath Forfarshire, Scotland, in December, 1826; learned his trade in native town, and coming to America in 1842, headed straight for Peoria, was for a number of years foreman under William Peters, and in 1862, in company with his partners (J. D. Burr, William Rutherford and M. McAlenian) bought out the business, and has since continued it. He married in Peoria in August, 1855, Jane Doeward, a native of his own town, by whom he has had eight children, five now living—George, John, William, Isa-

bella and James. He owns his residence and lot. Mrs. Nicol is a member of the Congregational Church.

NICOT JACOB, boot and shoe maker, 318 Fulton street; was born in the city of Belfort, France, March 3, 1852, and is the son of Henry Nicot and Kate Periat, natives of that city. He grew to manhood and learned his trade there, and came to America alone in 1872, landing at New York in September of that year; resided in New York for two years and worked at his trade, and came to Peoria in the Fall of 1874, where he for some years worked as journeyman, starting in business for himself in March, 1877, at 300 Fulton street, and coming to his present location in March of the present year. He married September 2, 1878, Miss Emily Herman, a native of Peoria, by whom he has one child—Emily—born December 8, 1879. He does a good and growing business to a good class of customers.

Niehaus B. clerk, 121 North street.
Niehaus F. Mrs. res. 117 Smith street.

NIGLAS JOHN N. physician and surgeon, res. 603 N. Jefferson street; was born in Vienna, Austria, May 6, 1810. His father, John Niglas, married Hannah Suess, both were natives of Austria. The doctor was educated at the Imperial University of Vienna, where he took a thorough literary and scientific course and received the degree of doctor of philosophy and arts, and filled the chair of philosophy and religion in the university for ten years; was director and priest in St. Mary's Church in the institution from 1836 to 1849, when, owing to the liberality of his views in politics, he resigned his position and sailed for America, landing in New York, in April, 1849; thence went to St. Louis, and after a brief stay came to Peoria, and in 1850, erected the dwelling in which he now lives. In 1852-3, Dr. N. attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was awarded the degree of M. D. in the Spring of 1853; and has since been in active practice. During the year 1851, he was professor of Hebrew, Greek and German in Jubilee College; in 1861 entered the army as surgeon of the 6th Ill. Cavalry; in April, 1863, was promoted to surgeon in chief of cavalry division of 16th Army Corps; and in 1864, to the position of medical director of the Department of the Tennessee, and served in that capacity till close of the war. He has acted as county physician four years, and as city physician eight years, which office he now holds. Doctor married Theresa Overhauser *nee* Haydter, a native of Vienna, in the city of New York, in September, 1849. They have no children.

NITSCHKE WILLIAM, cigar manufacturer, 510 Main street, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., in July, 1849; married in Chicago, August, 1869, Miss Mathilda Agertsen, a native of Norway, by whom he

has had five children, Minnie, Rudolph, August, Otto and Matilda. He came to Peoria in February, 1871, and started for himself in his present business, manufacturing very largely all grades of cigars; employs at present eighteen hands, and turns out from 50,000 to 60,000 cigars monthly, almost all of which are sold in this city; also keeps a well selected stock of tobaccos and smokers' articles. His present residence is at 900 Monson street.

Nolan Jas. cattle feeder, res. 207 Persimmon street.
Norcott E. A. res. 108 S. Jefferson street.
Northup N. C. livery, 311 North Washington street.

NORTON ORRIN H. was born in Opelousas, La., Oct. 8, 1839. He came to Peoria in 1841. In 1853 went to Galveston, Texas, and returned to Peoria in the Fall of 1854, and has resided here since. While in Galveston his mother and step-father died with the yellow fever, leaving him and a brother, then a babe less than six months old. Soon after his parents' death he started for home (Peoria) with his baby brother, a journey requiring over a month. This was an undertaking which few men would have started upon, much less a boy of fifteen summers. In 1860 he was married by Rev. Mr. Johnson to Miss A. E., daughter of Daniel M. and Ann (Darling) Tinker, natives of North Adams, Mass., who came to Peoria in 1856, and now reside in Richwood township. He commenced to learn the trade of stone cutter the next Spring. That Summer he received ten dollars per month and paid five of it for house rent. He was the prime mover in organizing fire company Young America No. 2, and took the lead in all the company's undertakings, being elected foreman a number of times. In 1874 he prepared an ordinance to have the fire department reorganized into a thorough paid department; and after much effort on his part the ordinance was passed March 9, 1875, by unanimous vote of the City Council, and at the same meeting Mr. Norton was elected, by ballot, to the office of chief of the fire department, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, which position he held until Jan. 3, 1878. He was one of the organizers of the I. S. F. Association, and was elected first vice-president a number of times. In 1876 was appointed one of the executive officers of the National Association of Fire Engineers; was an active fireman in Peoria twenty successive years, attending over fourteen hundred fires. As a fireman and organizer Mr. Norton stands at the head of the profession.

NOWLAND EDWARD F. (retired), res. 311 S. Jefferson street, is one of the pioneer business men of Peoria, and for many years extensively and prominently known in central Illinois as a stock dealer and pork packer, was born in New York city July 4, 1810, and is the only child of Francis and Mary Nowland, who emigrated from Ireland in 1798. Having spent his early life in the metropolis, Mr. N. came West on a prospective tour in 1834, during which he visited Peo-

ria. Being pleased with the location and prospects of the young town, he returned to New York and married Jane A. Oakley of that city, and removed to Peoria in 1835. Engaged two years in butchering for the local market; began regular business of slaughtering and pork packing in 1837, which he prosecuted successfully until 1863, part of the time alone and part in company with other parties. In 1844 Mr. Nowland erected a large, new packing house, fitted it up with full steam appliances, being the first in Peoria to slaughter and pack by steam. The business started up from a small beginning and grew to such proportions that the firm killed 40,000 hogs in a season. Soon after retiring from the pork trade, Mr. N. built the distillery known as the Gregg & Nowland distillery, where Reynolds & Co.'s packing house now stands, and some years later erected the Grove distillery, now owned by Woolner Bros. After running it a short time, having lost his oldest son, he sold it to Richard Gregg, his partner in the other establishment, and retired from active business. Mrs. Nowland died February 8, 1870, having borne him three sons and one daughter, two of whom are living—Mrs. Dr. J. A. Guth and Frank B. By a life of indefatigable labors—during years of which he spent twenty out of every twenty-four hours at work—and by judicious management, Mr. Nowland accumulated an ample estate. Though his physical health is considerably impaired by a stroke of paralysis, his memory of the events of the early history of Peoria is remarkably distinct, and his graphic relation of them very entertaining and instructive.

Son Mrs. R. res. 107 Millington street.
Sullivaner J. R. res. 904 N. Adams street.

OAKFORD A. S. wholesale grocer, res. 405 Perry street.

Oberhammer Wm. cashier/ier. Bank, res. 721 N. Madison street.
O'Brien David, res. 615 McLean street.

O'BRIEN JOHN, car repairer for T. P. & W. R. R., res. 1102 First street, was born in Ireland; came to America about 1850, and after roaming around a good deal settled in Peoria about 1853, and was married in the following year to Johanna Persol, a native of Ireland, by whom he has had four children, one of whom is now living—Michael. Mr. O'Brien owns property to the amount of \$800, and he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

O'Brien John, carpenter, 118 First street.
O'Brien John, trunk maker, res. 157 Gay street.
O'Brien M. saloon, 125 Fulton street.
O'Brien Thomas, drayman, res. 122 Saratoga street.
Oskene R. grocer, 1149 S. Adams street.
Osaker M. laborer, res. 212 N. Prairie street.
O'Connor Dennis, judicature, res. 811 Harrison street.
O'Connor James, res. 165 Gay street.
O'Connor J. bricklayer, res. 108 Henry street.

ODELL G. W. Capt. grocer, 515 Knox-ville road, son of Jonathan A. and Mary (Conklin) Odell, natives of New York. The subject of this sketch was born in Putnam county, N. Y., in 1828. He was reared on a farm in Westchester county, N. Y., and received a common school education. At

the age of eighteen he commenced clerking for a man by the name of John Mead, in Peekskill, and remained with him until 1852, when he went to New York city and was employed by A. T. Stewart, where he remained until the Spring of 1855, then came to Peoria and clerked for a short time in a dry goods house; afterwards embarked in business as the firm of Odell & Parker, and continued as same until 1859. In 1861 he enlisted in 11th Illinois Cavalry, as private, and was mustered as 1st Lieutenant, under Robert G. Ingersoll; was in that branch of service one and a half years. Returned home, recruited Company E, of the 139th I. V. I., and was commissioned as its captain. Married for his first wife Susan A. Armstrong. She was the daughter of John and Susan Armstrong, who came to the county in 1834. She died in 1859, leaving one son, Charles H. For his second wife he married Martha A. Armstrong. She was born in Peoria, Ill., in 1841. The fruit of this marriage being nine children, eight of whom are living: Mary A., Jennie, Frank H., Annie S., George B., Lulu, Harry. (Amy deceased), and Edith.

Oechle Joseph, cabinet maker, 119 Main street.
Off Chas. J. wholesale grocer, 116 Liberty street.
Ogden F. res. 618 Main street.
O'Gorman Chas. E. 416 Fulton street.

OHL JOHN, bakery and grocery, 401 N. Washington street. Was born near Frankfort, Germany, April 3, 1824; came to the United States in 1849, in a sailing vessel, and was on the water thirty-five days, and landed in New York, and thence to Mercer county, Pa., where he remained a short time; thence to St. Louis, and remained until 1853, when he came to Peoria county, and has been in the bakery business since. Married Miss Lizzie Eydmann. She was born in the same place as her husband, June 26, 1832. Nine children blessed this union: Julius, born June 11, 1854; died December 11, 1860; (two died in infancy); Carl Peter, born October 10, 1857; John, born November 17, 1859; Willie, born March 29, 1863; George, born March 11, 1865; Louis, born November 15, 1866; Matilda, born August 19, 1868; Elizabeth, born November 28, 1870; Emily and Pauline (twins), born June 2, 1873. Members of Lutheran Church.

Ohi Val. basket maker, 119 Irving street.

OHLEMILLER J. grocer, 933 W. Jefferson street.

Ohiemiller S. carpenter, res. 908 W. Jefferson street.
O'Laughlin P. laborer, 212 Canal street.
O'Neil James, res. 408 Harrison street.
O'Neil J. engineer, 328 Harrison street.
O'Brien John, A. milk carrier, res. 241 14th street.

ONSTOT JOSHUA S. harness and awning manufacturer, 215 Elizabeth street, was born in Missouri, September 19, 1832. Was one of a family of three children of Solomon and Mary Onstot. Mother died when he was ten years old. He learned the trade of harnessmaker in St. Louis, and after working in various places as a journeyman he settled in Peoria in

1855 and opened business on his own account and conducted a shop until his death, which occurred December 16, 1879, leaving four children, (two dead,) Wm. L., Mary E., Alice B., and Elizabeth A. Was a member of the M. E. Church at the time of his death. Mr. Onstot was the first and principal awning manufacturer in the city. He married Abby G. Prentice, a native of Dayton, O., November 17, 1859.

O'Rourke Miles, foundry, cor. Washington and Maple streets.
Ottumann E. res. 404 First street.
Ottenheimer Saml. clothing, 221 and 223 Main street.
Osborn B. H. res. 518 Hamilton street.
Owen Brulj, boiler maker, T. P. & W. shops.
Owens J. res. 1906 S. Adams street.
Palm W. S. car accountant, T. P. & W. res. 807 Fayette street.

PARISH A. S. proprietor Commercial College, 114 and 116 S. Adams street, was born in Seneca county, N. Y., December 28, 1841, and is the son of Peter S. and Catherine E. (Smith) Parish, natives of New York. He was educated and grew up, and at seventeen years of age removed with his father to Ingham county, Mich., where he resided for four years, and then returning to his native State took a course of commercial education in Oswego, in 1864, and afterwards filled the position of teacher in same school for eight months; afterwards taught in the Business College at Macgregor, Iowa, for two years; at Dayton, Ohio, Business College, one year; at Grand Rapids Business College, seven years; coming from there to Peoria in 1876, where he purchased Cole's Business College in April of that year, and has since conducted and developed it, under his own name. He has recently moved into new and very handsome quarters, and the college is complete in all the appointments necessary for the thorough education of his students in the forms and customs of actual business life. He married at Monona, Iowa, July 21, 1867, Miss Susan E. Woodward, a native of Massachusetts, and daughter of Parker and Louisa (Spaulding) Woodward. Mr. Parish's father is still alive and a resident of Ingham county, Mich.

Parish Ben. S. res. 1206 Perry street.
Parks J. res. Garden street.
Parnly O. C. res. Peoria House.
Partridge A. blacksmith, Hull street near Main.

PASTORINO ANTOINE, saloon, 125 Washington street.

Paul John W. yeast manufacturer, 407 Brotherton street.
Pony Stephen, engineer, second district school.

PECK J. D. house and sign painter, 204 Main street, was born in Providence, R. I., Sept. 3, 1839, and is the son of Leonard and Harriet A. (Short) Peck, natives of that State. He was raised, educated and learned his trade in his native city, and worked at it there for some years; enlisted in Sept. 1861, in Co. I. 11th R. I. V. Infantry, and served with it until July of the next year; in the same Fall came to Peoria, and during the next two years acted as foreman for Frazer & Co., painters there. He afterwards went to Omaha, Neb., near which he purchased a cattle ranche, and after residing upon it for a year, sold out, and returned

to Peoria, and began business for himself. He married, in 1861, Miss Harriet A. Woodbury, daughter of Samuel and Frances A. Woodbury, a native of his own city by whom he has one child, Nellie, born June 15, 1877. Mr. Peck was for two years alderman, from the Seventh Ward of Peoria. Makes a specialty in his business of sign writing; owns three-story building at above and adjoining numbers, containing two fine stores one of which he occupies himself; also owns residence and lot at 229 Elizabeth street. Mr. and Mrs. Peck are members of the First Congregational Church.

Peck J. G. shoe shop, 111 First street.

PERKINS EDGAR, M. D. physician and surgeon, 104 N. Madison street, was born in Delhi, Delaware Co. N. Y., Sept. 4, 1836, and is the son of Timothy and Sarah (Veghty) Perkins. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of New York. When four years old his parents removed to Illinois, settling at Buffalo Grove, now Polo, Ogle Co., where he went to school, graduating afterwards at Clarke's, now Jennings', Seminary, at Aurora in 1864. Before graduating he enlisted in the Fall of 1862, in Co. D. 92nd I. V. I. for three years, and served about seven months at the front, when in consequence of exposure and privations he fell sick and was discharged in the following Spring. He then returned to Aurora and graduated as above stated. For the next three years he read medicine and taught school, and took his degree of M. D. at Hahnemann Medical College in 1868, afterwards commencing to practice at Canton, Ill. After four years there he came to Peoria in the Fall of 1871, where he has ever since resided. He married, in Providence, R. I., in August, 1866, Miss Lucy F. Cheever, daughter of Daniel Cheever, of Delavan, Ill., by whom he has had four children, Abby A., Chas. E., Harry P., and Louie S. The doctor owns his residence and lot at above number. His wife and he are members of the First Congregational Church.

Perry William, res. 507 Hamilton street.
Pesch Frank, machinist, T. P. & W., res 1019 N. Adams street.
Peters Martin, laborer, 614 Johnson street.

PETERSON H. N., restaurant, 202 S. Washington street, was born in Holstein, Germany, on the 25th day of Oct. 1827. Came to the United States in 1853, and landed in New York. Thence to Chicago where he remained two years, and thence to Peoria where he has resided since, where he worked at his trade as carriage trimmer two years. Afterwards engaged in the hotel business where he remained five years, and in 1873 commenced his present business. Married Miss Elizabeth Bower. She was born in Ohio July 14, 1832. The fruit of this marriage was five children; four living, Theodore, Henrietta, Rudolph and Minnie.

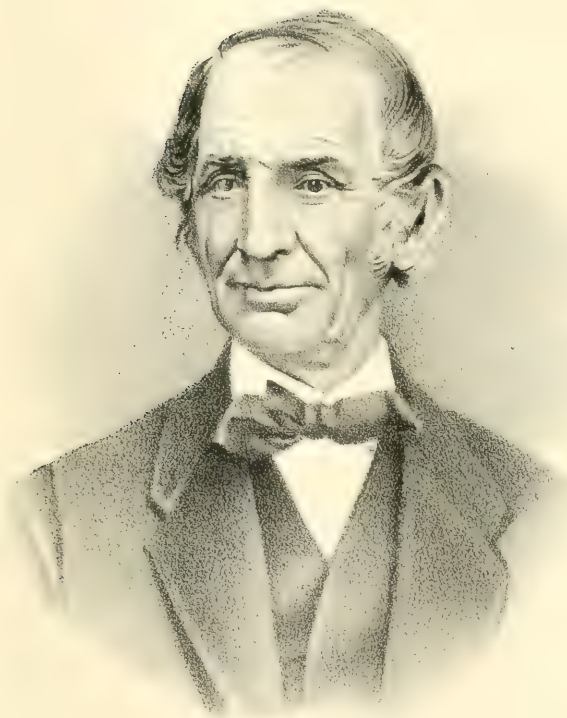
PETERSON JOHN, merchant tailor, 224 Main street, was born in Norway, Europe, in 1830.

Came to the United States about twenty-eight years ago, settled in Milwaukee, Wis., and worked at the tailor's trade; thence he went to Rockford, Ill., and pursued the business as a journeyman several years. In 1861 came to Peoria, and after working three years on a salary opened a shop. In 1865 his shop was burned, by which he lost most of his stock. Since then, until the Fall of 1879, he has conducted the business under the First National Bank, when he removed to the above number. Mr. Peterson married the first time in 1860 to Martha Peterson of Rockford, a native also of Norway. She died in 1868, leaving one child which has since died. He married the present wife, Miss T. Leingo, in June, 1877. She is a native of Ohio. He carries a fine assortment of piece goods, which are made up to order in the most approved manner. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Petherbridge Thos. W., carpenter, cor. Monroe and Hamilton streets.

PETTENGILL MOSES, residence West Bluff, is one of the old and prominent citizens of Peoria. Is the seventh of thirteen children of Benjamin and Hannah Pettengill, and was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, April 16, 1802. His grandfather, Andrew Pettengill, was an officer in the war of the revolution; was mortally wounded at the battle of Bennington, Vermont. Mr. P.'s father was a prominent farmer, and endowed with extraordinary physical and mental powers. Moses' early Summers were spent on the farm and in the machine shop the Winters in the village school. His health broke down, and for seven years of his early manhood was an invalid. Later he pursued his studies in the academy of his native village, and taught there several terms, also at Lowell, Massachusetts, Saratoga Springs, and Lewiston, New York. In 1827, Mr. P. engaged in mercantile business in Rochester, New York, but lost the earnings of years by the burning of his store the following year. Before locating again, he visited most of the principal cities in the Middle States, and after teaching one term, opened a store in Brockport, twenty miles west of Rochester, in company with a Mr. Little, afterwards with Col. Sanborn, his brother-in-law. May 23, 1833, Mr. P. united in matrimony with Lucy, daughter of Deacon Amos Pettengill, of Salisbury, New Hampshire. Hearing a very flattering account of the Illinois country from a neighbor, Mr. Fox, who had visited it, Mr. Pettengill resolved to visit the Prairie State. Leaving Brockport in November, 1833, in company with a traveling companion named Sweatt, started for Fort Clark, and after a long and circuitous route by lake, canal, river, and overland on horseback, they reached their destination the last Saturday in December, 1833. Soon after their arrival, Mr. P. bought the lot on the southwest corner of Washington and Main streets of Alva Moffatt, for

\$300. Peoria then contained a population of 150 people, about thirty log cabins, and three frame buildings. After spending a few days in Fort Clark, Mr. Pettengill made the trip homeward, via Chicago, 800 miles, on horseback. Having closed out his business there, he started, with his wife and Jacob Gale, since judge, in April, 1834, for Peoria. Making the journey via the lakes and across the country from Chicago, they arrived at Peoria on the 1st of June, 1834. Mr. P., in company with Mr. Gale, began the erection of a store on the lot he had purchased on his previous visit, and soon after bought the lot adjoining, on which was a log cabin of the primitive sort, in which to live. In November, 1834, Messrs. Pettengill and Gale opened the first hardware and stove store in Peoria, and early in 1835 Mr. Pettengill purchased his partner's interest. He soon after added the manufacture of sheet iron and copperware, the first in Central Illinois. In December, 1834, the first church, a New School Presbyterian, was organized, and Mr. and Mrs. Pettengill were prominent among its eleven members. Through his and the brethren's efforts, the first house of worship was erected the next season. In the Summer of 1836, Mr. P. sold a half interest in his store to A. P. Bartlett, which continued until 1843, when Mr. Pettengill again became sole owner. The firm had previously built the first three-story brick store, on the corner of Washington and Main streets. In the Spring of 1844 he began building a three-story brick store on the lot where his stone front bank building was erected in 1872. In May of that year, his store and a large part of the goods were burned. In November following they lost their only child, Moses F., aged five years. Having to go East to make purchases of goods each year, Mr. P. several times drove through in a carriage, taking the family along. From 1850 to 1854 Josiah Babcock was a partner with Mr. P. in his mercantile business. For several years Mr. P. was interested in the manufacture of plows and other agricultural implements, under the firm name of Pettengill & Tazawell; in the Spring also took an interest with several others in a large lumber yard. Early in the Summer of 1862 Mr. Pettengill purchased one of the most desirable lots of four acres upon the west bluff, and erected buildings on it at a cost of \$5,000. In the Spring of 1863 disposed of his interest in the mercantile house which he had established in 1834. He lost his wife on the 29th of February, 1864. On May 17, 1865, at Hazelton, Ill., he married Hannah W. Tyner, *nee* Bent, a native of Middlebury, Vt. Mr. P. was chosen delegate to the National Congregational Council, which met at Boston, Mass., in June, 1865. On the night of the 13th of December, 1865, his bluff home with a large portion of its contents was destroyed by fire. Three years after his present elegant brick dwelling took its place on the



Moses Pettengell
PEORIA.

same site, costing \$12,000. In 1870 formed a partnership with Joseph P. Smith and two other gentlemen, for the manufacture of bar soap for the wholesale trade, which continued two years, when he and his nephew bought out the other partners. Though Mr. Pettengill has retired from active business, he has capital invested in several commercial enterprises, among which is the large wholesale boot and shoe house of Pettengill & Co.

During the days of slavery Mr. Pettengill was an active and zealous anti-slavery man; has from his youth been a strong defender of temperance, and from early manhood has been a devoted member of the church; is affable and companionable, firm in purpose, and of unimpeachable integrity of character. Benevolence is a prominent feature of his nature; has taken special interest in assisting young men to start in life; on Nov. 25, 1859, donated \$4,000 as a thanksgiving offering to the First Congregational Church, of which he and his wife are members.

PFEIFFER AUGUSTUS, wholesale liquor dealer, 109 S. Washington street. Son of Theobald and Caroline (Hirsch) Pfeiffer, natives of Germany, who came to the U. S. in 1849, and settled in Peoria county, and followed the grocery trade. Father died in 1873; mother still living. The subject of this sketch was born in Peoria county on the 21st day of Nov., 1852, and received what education the city schools afforded. Embarked in his present business in 1877. Carries a stock of from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Mr. P.'s sales are principally in the central portion of the State, and his annual sales amount to from \$75,000 to \$100,000. Married Susie Buffe, daughter of Fred Buffe. She was born in Peoria Dec. 5, 1853. They have two children by this union, one boy and one girl: August F. and Clara Ellen.

PFEIFER M., hardware, 222 Bridge street, was born in Bavaria, 17th Jan., 1829. Son of Peter and Eliza (Ostermeyer) Pfeiffer, natives of Bavaria. Came to America, Sept. 26, 1849, landing in New York. Thence went to Massachusetts, where he remained a short time. Then went to New Orleans and worked on the river four months, at American Bend, and in July, 1850, came to St. Louis. Remained there two months and was in various places until 1855, when he came to Peoria. Clerked in a hardware house till 1862, when he started a grocery, and in the Fall added hardware, and continued in the same until the Fall of 1868. About that date he dropped groceries and devoted his whole time to the hardware business. Between the years of 1873 and '77, was the first president of the German Banking Co., of which he held stock for many years. Married, in the Fall of 1850, in St. Louis, Miss Barbara Gehring, a native of Bavaria. Carries a stock from \$7,000 to \$9,000. Member of the Volunteer Fire Department for twelve years; was secretary, treasurer

and foreman during that time. Was president of the German Workingmen's Association. Has been director and treasurer of Central Street Car Company, treasurer of the German Fire Insurance Co., and is at present director of the German Bank. Member of the I. O. O. F., Western Lodge, No. 295; has held the offices of treasurer and N. G. Owns four stores on Bridge and Washington streets; also a residence and lot on S. Adams street, No. 912, and other city property.

Pfeifer R. R. Mrs. saloon, 1924 N. Adams street.

PFEIFFER THEOBALD (deceased). Widow's residence, 826 Knoxville road. Was born in Rhinebergen, Germany, Feb. 21, 1820. Emigrated to America in 1850, located in Peoria, and immediately embarked in the grocery business, on Water street, near Bridge, and continued in the same fourteen years, when he sold out and engaged in the insurance business. He also was city collector and treasurer. Married Miss Caroline Hirsch. She was born in Germany, Aug. 28, 1824. The fruit of this marriage was nine children, six of them living: Robert, August, Ernest, Frederick, Rudolph and Annie. The deceased are: Caroline, Carl and Thomas.

Phelps D. B. general agent German Fire Ins. Co. res. 511 Green street.

Phenix J. G. plasterer, res. 220 Armstrong avenue.

Phillips E. restaurant, 132 S. Jefferson street.

Phillips John, res. 707 First street.

PHILLIPS F. M. Captain Chemical Engine No. 2, S. Adams street, below Plank road, was born in Brown county, O., September 19, 1842, and is the son of Valentine and Jane (Kennett) Phillips, natives of Ohio. When about twelve years of age he removed with his parents to Peoria, and has ever since made it his home. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company A, 47th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Captain Cromwell, and formed part of the 16th Army Corps, or Western Army; took part in the battles of Island No. 10, Corinth, Iuka, Jackson, Miss., second battle of Corinth, Vicksburg, Milliken's Bend, Red River Expedition, Pleasant Hill, through Mississippi after Forest, Tupalo, and Sharcott Lake in Arkansas, where the company lost heavily; in all, 27 battles and skirmishes. He was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., October 4, 1864, upon which day his mother died in Peoria, and after staying at home for thirty days, he re-enlisted as a veteran in Company B, 11th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and served with it till the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the rank of corporal. On his return to Peoria he engaged in teaming for over a year, hauling coal on contract to distilleries. He married, 1868 Miss Martha E. Kemmer, who was born in Kentucky in 1853, by whom he has had one child, Henry W., born 1869, and died in October, 1870. In 1866 he gave up teaming, and engaged for about six years in the livery business, and in 1874 entered the

the employ of the city as fireman, and has since followed that occupation. He was first with Chemical Engine Co. No. 1; has been in present company since January, 1878, and in September of the latter year received the appointment to its captaincy.

Pierce & Son grocers, cor. Main and Madison streets.

PIERCE EUGENE B. secretary Peoria Plow Company, S. Water, corner Walnut streets.

PINGER JACOB, pork packer; residence, 942 Knoxville road. Was born in Framenheim, Alsace Hessen, Germany, April 23, 1816, and came to America in December, 1833, and located in Cincinnati, O., where he resided 34 years. Then in 1868 came to Peoria, where he has followed pork packing since. Married Mary Bohl. She was born in Baiern, Germany, July 25, 1822, and came to the United States in 1823. The fruit of this marriage was nine children, eight of whom are still living. Christ. born October 28, 1846; George D., born November 20, 1850; John E., born October 19, 1853; Lou. J., born November 24, 1856; Theodore, born January 24, 1859; Albert, born April 11, 1861; Amelia M., born Sept. 27, 1866; Emma K., born October 7, 1871. (Sarah E., born May 20, 1848, died June 2, 1853).

Pierce H. H. bricklayer, Knoxville road.
Pierman John, fruit, 405 N. Adams street.
Pierman Andrew, res. 215 Main street.
Pierman B. M. res. 507 Madison street.
Pier N. Taylor, 108 N. Adams street.
Pison E. Ornamental carver, res. 608 Fifth street.

POLSTER CHARLES, grocer and provision dealer, 113 Clay street, was born in Germany, February 6, 1831; emigrated to America, landing at New York in October, 1856, and went to Connecticut, and from thence to Peoria, where he carried on business as a tailor until 1861, and then enlisted in 28th Regiment I. V. I., and served three years, afterwards re-enlisting in the same regiment, and serving until the close of the war; was discharged in 1866. He worked at his trade all the time he was in the army; participated in a good many battles but never received a wound, or lay a day in a hospital. After his discharge he commenced his present business, and has since carried it on successfully. He married, in 1857, Miss Anne Inselmann, who was born in Germany, April 9, 1848.

POLSTER JOHN, dealer in groceries, provisions, flour, etc., 1214 N. Adams street, was born in Germany, January 1, 1857; son of John and Katherina (Armstrong) Polster both of whom were natives of that country. He was raised and educated in his native town of Ratzeburg, and came alone to America in 1875, landing in New York in July of that year. He came straight through to Peoria, and for the next four years clerked for his uncle Charles Polster, and started in business for himself at his present location, February 23, 1879. He married April 17, of the same year, Miss Thelma Louise Seille, a native of Peoria. Mr. Polster

has a handsome store, keeps in it a stock valued at about \$700, and bids fair soon to build up a large and lucrative trade.

POWELL MAILON T. was born near Leesburgh, Loudon county, Va., on the 26th of October, 1816; received a good education at common school; left his native country on October 6, 1836, having in charge his father, then seventy-two years old, (who served three years and eight months in the Revolutionary war) and family, which consisted of mother and sister. They landed in Peoria from the steamer Warren on November 5, same year; removed up the river to the narrows, where the father was taken sick, and in about three weeks died. Then he and the remaining family moved to Washington, Tazewell county, where he married the oldest daughter of Rev. W. J. Curtis, on October 21, 1841, and May, 1850, removed to Peoria, where they have lived since. Have a family of four sons, two of whom are married, and three girls, all living in the city. Mr. Powell works at his trade, carpenter; is, financially, in comfortable circumstances, and enjoys good physical health.

Powell J. plasterer, 1017 First street.
Poppendick Geo. cabinet-maker, res. 611 W. Jefferson street.
Portland T. H. res. 114 High street.
Potter H. H. grocer, 200 S. Water street.
Potter C. plasterer, res. 311 H. Street.
Potter J. cabinet-maker, 228 High street.
Potter J. James, car. Main and H. St. at school.
Potter M. T. carpenter, 138 E. Second street.
Potter James, res. 116 High street.
Potter John, painter, res. 608 High street.
Potter Edward, butcher, 216 S. Water street.
Potter John, hotel, 224 N. Water street.

PRENGER FRED, painter, 1222 S. Adams street, was born in Prussia, March 20, 1833, and came to America in July, 1857. For one year he located in Detroit, Mich., where he worked at his trade, and then came to Peoria in April, 1858, and engaged in business. He married in 1863 Mary Lucas, who was born in Bohmer, March 21, 1845, by whom he has had eight children, five now living. Frederick, Annette, Mary, Anna R. and Emma. Mr. Prenger has been engaged in the business of painting for the last thirty years, and is enabled by his extensive experience to turn out the best of work. He owns property in the city to the amount of \$1,000. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Prenger John C. street-car driver, 208 N. Washington street.
Prent. H. clock-maker, 106 N. Water, opp. St. Edward.
Prentiss John, cooper-maker, 118 S. Washington street.

PROHMER GEORGE, bakery, 821 N. Madison street, was born in Germany, Feb. 7, 1846; emigrated to this country in 1866, and located in Peoria. In 1867 went to Chicago and remained there two years, when he returned and engaged in his present business, which he has carried on successfully since. Married Katherina Comdoever Dec. 3, 1868, a native of Germany; came to the United States in 1860. They have three children, one girl and two boys. They are both members of the Lutheran Church, and North

Peoria German School Association. His father came to this country in 1853. In politics a Liberal.

Prosch August, plasterer, 327 Gallatin street.

PREIS HENRY, veterinary surgeon, 206 S. Washington street, was born in Germany, Dec. 20, 1823; came to the United States in 1844 and located in New York city, where he remained a short time; thence to Buffalo, N. Y., where he stayed a short time. In 1855 came to Peoria, where he has followed his occupation since. Married Miss Kate Kilshoffer. She was born in Prussia in 1842. There were three children by this union, two boys and one girl. Studied in Denmark; when he graduated there went to Hamburg, where he prosecuted his profession, and afterwards to America.

Purrell J. E., U. S. store keeper, res. 215 McDougal street.

Purrell Jas., stock yards, res. 1814 S. Washington street.

Purrell John, res. 1017 First street.

Purtscher Thomas, fruits, etc. 206 S. Water street.

Puschel Mrs. M., 917 Hale street.

PUTERBAUGH GEORGE, attorney, 118 N. Adams street.

PUTERBAUGH S. D., attorney, 118 N. Adams street.

Putman Wm., conductor T. P. & W. res. 804 Monson street.

Py Emil, engineer, res. 309 1/2 W. Jefferson street.

QUALMAN CHARLES, boot and shoe dealer, S. Adams street, near Main.

Queen F., hardware dealer, 217 S. Adams street.

Quinn M. C., attorney at law.

Raaid Jacob, malt, res. 1610 S. Washington street.

Race Wm., laborer, res. 111 Gallatin street.

Raleigh Thos. T. P. & W. shops.

Ransien John, well-digger, 314 McDougal street.

Rausch Wilfred, U. S. Engineer, res. 166 Gay street.

Raney J. E. manager telegraph W. C. A. P. and A. D.

Ransin L. B. Mrs. res. 1110 Main street.

Rapp Fred E., butcher, res. 207 Birken street.

Rattle Henry, U. S. store keeper, res. 109 Third street.

RAWSON SAMUEL, grocer, 1032 N. Monroe street, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, January 22, 1833, and remained there until 1852, when he started out to see something of the country he was born in, and has wandered around a great deal since then. He served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter, and has worked at it in various places for ten years, often taking contracts and employing several hands in their execution. In course of his wanderings he pulled up at Pike's Peak, and was there during part of the years 1859 and '60. From thence removed to Iowa; has taught over twenty district schools in this and other States; came to Peoria in 1876, and was for two years assistant teacher in Parish's Commercial College; began business for himself at his present location in the latter part of 1878, and conducts a good and increasing business. Mr. Rawson is a strictly temperate and moral man, although unconnected with any church.

Reed Louisa J. Mrs. boarding, 311 Harrison street.

Reed P., laborer T. P. & W. shops, res. 716 Hull street.

Reeder Robt. F. fireman, res. 2090 S. Washington street.

REEN AUGUST W. H. druggist, 303 Main street, was born in Gesecke Westphalia, Prussia, March

27, 1825, and is the son of Clemens N. and Francisca (Finke) Reen, both of whom were natives of Westphalia. He was raised and educated in his native town, and learned the drug business with Frank Fabro, in Lippstadt, with whom he remained from 1842 to '45, removing thence to Muenster and resided there until 1854, while there serving his term in the army as military pharmacist; moved from there to Schwerte upon the Ruhr, where he remained until 1858, and in September of the same year sailed from Bremen in the S.S. Harmonia, and landed at New York in the early days of October. He at first settled in Chicago, where he was employed as drug clerk, and in August, 1860, removed to Peoria, where he has ever since resided. After some years he, in company with Fritz Reuter, bought out his employer (B. F. Miles), and together carried on the business until May, 1868, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Reen assumed sole control of the business. He has since profitably continued it, carrying a stock of about \$6,000, and does a yearly business of \$25,000. He married in Peoria, October 12, 1861, Mrs. Maria Ruediger, widow of Frederick Ruediger, and daughter of Charles Ruediger, a native of Stuttgart, Germany, by whom he has had seven children, three now alive—Clemens, August and Annie. Mr. Reen is P. M. of Schiller Lodge, No. 335. A. F. & A. M., and has been president of the Peoria German School Association. He owns his residence and the lot on which it stands, at 207 Hancock street.

Rehder Henry, bx. yd. res. 900 Seventh avenue.

Reichardt G. P., grocer, 223 First street.

Reid Peter, res. 918 Third street.

Reigle Anton, carpenter T. P. & W. 104 S. Madison street.

Reiger E. blacksmith, 538 S. Adams street.

Reilly Patrick, laborer, res. 1384 S. Washington street.

Reising A., cooper, 303 Hull street.

Resenburg Mrs. res. 218 W. Madison street.

Reus E. C. book binder, 322 W. Madison street.

REUTER JOHN B. boot and shoe maker, 405 S. Washington street, was born in Germany, December 14, 1832, and is the son of Thomas and Anna (Schmidt) Reuter, natives of that country. He learned his trade in his native country, and came to America in 1853, landing at Quebec; worked at his trade in Hamilton, Canada, for two years, and then moved to Evansville, Ind., and after a short stay went to New Orleans, where he remained till 1862, removing in that year to New York, where he remained three years. He married in New Orleans June 14, 1859, Miss Elizabeth Müller, a native of Germany, by whom he has three children—Fred, Charles and John. He came to Woodford county in 1865, and staying there but a short time returned to New Orleans, and there resided till 1872, when he came to Peoria and has ever since made it his home. He turns out fine work and has a good class of customers.

Reynolds Wm. pork packing, res. 403 W. Madison street.

RHEA ELIAS P. dealer in farm machinery, 213 S. Washington street, was born in Preble county,

Ohio in 1831, and was reared there on a farm. Jehu Rhea married Elizabeth Harris in Tennessee, and settled in Preble county about 1825. Ten children blessed their union, of whom Phoebe is the youngest. The parents both died leaving him an orphan at ten years of age. He enjoyed the advantages of the common schools, and followed farming till thirty years old. Married Phoebe Paddock, of Ohio in 1854. Came to Peoria county three years later. In 1865 engaged in the sale of farm machinery; and in 1873 began a jobbing business in the same line, as traveling salesman. Since November, 1879, Mr. Rhea has been a member of the firm of Martin Brothers & Co. The house handles all kinds of farm machinery at both wholesale and retail, and have an extensive trade. Mr. and Mrs. Rhea have four children, two of each sex; Robert L., book-keeper for Kingman & Co., Elias B., Emma J., and Cora B. Mr. Rhea is a member of A. F. & A. M., and of the Knights of Honor.

ROBEY, H. engineer, 111. HARTMAN STREET, res. 518 Hancock street.
RICE, J. dramsier, 205 Elm street.

RICE JAMES M., attorney at law, 303 Main street.

ROBEY MRS. 407 W. Madison street.
ROBERTS CHAS. spiro-metric, 117 Hamilton street.
ROBERTSON J. sawyer, 301 S. Water street.
ROBERTSON Frank D. engineer, T. P. & W.
ROBERTSON M. S. Mrs. res. 914 Sixth street.
ROBERTSON Wm. jeweler, 229 S. Adams street.
ROCKEFELLER, boot and shoe mfr. 210 S. Madison street.

RIEMENSCHNEIDER HENRY, (deceased,) res. of widow, 204 Liberty street, was born in Lippstadt, Prussia, March 20, 1828, and was there raised and educated. Also learned the trade of cigar maker. He married in February, 1853, Miss Wilhelmina Kraemer, a native of Gueterslow, Prussia, by whom he had two children—Maria, and Henry George, both of whom were born in Rheda, Prussia. He came with wife and family to America in 1857, landing at New Orleans in December of that year, and went straight up the river to St. Louis, where he resided for about one and a half years, and then came to Peoria where he resided and carried on business as cigar manufacturer for about twelve years. His health failing he sold out his business, and removed to Chicago and thence to St. Louis, where he died March 27, 1872. Immediately afterwards his family returned to Peoria, and resumed the manufacture of cigars, which is still carried on in the name of his daughter. Make largely, all grades of cigars for local trade.

ROBINSON W. brakeman C. R. & Q. res. 1504 N. Adams street.
ROBEY Pat. res. 421 Mertman street.
ROBEY Wm. laborer, res. 208 Melrose street.
ROBEY Pat. res. 1487 S. Adams street.

ROBERTS JOHN D. U. S. Gauger, office collector of internal revenue, corner Main and Washington streets. Was born in Clermont county, Ohio, March 21, 1835, and is the son of Washington Roberts and Sarah Cramer. His father was a native of Maine, and his mother of Ohio. He was raised in his native

county till twenty years of age, and there received his education, moving with his parents in 1855 to Stark county, Ill., and settling near Wyoming, where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and worked at it in the locality and also in other parts of the State for several years. He settled down on a farm in Trivoli township, of Peoria county, and married, January 7, 1862, Miss Mary Matthis, a daughter of Martin and Rachel Matthis, natives of Illinois, who was born in Trivoli township, January 7, 1842, and by whom he has had three children, two now alive—Loretta Jane (deceased), Martin Albert, and Minnie Olive. After a few years on his farm, he engaged in the grocery business, at Yates City, Knox county, Ill., which he carried on till he received his appointment as internal revenue gauger in 1873, when he sold out his business and removed with his family to Peoria, where he has since resided. While in Yates City he filled for some years the offices of alderman and city treasurer. Mrs. Roberts is a member of the M. E. Church, and her mother is still alive and a resident of Trivoli township.

ROBINSON J. MRS. res. 1920 S. Adams street.
ROBINSON W. H. insurance, 214 Main street.
ROBINSON & Worthington attorneys, 167 N. Jefferson street.

ROBINSON LESLIE, attorney at law, 107 N. Jefferson street. Was born near Detroit, Mich., Aug. 8, 1834, and is the son of James and Isabella (Leslie) Robison, natives of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who came to America and settled near Detroit, Mich., in 1831. They removed from thence to Elm Grove township, Tazewell county, in the Spring of 1837, where they still reside. Mr. Robison attended the common school there, and the academy at Tremont, in the same county, and afterwards completed his education by attending Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and Yale College, New Haven, graduating from the latter in the class of '58. He afterwards came to Peoria and read law in the offices of Hon. E. N. Powell, and Hon. Henry Grove; was admitted to the bar at Springfield, by examination before the Supreme Court, and was on that occasion introduced to the members of it by Abraham Lincoln, who was then practicing there. Mr. Robison was elected mayor of Peoria in 1876, upon the Republican ticket, and acceptably filled the office during a term of two years. He married, July 7, 1864, Miss Julia Ballance, daughter of Charles Ballance, by whom he had three sons, two now alive—Charles W. and Leslie. His wife died in the Spring of 1871, and in June of the following year he married Miss Lizzie Rutherford, his present wife.

ROBINSON & CALLENDER, real estate and insurance agents, 214 Main street.

ROBEY J. MRS. res. 100 Jackson street.

ROESSLER FRED'K, cigar manufacturer, 1015 N. Adams street. Was born in Heidelberg, Baden, June 16, 1845, and is the son of Frederick and

Elizabeth Roessler, natives of that city. He came to America with his mother when about seven years of age, landing at New York, where he resided for four years, and then in June, 1856, came to Peoria, where he has since lived. He learned his trade of cigar maker there; and has worked at it all his life; manufactures generally for local trade. His father died before he came to America, and his mother still lives and resides with him. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Western Lodge No. 295, of Peoria.

Rogers J. T. lumber, 322 S. Adams street.
Rogers N. B. fireman, C. R. L. & P. res. 814 N. Monroe street.

ROGERS J. T. & CO. lumber merchants, 322 S. Adams street.

Rogge N. teamster, 324 W. Jefferson street.
Rohrbach L. millinery, 105 S. Jefferson street.
Rojahn M. A. Mrs. res. 908 Sixth street.

ROJAHN CHARLES, marble worker, 508 Third street; was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, May 25, 1831, and is the son of Gottlieb and Frederika (Fisher) Rojahn, natives of Hanover. He was raised, educated and learned his trade at home, and in 1853 came to America, landing at Baltimore, June 19th of that year. He first went to Wheeling, W. Va., and worked at his trade there for about two years, and during the next year traveled about through the States of Iowa, Ohio and Missouri, marrying in Newport, Ky., June 15, 1856, Miss Mary Wolf, a native of Kentucky, by whom he has had five children—Annie, Amelia, Mary, Louis and Frederika. He came to Peoria in the month of his marriage, and has since resided there. For sixteen years he worked for one employer, and started for himself in the Summer of 1877. He manufactures all kind of tombstones, and executes in the highest style of the art, all sorts of plain and ornamental marble work. He owns his residence and lot, with workshop in the rear, at above number, and also lot and building on the corner of Third and Fisher Streets; is a member of Western Lodge, No. 295, I. O. O. F., and of Goethe Lodge, No. 8, A. O. U. W. Himself and wife are adherents of the Lutheran Church.

Rohls R. J. baker, 623 Franklin street.
Rohman F. sexton, W. City.
Roll C. proprietor, Pekin house, 614 S. Water street.
Rollman E. res. 1218 N. Monroe street.
Rose Martin, laborer, res. 332 S. Madison street.
Rosenberger L. clerk, res. 1165 S. Adams street.
Rosenfield Isaac, sexton, res. 100 W. Jefferson street.
Rosenblatt R. Mrs. res. 202 S. Water street.
Roskoten R. physician, res. N. Jefferson street.

ROSS D. D., M. D. 103 S. Adams street.

Roth Nicholas, undertaker, 416 S. Adams street.
Roth Wm. saloon, 816 N. Adams street.

ROMER HERMAN, saloon, 533 S. Adams street; was born in Ettenheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, November 19, 1845, and is the son of Benedict and Catherine Romer, natives of that country. He came to America in 1866, landing at New York in June of that year, and coming straight to Peoria has ever since made it his home. He was en-

gaged in business as barber for ten years, and in 1876 went to Chicago and was for a year in partnership with his brother, and then returned to Peoria and started a saloon on his own account, and came to his present location in September, 1877. He married November 21, 1871, in St. Louis, Miss Magdalena Meuli, a native of Peoria, by whom he has had five children, four of whom are now living—Otto, Julius, Lottie and Herman.

Rotterman C. F. tailor, 306 Smith street.
Rotterman V. cooper, res. 705 Fourth street.

ROSENTER FRANK L. watchmaker, 327 S. Adams street, was born in Prussia, Feb. 28, 1839, and is the son of August R. and Henrietta (Schultz) Rosentreter, natives of that country. He came alone to America in 1858, landing at New York in October of that year. Came first to Chicago, and after a short stay removed to near Lacon in Marshall Co., where he resided for two years, and then removed to Peoria in 1860, and after a residence of about six months, went to Roanoke, Woodford Co., Ill., where for two years he farmed, and then started business as watchmaker in Pekin, Ill., until May 1863, when he enlisted in Co. F. 139th I. V. I. in the one hundred day service. He served principally in Kentucky and Missouri, and after being mustered out in the September following, re-enlisted as a veteran in the 32nd I. V. I. as a musician and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Springfield, and coming to Peoria worked for Mr. Ehrler as watchmaker for nearly two years. He married June 18, 1868, at Lacon, Ill., Miss Mary Scherff, a native of New York, by whom he has had six children, four now alive; Albert, Frank, Henrietta and Ida. After marriage he started business for himself at Lacon, then removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained three years, and coming back to Peoria in 1872 started his present business and has since resided there. He also deals largely in singing birds of all kinds. Himself and wife are members of the Evangelical Association.

ROTHAN GEORGE J. 620 Johnson street, carpenter and stair builder, son of John and Gertrude Rothan, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1838, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they still reside. The subject of this sketch was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 23, 1851, was reared to the trade and received a common school education. Came to Peoria in 1873, worked for Harschbirger about four years, and in 1878 commenced his present business. Married Miss Rose Emma Beckenhaupt. She was born in Ohio. There were three children, one of whom is living, Chas. A., born June 10, 1876. Members of the Catholic Church. Mr. R. is a young energetic business man, and by close attention to business and fair dealing is working a good trade.

Reese Mrs. M. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Reiser & Co. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Reiser & Co. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Reiser & Co. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Reiser & Co. 1000 E. Madison street.

RULEY SAMUEL H., carpenter, 612 S. Madison street, was born in Ohio June 20, 1818, came to Peoria in 1851, and commenced carpentering, which occupation he has since followed. He married in 1851 Miss Rebecca J. Ditto, who was born in Pennsylvania June 30, 1827, by whom he has had ten children, only three of whom are now living, Allis, Emma, Belle, and Robert G. Mr. Ruley is a member of the M. E. Church.

Russ W. E. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Russell J. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Russell S. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Russell S. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Ryan John, res. Emmett House.

RYAN JOHN JR., beer, ale, and porter, bottler, 219 Bridge street, was born in Peoria Jan. 19, 1854, and is the son of John and Ellen (Carrigan) Ryan. His father was a native of county Tipperary, Ireland, who came to America in 1845, and died in Peoria August 21, 1879. His mother is from Kilkenny, Ireland, and still resides in the city. Mr. Ryan was raised and educated in Peoria, and, after one year in the employ of the T. P. & W. R. R., entered that of Gips & Co., brewers, and for six years kept their books. He commenced business for himself as beer bottler in April 14, 1879, buying out the firm of Oscar Furst & Co., at present location. He bottles at rate of one thousand barrels annually of Gips & Co.'s lager beer, and ships it all over the State of Illinois. Much is also sold in the city, and his trade is rapidly increasing. This he accounts for by the growing appreciation by the public of the merits of Gips & Co.'s beer, it having successfully stood the most searching chemical analysis, as to its quality and purity, and also to the care with which it is bottled. Write him for prices. He also keeps on hand such quantities of bottlers' supplies, that he is able to furnish complete bottlers' outfits at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Ryan J. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Ryan J. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Ryan J. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Ryan J. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Ryan J. 1000 E. Madison street.

SANDMEYER H., dealer in hardware, stoves, etc., 119 S. Adams street. This business has been in existence for upwards of thirty years, and has been conducted by Mr. Sandmeyer since 1854. He carries an extensive and well selected stock of all kinds of stoves, shelf hardware and house furnishing goods, which seldom falls below \$20,000.

SALM CASPER, saloon, 1421 S. Washington street.

Schlosser Henry, res. 1190 E. Madison street.
 Schmitt Mary, 720 Washington street.

Schmitt Thomas, 1000 E. Madison street.
 Schmitt C. E. res. 1018 S. Adams street.
 Schmitt J. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Schmitt J. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Schmitt J. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Schmitt J. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Schmitt J. 1000 E. Madison street.
 Schmitt J. 1000 E. Madison street.

SCHILLER C. R. (of Schiller & Marks), 210 Fulton street, was born in Germany, August 22, 1841, and is the son of John and Catherine (Hoffman) Schiller, natives of that country. He was raised and educated there, and learned something of his father's business of cotton weaving. Came to America in 1862, landing at New York in Summer of that year. He came to El Paso, Illinois, where he resided for about one and a half years, and removed to Peoria in 1864. There he clerked in various stores for seven years, and afterwards traveled on the road for two years, finally engaging in his present business, which he has since continued. He married, in October, 1867, Miss Katharina Klick, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, who came to Kane county, Illinois, when very young, by whom he has four children—Amanda, William, John and Ida. He owns his residence and lot, corner of Underhill and College streets.

SCHEMBES JACOB, grocer and provision dealer, 1000 N. Adams street.

Schmidt Mary A., res. 127 Irving street.
 Schmidt C. res. 301 First street.

SCHIMPF RUDOLPH A., grocer, 203 S. Madison street, was born March 13, 1836, in Bavaria, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1850, with his parents, who located in Peoria. In 1859 Mr. S. embarked in the grocery business, and by fair dealing and close attention to business, has built up a good trade. Married Miss Henrietta Headieck, February 8, 1865. She was born in Woodford county, Illinois, October 21, 1843, and came to Peoria county in 1865. They have two children, both girls, Louisa, born October 4, 1868, Anna, born January 17, 1875.

Schmitt J. P., res. 110 Irving street.
 Schmitt V., res. 312 Third street.
 Schmitt C. Chalmers street, a city.

SCHMIDT CHARLES T., butcher, 617 Main street.

Schmidt John, 1000 E. Madison street.
 Schmidt J., 1000 E. Madison street.

SCHNEELY G. W., U. S. storekeeper, res. 263 Bluff street, born in Washington county, Maryland, June 21, 1821, came with parents to Peoria county in 1835 and worked on farm until Fall of 1841. Went west to see the sights of the gold regions, came back, and in 1850 was married to Margaret Cox. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1829. They have seven children—Julia B., George W., Willie G., Dolla C., Robert M., Susie E., Maggie E. Was in the grain and milling business at Mossville from 1861 to 1873, and station agent at same place for number of years. In 1875 came to Peoria.

ria, where he was appointed U. S. storekeeper, in which capacity still serves. Is Republican in politics.

Schmidt Louis, carpenter, res. 309 New street.
Schmidt P. Mrs. res. 149 Clay street.
Schmaph A. H. barnd, 1307 Perry street.
Schmied G. W. storekeeper, res. 263 Blunt street.
Schneider A. res. 307 New street.
Schneider C. tailor, 207 S. Washington street.
Schneider C. Mrs. res. 411 S. Adams street.
Schneider John, whitesmith, 410 Fulton street.
Schneider Jos. gardener, res. Second street.

SCHNEIDER BERNARD, U. S. storekeeper, res. 922 S. Adams street.

SCHNEIDER JOHN, cutler and grinder, 410 Fulton street, was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, Feb. 6, 1845, and is the son of Simon and Anna (Steiner) Schneider, natives of that canton. He was raised, educated and learned the trade of cutler there, and came to America in 1867, landing at New York on Oct. 22 of that year. He came straight to Peoria, where he has ever since resided. For the next nine years he worked as journeyman, and three years ago started for himself at his present location. He married, June 10, 1870, Pauline Meyer, a native of Alsace, France, born there Dec. 26, 1847, and who came to America with her parents in August, 1867, by whom he has had six children, five now alive: Bertha, Albert (deceased), John, Albertine, Albert and Pauline. He owns his business property and resides above it. He and his wife are members of the Apostolic Christian Church.

Schock Chas. distiller, res. S. Water street.
Schock Marx, barber, 119 S. Adams street.
Schoenut Geo. carpenter, res. 313 W. Jefferson street.
Schoenut G. W. barber, res. 203 North street.
Scholey Tios. machinist, res. 119 S. Fayette street.
Schradska A. clothing, 108 Adams street.
Schradska J. clothing, 217 Main street.
Schroeder John, blacksmithing, 205 Bridge street.
Schroeder W. carpenter, 304 Seventh street.
Schule F. alcohol runner, res. 208 Walnut street.
Schuster Adam, cooper, res. 1600 S. Washington street.
Schultz Frederick, res. 1407 S. Washington street.
Schwab J. F. carpenter, res. 211 Seventh street.
Schwabecker H. liquor dealer, 216 S. Washington street.
Schwabecker J. liquor dealer, 216 S. Washington street.
Schwartz Henry, printer, res. 1338 S. Adams street.
Schwartman D. hats, caps, etc. 219 Main street.
Schwembold C. F. harness maker, 429 S. Washington street.
Schwern John H. bricklayer, res. 803 W. Jefferson street.

SCHROEDER JOHN, blacksmith, 205 Bridge street.

SCHWAB ERNEST A. & JOHN, carpenters and builders, are sons of Fred C. and Philippine E. Schwab. Ernest was born in Germany in 1852; John was born in Peoria in 1854. Their father died in the city in 1874; mother is still living. The brothers were educated in the city schools; John took a course in Cole's Business College. They both learned the carpenter trade, and Ernest started in the building business in 1873; John joined him two years later; they were in partnership over three years, and are now working together. Ernest married Anna Barthom, in 1878, in Erie, Penn. He owns a homestead in the city, and does a general contracting and building business. John married Louise Kohler in 1875, a native of Peoria. Have two children: Herman C. and Amelia B.

SCHWARTZENBACH GEO. boot and

shoe maker, Plank road, near S. Adams street, was born in Germany, May 14, 1845, and is the son of Jacob and Katherina Schwartzenbach, natives of that country. He was raised and learned his trade at home, and came to America in 1871, landing at New York in July of that year, and came to Peoria, where he worked at his trade as journeyman for several years, and then started for himself. He married, Aug. 5, 1872, Dora Fink, a native of Germany, who came to America with her parents in 1870.

Scott E. M. res. 150 Clay street.
Seranton R. printer, res. 417 Green street.

SEABURY RICHARD F. retired, 802 Sanford street, was born in the city of New London, Conn., July 21, 1809. His father was Rev. Charles Seabury, whose father was the Rt. Rev. Samuel Seabury, the first bishop of the diocese of Connecticut, and also the first bishop in the United States. Mr. Seabury emigrated to Illinois in 1836, landing in Peoria with a stock of merchandise, intending to commence business in the city. Traveling from New York in company with some Tazewell county colonists, he was induced, unfortunately, to go to Tremont, and disaster instead of prosperity was the result. After various vicissitudes, he finally came again to Peoria, in 1845, and settled in the village of Kickapoo, and established the pioneer store in the place, and was appointed postmaster; retained the office for many years, and was removed at the instance of Owen Lovejoy, M. C., because Mr. Seabury was a Democrat. During the Southern Rebellion he was a member of the board of supervisors, representing the town of Kickapoo. Mr. Seabury removed to the city of Peoria about 1865, where he has since, with his family, resided. The wife of Mr. S. was a daughter of Judge John E. Russell, of Monticello, N. Y., where she was born. They have eight children, five daughters and three sons. Samuel and Richard reside in Peoria, Charles in Chicago; and one daughter, Mrs. H. C. Stevens, is living in Winona, Minn., one in New York and three at home. Mr. S. and wife and family, are members of the Episcopal Church.

SEABURY SAMUEL, men's furnishing goods, 215 Main street. Was born in Tremont, Tazewell county, Ill., December 9, 1842, and is the son of Richard F. Seabury and Catherine Eliza Russell. His father is a native of New London, Conn., and his mother of New York. They came West in 1836, and his father was for many years engaged in the mercantile business in Tremont. When four years old the family removed to Kickapoo township, of Peoria county, where he was raised, coming to Peoria city in 1862, and working for some years at his trade of carpenter, and afterwards engaged in the wholesale notion business, under the firm name of Chas. Seabury & Co. In 1867 he sold out his interest, and engaged in his pres-

ent line. Has made a specialty of shirts, and is now engaged in their manufacture, meeting with great success in that department; has represented for the past two years Wanamaker's tailoring establishment at Philadelphia, and during that time has taken over 2,500 orders for suits. He married, May 23, 1866, at Normal, Ill., Miss Isabella Francis Woodward, a native of Ohio, by whom he has had four children, Edward Francis, William Samuel, Charles Isabella and Fannie Mayo. Mr. Seabury's parents are still alive, and he is one of a family of eight children, four of whom are married and have families, yet this large family circle has never been broken by a death.

SEEHAAS CHARLES J. M. *grocer*, 1220 N. Monroe street. Was born in Prussia, Europe, in 1822, learned the cabinet trade and carried on the business there, employing eighteen hands for nineteen years. In 1848 he married Matilda Lutlich; came to the United States in 1853; lived a year in Chicago; in 1854 settled in Peoria; was five years employed as fireman in a furniture manufactory; started a furniture store in 1863; sold out three years after; superintended a factory in Pekin, Tazewell county, two years; returned to Peoria and continued in the same business until 1879, when he purchased the property on the corner of Monroe and Spring streets, and entered the grocery trade. Mr. and Mrs. S. are the parents of sixteen children, six living, three of each sex. Mr. S. keeps a fine stock of staple goods and has a large retail trade. Is a member of I. O. O. F., Lodge 205.

SEILER SAMUEL, hardware, 215 S. Washington street.

SEIPEL J. & C., grocers and provision dealers, 822 N. Adams street. The members of this firm are John C. and Conrad Seipel — brothers — who were both born in Woodford county, Ill., the former January 27, 1841, and the latter May 16, 1843. They are the sons of Adam J. and Anna Mary Seipel, natives of Germany, who settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the Fall of 1838. The brothers were raised and educated in their native county, and grew to manhood on the home farm. John C. came to Peoria in 1869; married January 5, 1875, Miss Mary O. Seipel, a native of his own county. Conrad enlisted September 20, 1864, in Co. K, 44th I. V. I., and served with it till the close of the war, taking part in the battles of Nashville, Franklin, Springhill and Columbus, Tenn., and many other smaller affairs; was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., June 22, 1865. He married January 8, 1867, Miss Katie Weber, a native of Woodford county, by whom he has two children — Rilla and Arthur. He came to Peoria in 1872. The brothers have been in partnership in their present business for over four years; keep a general stock of groceries, notions, queensware, etc., and do a good business both to city and country customers. Both

brothers and their wives and families are members of the Catholic Church.

Samuel R. E. Jones, owner, 802 Sanford street
 Sander, John, 108 Hamilton street
 Sander, Chas., owner, 108 141 Clay - real.
 Sander, W. Earl, owner, 8 Adams street
 Sander, A. Mrs., res., 110 N. Adams street
 Sander, E. Luther, res., 814 Perry street
 Sander, James, owner, 215 S. Washington street
 Sander, Jas., off. owner, 108 141 Clay - real.
 Sander, W. E. owner, 108 141 Clay - real.
 Sander, W. E. owner, 108 141 Clay - real.
 Sander, W. E. owner, 108 141 Clay - real.

SIEBOLD AUGUST, proprietor of the Central Park and Sulphur Spring, N. Adams street, was born in Germany, Feb. 13, 1843. He came to America with his parents in August 1854, and settled in Peoria. During the next ten years he assisted his father in gardening, and in the Spring of 1864 went to California, returning to Peoria in the following year. He then engaged in keeping a saloon and boarding house, and in 1876 took charge of the Central Park, reconstructing and fitting up elegant bath rooms, etc., in connection with the artesian well upon the grounds. Has also a large hall and garden saloon, and is prepared during the Summer months to furnish visitors to his leafy bowers with every comfort necessary to their happiness. He married in October 1871, Miss Susan Sommer, a native of Woodford Co., Ill., who was born there in February, 1852, by whom he has had three children, Paul, Mary and Minnie.

SIEBOLD FREDERICK, gardener, S. Adams street near Moffatt's cemetery, was born in June, 1811, in Germany, where he was raised, and devoted his attention to the culture of the vine, being one of the most experienced and practical grape growers in that country. He married there, in 1838, Miss Frederika Neff, who was born in 1812, by whom he had a family of eleven children, three now deceased, and the others resident in Illinois, Frederick, Frederika, Minnie, August, William, Caroline, Ernest and Bertha. He came to Peoria in 1854, direct from his fatherland, and has since devoted his attention to gardening. He owns twelve acres of land at above location, worth \$300 per acre, upon which he raises all kinds of vegetables in their season.

Shard Lloyd, grocer, 543 Knoxville road

SHEPHERD, JOHN, gardener, 1528 S. Adams street, was born in Sleaford, Lincolnshire, England, Nov. 9th, 1822. Married in his native shire, Dec. 25, 1844. Miss Fiza Harpman, a native of Lynn, Norfolk-shire, England. He emigrated to America in 1845; settled in Milwaukee for three years, and removed to Peoria in September 1850. By his marriage he had the following children, Benjamin H., born in England 1846, William F., born October 14, 1848, John E., born October 18, 1852, Harry A., born June 17, 1855, and Leopold, born Dec. 20, 1857, and died January 31, 1865.

SHEPARD THOMAS, mason, res. 108 Wal-

ren street. Was born in Devonshire, England, Dec. 25, 1825. Came to the United States when he was a boy eleven years old, and landed in New York, making the voyage in a sailing vessel in six weeks. Thence to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained a short time. Thence to Pekin, Ill., where he enlisted for the Mexican war, June 1847, under Col. Ed. Baker. Took boats to New Orleans and Brazos Santiago, where he remained a short time. Thence to Camp Belknap on the Rio Grande. Was in the battle of Cerro Gordo, and taking of Vera Cruz. Was the first one to get to Gen. Shields when he was wounded. Afterwards was discharged and came back to Pekin. Married Barbara Yokel. She was born in Prussia; had three children, Nelson, Randolph and Mary. Members of the Presbyterian Church. Democrat. Mr. S. is president of the Veteran Mexican Society. Has a residence valued at \$800.

Shaw John M. foreman upholsterer, 116 Main street.
Shaw Timothy, res. 916 Second street.
Shehan Wm. laborer, res. 204 First street.
Shelly M. res. 412 Harbut street.
Shepherd W. Frank, foreman starch works, res. 1525 S. Adams street.
Shereffer David, cooper, res. 204 Merrimon street.
Sheridan Ed. No. 104 First street.
Sherman H. teamster, 2305 S. Adams street.
Sherwood Levi, engineer, res. 715 Wayne street.
Shoaff J. T. engraver, 121 S. Jefferson street.
Shockley F. mason, Perry street.
Shonahan John, laborer, res. Tyng street.

SHROVE ANN, widow.

Shrives Martha, res. 1805 N. Madison street.

SHUFELT CHARLES E. dealer in fish and oysters, 425 Main street, was born in the town of Durham, Lower Canada, February 14, 1847, and is the son of Hiram Shufelt and Sarah Pettis, natives of Canada; was raised and went to school there, and about 1867 came to Illinois, and after a short stay in Sycamore, went to Joliet, where for three years he was in the hotel business. Leaving there, he went East, and during the next eighteen months acted as attendant at Northampton Insane Asylum, Northampton, Mass., and at Dr. Butler's Private Retreat at Hartford, Conn. Returning to the West he engaged in the hotel business in Chicago for about a year, and in 1874 came to Peoria, and for about twenty months acted as clerk and head waiter at the Peoria House; then embarking in his present business, which he has since continued. Does the largest fish business in the city, and keeps on hand every thing in that line, in its season. Married in Peoria, July 23, 1877. Miss Florence May Pettesfish, by whom he has one child, a girl, yet unnamed, born March 9, 1880, at 3:40 P. M., weight twelve pounds. Mrs. Shufelt is a member of First M. E. Church.

Shurtliff N. dealer in liquors, etc., 327 S. Washington street.
Shuts E. D. res. 217 Sixth street.
Siefker A. res. 208 Evans street.
Siegmorth L. carpenter, 219 Harbut street.
Simmons H. C. brakeman, 200 First street.
Simpson John M. res. 713 N. Madison street.
Singer John, res. 207 S. Madison street.
Singer P. J. res. 717 N. Jefferson street.

SINGER BROTHERS, job printers, 104 S. Adams street. This firm is composed of John L. and

George H. Singer, and has been in existence since July, 1877. The former has had charge of the business since the first. Their first location was at 207 S. Madison street, and they came into their present commodious quarters August 29, 1878. They make a specialty of fine commercial printing, and have by strict attention to business and a determination not to be out-done, either as regards the quality of their work, or its cost, built up a fine and steadily increasing business.

SKIFFINGTON MATTHEW, saloon-keeper, end of street car track, N. Adams street.

Skinner W. W. physician, 130 N. Adams street.
Slatterley Mary, res. 531 Hale street.
Sloan E. P. attorney, 121 S. Adams street.
Sloan W. G. wholesale grocer, 315 to 318 S. Water street.
Smartman E. painter, res. 1113 S. Adams street.
Smartman H. carpenter, 704 S. Washington street.
Smith B. teamster, 320 Greenleaf street.
Smith Chas. F. 208 Elizabeth street.
Smith Chas. photographer, cor. Main and Madison streets.

SMITH ELDRICK, 130 N. Adams street.

Smith E. Jr. res. cor. Adams and Hamilton streets.
Smith F. Mrs. res. 215 Walnut street.
Smith G. Willis, res. 707 N. Adams street.
Smith Geo. W. res. 707 N. Adams street.
Smith Harrison, res. cor. Hale and Fayette.
Smith James D. engineer, res. 1025 N. Adams street.
Smith J. H. lumber, res. 219 Moss street.
Smith John B. banker, res. 258 Bluff street.
Smith J. W. plasterer, 412 Steubenville street.

SMITH LEVI, flour and feed merchant, 205 S. Madison street; was born in Elmore, Lamoille county, Vermont., in 1835; is the son of Samuel Smith and Betsy Rood, natives of Woodstock, same State. Mr. S. was reared on the farm his father cleared from the native forest till nineteen years of age; is the youngest of ten children, three sons and seven daughters. He bought his time at nineteen by giving his note for \$100 for a year, and went to Springfield, Mass.; was two years in a wholesale grocery house; then started West. Arriving in Peoria he opened a fruit and commission store on Water street, conducted it two years; sold out and manufactured confectionaries till 1860, establishing the house afterward carried on by Frank Field; in 1861 was appointed route agent in the U. S. railway mail service between Peoria and Logansport, Ind., held the position over seventeen years. In the Fall of 1873, established a flour store, hiring a manager until he abandoned the mail service, since has managed it himself, and does both wholesale and retail business, selling over \$2,000 per month. In 1859, he married Frances Morrison, of Peoria, born in Chicago. Have had four children, living are Jessie, Louise and Maurice Levi. Mr. S. is a charter member of the Railway Mail Service Benefit Association, and member of the Royal Arcana, Lodge No. 216.

Smith Philip, letter carrier.
Smith R. A. broker, 202 Main street.
Smith S. S. foreman T. P. & W. car shops, 211 N. Elizabeth street.

SMITH THOMAS, cooper, res. 403 Pecan street, was born in Ross county, O., in 1833, and came to Illinois in the Fall of 1855, settling at Marshall, Clark county; from thence he moved successively to

Fort Wayne and Terre Haute, Ind., removing from the latter place to Peoria, where he has since coming continued to work at his trade. He married August 9, 1853, Miss E. M. Hoddy, who was born in Marion, O., in May, 1831, by whom he has had four children: Annie E., Marshall T., Thomas E. and Charles F. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the M. E. Church, and also of the Independent Order of Ancient Templars.

Stender A. H. (Irvington), P. & J.
Stender, I. res. 138 Franklin street.
Stender Marguerite, res. 1202 N. M. street.
Soud J. res. 1022 N. Jefferson street.
Souders Mary, res. 1201 N. Madison street.
Souders J. (Glen), res. 1204 N. Madison street.
Spauld Wm. (Lester), res. 1204 N. Madison street.
Spauld C. J. (Lester), res. 1204 N. Madison street.
Spauld C. J. (Lester), res. 1204 N. Madison street.
Spauld R. res. 1025 N. Washington street.
Spauld J. (Lester), res. 1025 N. Washington street.
Spauld M. D. res. 1224 N. Madison street.

SPURCK PETER E. (Spurck & Francis), distiller, foot Chicago street.

Stubbins, cigars and tobacco, 176 Adams street.
Stumboerger Joseph, res. 207 Chicago street.
Starr James S. attorney, office 221 Madison street.
Stauder Harrison, physician, 309 Madison street.

STEIER LOUIS, Peoria file works, 610 S. Washington street, was born in Baden, Germany, August 18, 1840, and came to the United States in 1860, and located in Newark, N. J., and remained there two years. In 1863, enlisted in the 106th New York Volunteer Infantry, Company I, Sixth Army Corps. Done duty at Pittsburgh and in the Shenandoah Valley. Member of the Catholic Church.

Steiger John, saw and corker works, 215 Harrison street.
Steiger Hove, res. 101 N. Madison street.
Steiglitz William, 1200 N. Washington street.
Stevens A. B. (pastor) First Congregational Church, res. 110 High street.
Stevison D. D. paperhanger, res. 709 S. Adams street.

STEVENS J. S., attorney-at-law, 103 N. Jefferson street, is the son of Joshua and Abigail Stevens, nee Walker; natives of New Hampshire. Mr. Stevens descended from English; Miss Walker from Scotch parentage. They married and settled in Bath, where John was born in September, 1839. The family removed to Hardwick, Vt., when he was ten years of age. He received such school advantages as the common schools afforded until fifteen years old, when he started out to earn his own living. Fitted for college at Caledonia Grammar School, attending and teaching alternately. Entered Dartmouth College in 1858, graduated in 1860, and came directly to Peoria; taught one year in the Grammar, and one in the City High School, reading law in the meantime. At the end of these two years entered the law office of Alex McCoy; spent evenings in arranging and classifying the public library, doing the entire work himself. Was admitted to the bar in June, 1865, formed a partnership with Mr. McCoy, remaining till the latter removed to Chicago; then became a partner with Hon. David McCulloch, which was dissolved by Mr. S. being appointed postmaster of the city in 1876; filled that position till Feb. 1st, 1880.

In 1877 he formed a partnership with Hon. J. S. Lee, and subsequently took in P. C. Gallagher, constituting one of the strongest and most prosperous law firms in Peoria county. Mr. Stevens united in marriage with Sarah M., daughter of A. P. Bartlett, a prominent citizen of Peoria, in June, 1868. Their conjugal union has resulted in two children, John S. Stevens, Jr., and Bartlett, deceased at one year old, in Nov., 1875. Mr. S. is a man of acknowledged ability in the profession, and much esteemed as a citizen. He has been quite successful in a financial way.

STEWART J. T., physician and surgeon, 705 Main street, son of Wm. and Elizabeth (Willis) Stewart. Father native of Washington county, Pa.; mother of Abbeyville District, N. C. Came to Southern Ohio when they were young, and in 1818 came to Bond county, Ill., where the subject of this sketch was born on the 20th day of June, 1824. In 1832 his parents went to Putnam county, Ill., where he was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1844 attended Knox College and remained there until 1847. Read medicine with Dr. J. C. Frye, of Peoria, for three years; in the meantime attended lectures in Cincinnati, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the Spring of 1850. Returned to Peoria immediately after, and has followed his profession since, with the exception of four years he was in the army. Entered the army as surgeon of the 64th I. V. I. Was commissioned by Gov. Dick Yates, December, 1861, and served nearly four years. Was with his regiment for over two years; was promoted surgeon in chief of the 4th Division 16th Army Corps, under Gen. Dodge, and acted in that capacity until July 19th, 1864, when he was wounded by a shell in the hip and disabled for service in the field. In February, 1865, went to Charleston, S. C., had charge of the post hospital; remained there until the following September, the war having closed returned home, where he has followed his profession since. Married Miss Maria White of Worcester, Mass., in 1856. She was born Sept. 6th, 1832. The fruits of this marriage is six children, five of which are still living.

Stewardson J. Mary, res. 1025 N. Madison street.
Stettwell John H. plasterer, 906 Fisher street.
Stettwell R. J. (plasterer), res. 110 E. 1st street.
Stettwell William, (plasterer), res. 110 E. 1st street.

STIVERS HIRAM J., foreman Hughes' cooper shop, 1205 S. Washington street, was born in Adams county, Ohio, November 18, 1834, reared to the cooper trade and received a common school education. Emigrated to Peoria county in 1854 and located in Princeville township where he followed farming for four years, and in 1858 came to the city and engaged to Mr. William Hughes and has been in his employ since. Married Miss Catharine Barr, daughter of David and Elizabeth Barr.



John S. Stevens

PEORIA.



She was born in York county, Penn., Nov. 10, 1841. The fruit of this marriage is one child, Hattie B., born May 18, 1863.

Stoek C. F. gunsmith, 212 Liberty street.
Stoek John J. boot and shoe maker, 847 S. Washington street.

STOLTZ ERNEST, wholesale and retail cigars and tobacco, 212 Main street.

Stone Lewis, res. 119 N. Water street.
Storj F. com. trav. res. 501 Sanford street.
Storj F. M. com. trav. 419 S. Adams street.
Storj H. res. 501 Sanford street.
Stowell A. G. com. trav. res. 215 Fifth street.
Stratton J. stock dealer, res. 1816 S. Washington street.
Straitmiller Charles G. painter, res. 117 McKeenolds street.

STREIBACH FREDERICK, vinerygrower, Moss street near Free street.

Strett M. polisher plow works, res. 501 Spencer street.

STRICKLER S. P. livery and sale stable 1312 Main street, was born in Bedford county, Penn., Nov. 5, 1837, and is the son of Peter and Sophia Strickler. He came to Peoria in 1856, and was married in 1861 to Elizabeth Barber, a native of Michigan, by whom he has five children living, Harry P., Elmer E., Ernest, Sophia, and Margaret, and two deceased, Mary and Laura. Mr. Strickler carries on a general livery, feed and sale stable at above number.

Struppel John, grocer, 215 Smith street.
Studer Jacob, night watchman, 600 S. Water street.
Stuberbach F. P. meat market, 117 W. Jefferson street.
Studer A. M. foreman T. P. & W. shops.

STUDER JOSEPH, M. D., 912 S. Adams street, was born March 9, 1828, in Solothurn, Switzerland, where his father was a practicing physician. Received his education first at the College of Solothurn and later at the University of Berne, the Capital of Switzerland, Sodsleouge and Basel where he graduated on the 25th day of November, 1853, as doctor of medicine and surgery. A year later the doctor left Europe on board the French ship Escatore in the capacity of attending physician, and arrived in New York on the 13th day of September, 1854. Proceeded at once, to St. Louis where he started in the practice of medicine and surgery. On the 14th day of May, 1855, was united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Hermann, born in Ilingen, Canton Basel, Switzerland, on the 2d of October, 1835. This union has been blessed by six children, Augustina H., born December 13, 1859; Hans Theophil, born January 16, 1863; Ernst B., born March 2, 1866; Ferdinand F., born July 4, 1869; Joseph Valentine, born February 10, 1874. Martha F., born August 30, 1877. In March, 1857, the doctor left St. Louis and took up his domicile in the then new and prosperous village of Peoria, continuing the practice of his profession and soon gained, by close attention to his calling, an extensive and lucrative practice. He has been foremost in all public enterprises, and no one has exerted his influence more to secure the establishment of a suitable hospital for the benefit of the suffering than Dr. Studer,

and the comfortable St. Francis' hospital founded but a short time ago, one of whose attending physicians Dr. Studer has been, is the result of his as well as other desirable gentlemen's untiring efforts.

Sullivan John, fireman, res. 205 Smith street.
Sullivan M. res. 1414 First street.
Sullivan Timothy, 325 Butler street.
Sult C. H. machinist, res. 619 N. Washington street.

SULT WILLIAM C. foreman of C. R. I. & P. roundhouse, res. 619 N. Washington street, was born in Columbia county, Pa., and grew to manhood there. His parents were Peter Sult and Magdalena Kestler; were born and married in that State. William went to New York State and engaged in railroading about six years, then came to Peru, Ill., in 1854, and a year later to Peoria; spent one year in Rock Island for the same Co. since he came to the State. Returned to Peoria in 1865 and has remained here since. He formerly worked as a machinist in the company's shops; has been in his present position nearly three years. Mr. Sult married Cecelia Morgan in Rock Island, in 1861. She is of English parentage, and a native of Pennsylvania also. They have three children—Charles D., Jennie M., and Harry B. Mr. Sult is a member of I. O. O. F., and has been an active temperance worker for a number of years.

Summinger Francis, carpenter, 202 Brotherson street.
Sumner's Henry, clerk, 1400 Main street.
Suss C. H. book keeper, 121 S. Washington street.
Sutten F. G. baggage master C. R. I. & P. depot.
Sweetser John B. pattern maker, Plow works, res. 204 Birket st.

SWEET ALLEN S. justice of the peace and notary public, 102 N. Adams street. Was born in Columbia county, N. Y., August 12, 1814, and is the son of Rowland and Margaret (Hoffman) Sweet. His father was a native of Rhode Island, and his mother was of German descent, born in New York. He was raised, educated and engaged in mercantile business in his native county, and afterwards engaged in business as jobbing liquor dealer in New York city for four years. He came to Peoria county in the Spring of 1855, and for two and a half years formed in Kickapoo township, and on giving that up, moved into the city and acted as book-keeper and clerk for various firms, until his election to the office of justice, in 1866. He has since continued to fill the office, to the general satisfaction of the citizens. He married in Duchess county, N. Y., in December, 1835, Miss Angelica S. Edling, daughter of John Edling, Jr., and a native of that county, by whom he has had seven children, five of whom are now living: John, Allen, Charles, Edmund, and Richard M. All are married save the youngest. While in Kickapoo, he was for one year supervisor of that township; is in politics a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Sweet are adherents of the Episcopal Church.

Sweetser L. grocer, 329 Main street.

SUMNER LEVI, cooper, res. 1516 S. Washington street. Was born in Ohio, August 15, 1823, and

reared on a farm until fifteen years old, when he started to the cooper's trade. And, 1844 was married to Harriet Hurtzell. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1823, and died in August, 1893. Had by this marriage seven children, Marion, Samuel, Silas, Vasta Orilla, Isabella, Mary, Rachel, four of whom are deceased. Married for his second wife, Eliza Gordon, in 1866. She was born in Tennessee, February 14, 1842. They have had three children by this marriage, Minnie, Harriet R. and Lewis; two dead. Enlisted in 79th Ill. Inf., co. B., and served until wounded in a skirmish in Bowling Green, and discharged February, 1864. Located in Peoria, where he is now engaged in the cooper's business in a stock company.

SUMMERS MARY E. widow, 308 Hale St. Widow of Alfred F. Summers, who was born in Harrisburg, Penn. He was a carpenter and patent right agent. Served in the late war. Died May 31, 1869. She was the daughter of James and Mary McFarland. Mother deceased. Father, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, still living, and lives with her. They had four children, three living, viz.: Mary E., Alfred J. and Edward F. twins; one deceased, Lee.

Tamplin, George R. baggage master, Union Depot.
Tamplin, O. B. sewing machines, res. 508 Shipman street
Tartlett, H. farmer, res. 208 Moss street.

TART SAMUEL, resides "The Ingersoll," cor. Hamilton and N. Jefferson streets, was born near Portsmouth, Norfolk county, Va., May 2, 1805. His early life, till the age of 22, was spent on a farm, and he received the advantages of a common school education. From 1825 to 1834 he was engaged as overseer in the Norfolk Navy Yard, and on July 15 of the latter year, left Portsmouth in a two-horse wagon, with his wife and child, and arrived in Peoria on Sept. 16, 1834, stopping on the east side of the river, where he lived till March, 1845, when he moved into the city and engaged in carpenter work. In 1848 he engaged in building canal boats for the Illinois canal, which had just been opened. On April 21, 1849, he started to cross the plains to California, from St. Joseph, Mo., arriving at San Diego Dec. 2, and at San Francisco Jan. 11, 1850. Mr. Tart worked but little at mining. He had his carpenter's tools with him, and engaged in making machines, such as "rockers," "gold washers," etc. The last work he did was to assist in the erection of the Empire Hotel, in Nevada city. He left San Francisco, homeward bound via the Isthmus, May 1, 1851, and arrived home June 9, 1851. He then resumed his carpenter work for one year, and afterwards engaged in a plow shop till Feb., 1854, when he took charge of the Peoria Bridge, as toll collector, and remained there till the last of Sept., 1862. He has served as alderman from the second ward, and as chairman of the board of supervisors, for three years. He was elected city treasurer in 1872, and filled the office for some years.

Taylor, J. T. res. 421 Main street.

TAYLOR C. A. wholesale agricultural dealer, 102 S. Washington street, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1832, and when seven years of age came to Illinois, made a tour through the State, and finally settled in Peoria, in 1863, and immediately commenced in his present business, which he has followed since. Married Miss Harriet H. Earl, daughter of Porter W. Earl. She was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1842. One child blessed this union, Charles E., born June, 1878. Carries a fair stock in his line, and is doing a good, healthy business.

TAYLOR ISAAC, Col. treasurer of Peoria county, res. 112 Sixth street, is the son of Isaac Putnam Taylor and Martha G. Scidmore, natives of Saratoga, N. Y., where they were married and where he was born, April 22, 1836. His parents removed to Canton, Ill., in 1836, and two years later, to Trivoli township, Peoria county. His early years were spent on his father's farm, where he enjoyed such educational advantages as the district school offered, after which he attended one year at Jonesville Academy, Saratoga county, N. Y. Col. Taylor began the study of law in the Fall of 1858. After reading a year and a half, failing health compelled him to abandon it, and he spent two seasons teaching school. On Oct. 15, 1860, he married Mary B. Bourne, a native of Trivoli, and daughter of one of the pioneers in that part of the county. In March, 1861, Mr. Taylor went to Minnesota to recover his health, which improved rapidly. Sept. 30 of that year he enlisted at Fort Snelling, as a private, in Co. H, 3d Minn. Infantry; was soon after elected second lieutenant; promoted to first lieutenant on Feb. 18, 1864, and to captain of his company on April 15 of the same year. His company participated in numerous important battles, among them, Murfreesboro, siege of Vicksburg, battle of Little Rock, Ark., Pine Bluff, Jackson, Ark., and Nashville, Tenn. After nine hours hard fighting, on July 13, 1862, the regiment was surrounded by Rebel Gen. Forrest's brigade, and taken prisoners. Two days after, Mr. Taylor and another officer escaped from the Rebels and reached Nashville.

During the Winter of 1864 and 1865, Col. Taylor acted as Judge Advocate of General Court Martial at Pine Bluff, Ark. He was discharged April 18, 1865. After spending some time recovering his health he was appointed assistant assessor of U. S. revenue for Peoria county, and held that position when he was elected treasurer of Peoria county, November, 1871, to which office he has been chosen five consecutive terms with majorities ranging from three hundred to twenty-one hundred, against a democratic majority in the county of over five hundred. Mr. Taylor was commissioned colonel of the 7th Illinois National Guards, December 31, 1878. His family consists of wife and

three daughters: Alice Lee, Laura Bourne, and Isa Dean Taylor.

Taylor Reuben, 1216 Perry street.
Tendering H. floral garden, 401 South street.
Tervehn H. res. 1024 First street.
Teuffel C. res. 427 S. Washington street.

THEIME J. G. saloon, 120 N. Washington street, was born in Saxony, Germany, November 24, 1828, and came to the United States in 1853, and landed in New York where he remained a short time, when he made a tour through the States, and, in 1855, came to Peoria and engaged in the upholstering business, until 1879, when he engaged in his present business. Married Miss Magdalena Kneer. She was born in Wirttemberg, Germany, in 1840. Six children: Mary, Louisa, Amelia, Minnie, Herman, Adolph.

THIELBAR HENRY, boot and shoe dealer, 229 Main street, was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, May 10, 1831, and when about ten years of age came with his parents to America, landing at Baltimore in the early part of 1841. They settled in Dearborn county, Ind., where they engaged in farming and where his father died in 1847. After a short time at school, Mr. Thielbar went, in 1845, to Cincinnati, O., where he learned the trade of shoemaker, and worked at it for about five years, returning to Indiana and engaging in business for himself. He came to Peoria about 1853, and after a few months established a custom business, which he continued till 1861, when he added sale goods to his stock, and about five years afterwards discontinued entirely the manufacture of foot wear, and confined his attention to the sale of the ready-made article. He carries a stock of about \$12,000, and does an average yearly business of about \$35,000. He married in Peoria, in 1856, Miss Frances Brunega a native of Germany, by whom he has had eleven children, six of whom are now living: Albert, Minnie, Margaret, Frederick, Lydia and Henry. He owns his residence and house, with adjoining lot in city, and 520 acres land in Yates county, Neb.

Thenee Anna M. Mrs. res. Wayne street.

THOMPSON A. R. hardware dealer, 317 Main street, was born in New York city, March 20, 1846, and is the son of Alex. B. Thompson and Catherine Conger. His mother was a native of Orange county, N. Y., and his father of Augusta, Ga. He grew up and received his education in New York and Troy, and learned his business in the former city. He came to Peoria in 1870, and after six years, during a part of which time he was a partner in the firm of Walker, Thompson & Co., started in business for himself in March, 1878, moving to his present fine store in November, 1879, where he carries a large and well selected stock of general hardware and house furnishing goods, of about \$10,000, and does an average yearly business of about \$15,000. He married, June

3, 1872, Miss Margaret Nevins, a native of Maryland, by whom he has three children: Madge, Frederick, and Alexander. He owns his own residence and lot in city.

Thomas John H., U. S. express, res. 1109 Perry street.
Thomas Jos. res. 115 S. Monroe street.
Thomas M. fireman T. P. & W. res. 207 Howett street.
Thompson T. L. train dispatcher, res. 109 S. Orange street.
Thompson B. conductor T. P. & W. res. 905 S. Adams street.

THOMPSON LEWIS O. Rev. 310 Perry street, first visited Peoria in December, 1875, and was chosen pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, January 5, 1876. He received his collegiate education at Beloit College, where he graduated with the salutatory oration in 1863. His theological studies were pursued at Union Theological Seminary, New York city. The Summer vacation of 1864 was spent by him as a relief agent of the United States Sanitary Commission with the army of the Potomac. During a part of this time he was in charge of a hospital service in Washington connected with the Commission. Whilst in New York Mr. Thompson held the position of teacher in Anthon's Classical School. When he graduated from the seminary, he was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Fourth Presbytery of New York. At the commencement of his Alma Mater in 1866, by appointment of the faculty, he delivered the master's oration and received the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In the month of August following he was elected a professor at the Northwestern University, Watertown, Wis., and spent the next two years in the discharge of his duties there. Having been married to Miss Mary A. Coe, June 30, 1868, he removed to Minnesota for the benefit of the climate in September, where he was ordained to the Christian ministry according to the Presbyterian form of government, at Minneapolis, January 28, 1869, by the Presbytery of Minnesota. In the Spring of 1869 he was elected president of the Northwestern University, and again returned to Watertown for his home and field of labor. On January 5, 1870, he was elected a corresponding member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and on May 11, 1872, a member of the Indianapolis Academy of Sciences. Mr. Thompson has found time to write a number of books with titles as follows: "The Presidents and Their Administrations," "Nothing Lost," "The Prayer Meeting and Its Improvement," "How to Conduct Prayer Meetings," and "Nineteen Christian Centuries in Outline."

Thompson Geo. com. trav. 109 S. Washington street.
Thompson Jas. H. res. 315 Floral street.
Thompson Wm. bricklayer, res. 413 Floral street.
Thornton W. A. blacksmith, 186 Greenleaf street.

THOMPSON S. H. wholesale grocer, 304 S. Washington street.

Tichenour B. F., Asst Gen'l Manager and Ticket Ag't, T. P. & W. res. 208 Fayette street.
Tietman Michael, macher, foot Lask street.
Tietman Dennis, res. 327 Louisa street.

TIMKEN J. H. M. D., 618 S. Adams street, was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, September

6, 1854, and is the son of Rev. G. Timken and E. (Stahlhut) Timken, natives of Germany. His father came to America about 1835. Dr. Timken attended school in the various places where his father was called in the discharge of his clerical duties, among them Herman, Missouri, Belleville, Illinois, Alton, Illinois, and Warrenton, Missouri. He commenced to study medicine in Alton, in 1875, and then went to Chicago, where he attended three sessions at the Hahnemann Medical College, and graduated there, in February, 1877. During his last session at college, he had the appointment of assistant house physician to the hospital connected with it. Immediately after taking his degree he came to Peoria, and has since resided and practiced there. He married in St. Louis, in 1875, Miss Anne Heimsoth, who was born in Pettis county, Missouri, December 18, 1854, by whom he has two children—John, born January 17, 1877, and Emma, born February 21, 1879. His parents are still alive, and are residents of St. Louis. Dr. Timken and wife are members of German M. E. Church.

Timken, F. patent collector, 316 Main street.
Tipton, C. business agent, 411 N. Washington street.
Tipton, Jno. res. 1013 S. Adams street.
Tipton, S. A. Mrs. res. 1013 S. Adams street.
Tipton, D. B. res. 129 Oak street.
Tipton, G. L. res. 129 Oak street.
Tipton, Ezra, owner in part, room 3, Eschscholtz block.
Tipton, H. attorney, res. 302 Third street.

TODHUNTER JOHN, U. S. storekeeper, 407 Sixth street, was born in the county of Cumberland, England, May 22, 1808, and emigrated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1828. Married in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and settled in Bushnell, Illinois, in 1834, where his wife died in 1852. Removed to Peoria, Illinois, in 1853, and married Miss Rebecca McClintock in 1856, who died in 1861. For his third wife married Miss Anso Hemmott, in 1862. By occupation is a carpenter and builder, but for the last ten years has held, and still holds, the office of U. S. storekeeper, in the revenue service.

Todhunter, John, Jr. carpenter, res. 312 Sanford street.
Tordoff, H. painter, 307 George street.
Tortat, C. res. 410 Peoria street.
Tous, John, res. 1012 Third street.

TRAUB GOTTLIEB REV., pastor of German Lutheran Trinity Church, corner of W. Jefferson and Maple streets, was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, in August, 1842. He received his primary and also his collegiate education in his native country, beginning to study for the ministry in 1860. He came to America in 1863, and located in Adams county, Indiana, where he took charge of his first congregation, remaining there two and one half years. He married, June 16, 1864, Miss Mary Auman, daughter of William and Mary Auman, who was born in September, 1846. Leaving Adams county, he went to Will county, Illinois, where he remained thirteen years, in charge of the Lutheran Church, finally coming

to Peoria, August 15, 1878, and assuming charge of his present large and flourishing congregation. The fruits of his marriage were seven children, four of whom are now living—Gottlieb F. W., Lorene Gustav, Henry William and Emilie.

TREFZGER SIMON, baker and confectioner, 521 and 523 Main street, was born in Baden, Germany, October 16, 1831, and is the son of Simon Trefzger and Juliana Grune, natives of Baden, was raised, went to school, and learned the trade of baker there, and came to America in 1855, landing at New York in May of that year. He worked as journeyman for two years in Cincinnati, and for one year in Oxford O., and came to Peoria in 1858; worked at his trade for three years and then started in business for himself on Fulton street, where he remained for six years, and then sold out and paid a visit to his native country, residing there four years, and then returning to the land and city of his adoption, resumed his business at the old stand, where he remained till 1873, in which year he came to his present location. He does, perhaps, the largest retail business in the city. He owns his store and lot on which it stands, and resides in the upper story of the building. He married in Germany in the Spring of 1852, Miss Cathrina Scherr, a native of Germany, by whom he has had twelve children, eight now living: Mary Louise, Emeline, Adolph, Charles, Sophie, Annie, Rudolph, Francis and Petronella. Himself, wife and family are members of German Catholic Church.

TREMPE BRO. boiler makers, 832 S. Washington street.

Tripp, C. W. lumber, N. Washington street.

TRIEBEL OTTO, sculptor and monument manufacturer, 1314 Perry street, is the son of Henry and Fredrica Triebel. Was born in Roemhild, Germany, in 1830; began the study of sculpture at the age of fourteen, and has devoted his whole life to that branch of art. In 1849, he immigrated to the United States, and settled permanently in Peoria in 1853; in September of the year following he married Elea Acheler, a native of Condon county, Switzerland, but came to America when seven years old. Mr. Triebel established his monument and marble works in the Spring of 1872, and has designed and executed much of the finest monumental work which adorns the cemeteries of Central Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Triebel have nine living children: Henry, a partner; William, Albert, Louis, Fritz, Berthe, Carl, Louise and Otto. Four of the sons are skillful artizans in monumental work.

Tripp, D. H. bookseller and stationer, 206 Main street.
Tripp, S. S. books and stationery, 206 Main street.

TRIPP D. H. & Co. booksellers and stationers 206 Main street. This firm has been established in

business since November 1860, and is the oldest existing firm in this line in Peoria. It is composed of D. H. Tripp, and S. H. Tripp, brothers, who have been residents of the city since 1852. They occupy the whole of a large three story building, have a large fine store with a depth of 97 feet and a frontage of 20 feet, and carry a stock of about \$25,000. Both are men of family and the eldest son of Mr. D. H. Tripp, is book-keeper.

TRIPLETT WILLIAM J. res. 417 First street, was born in Loudon Co., Va., March 26, 1827, and is the son of Roderick Triplett, and Polly Jacobs, natives of Virginia. He was raised in his native country till about twelve years old, when with his parents he came to Illinois, settling in Washington, Tazewell Co., where they went to farming and he grew up to manhood. He came to Peoria about 1854, and married, Dec. 24, 1849, in Washington, Tazewell Co., Miss Nancy Cullen, a native of Va., by whom he has had six children, three now living, Llewellyn, Isadore, and Johnnie. He wrought at his trade of carpenter in the city for about twelve years, and then enlisted in the Fall of 1862 in Co. A. 14th I. V. C. under command of Col. Capron. He was ruptured in the following May, and was thereupon discharged. Was laid up in consequence of his injury for a long time, and has never been the same man since. Kept boarders from the time of his return on, and ran a livery stable for about two years, but has quite recently given it up.

Truehoff Julius, saloon, 1131 S. Adams street.
Tuesdale Wm. planing mill, Water street, foot of Fayette.
Trexler John G. barrel, res. 518 Fourth street.
Treyger H. F. plasterer, res. 513 First street.
True Jas. feed, 212 Fayette street.

TROYER MOSES, M. D. (deceased), was one of the early physicians in Peoria, having settled in the city in 1840, and practiced in the place and its environs more than a third of a century. He was born in Somerset county Pa., on Nov. 5, 1808, removed to Millersburg, Ohio, with parents when a child, where he studied medicine four years, and entered Ohio Medical College from which he graduated in 1833. On the 29th of August, 1839, he married Cynthia Hatfield, in Dayton, Ohio, and the next year came to Peoria. In 1847 he changed from the allopathic to the homeopathic school of practice, which he strenuously adhered to till his death, which occurred on August 18, 1877, from disease of the heart. During his active labors of forty-two years in the profession, Dr. Troyer was a faithful and skillful physician, and prompted by the large sympathies of his nature, was untiring in his efforts to relieve the sufferings of humanity. His professional, business and social life was marked by a high sense of honor and courtesy of manner, and his influence was ever on the side of law, order and morality. The religious element was conspicuous in his daily life and conversation. He was a firm believer in the doctrines of the

"New Church"—Swedenborgian—and never hesitated to express his conviction freely when the occasion required. Consistency was a jewel the doctor wore with becoming grace, and he died as he had lived, cheerful, hopeful and trustful, and at the age of sixty-eight was like the ripe shock gathered home. His widow occupies her cozy homestead on the corner of Adams and Hamilton streets.

Tucker E. res. 1108 N. Jefferson street.
Tucker & Mansfield, real estate, 304 Main street.
Tyng A. G. grain, etc., res. 403 N. Madison street.
Uhl Jacob, maltery Bush & Brown's distillery.

UKEN HENRY, baker and confectioner, 1166 Main street; was born in Hanover, Germany, January 29, 1838, and is the son of I. E. Uken and Ada Holstein, natives of Hanover. He was raised at home till March, 1866, when he came alone to America and after one year in St. Louis came to Peoria, and for some time worked at various occupations. He farmed in Logan county for two years, then returned to Peoria, and two years ago began business for himself in his present line. He does a good business, and by hard work and economy has managed to become the owner of his residence, and the lot upon which it stands. He married in Peoria May, 1876, Mrs. Johanna Lengen a native of Germany, born there in 1835. Mrs. Uken has two children by a former marriage. Both are members of German Reformed Church.

Ullman H. res. 308 S. Jefferson street.

ULRICH THEOBALD, grocer, 1400 S. Adams street. Son of Nicholas and Magdalena (Snyder) Ulrich, natives of Germany, where the subject of this sketch was born, June 23, 1831, came to the U. S. in 1850, and located in New York State, where he followed coopering, and in August, 1853, came to Peoria, where he has resided since. When first coming to the county clerked for Theobald Pfeiffer about three years. Then embarked in the grocery and provision trade. Married Miss Monica Ochs; she was born in the same place, May, 1836. The fruit of this marriage is nine children, five of whom are living—George A., William, Ida, Herman, August.

Ulrich V. res. cor. Fayette and Perry streets.

ULRICSON CHARLES, architect, 104 S. Adams street; was born in Sweden in 1816, where he received his education; his father whose name he bears, was Commissary under the Government at Stockholm. Emigrated to America in 1837, and settled in New York city, where he remained for about four years, following the profession of architect. He then spent about two years traveling through the Southern States in search of a place to settle, but not finding the peculiar institutions there obtaining, to his mind, came North again and settled in Peoria about the year 1844, where he has since resided, and where he has designed and superintended the construction of many fine buildings.

In 1861, he married Miss Maria Cowham, daughter of Rev. John Cowham, of Oshkosh, Wis., by whom he has had six children, four of whom are now living—Walter Henry, Oscar Edward, Edgar Francis and Fanny Mayo. Mr. Ulricson is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which he was for many years a vestryman. He is a staunch Republican.

Vail L. Mrs. res. 1313 N. Madison street.

VALDEJO JOSEPH, saloonkeeper, 325 S. Washington street; was born in France, March 19, 1824, and when a boy came to the U. S. and landed in St. Louis, where he worked in a hotel and on a farm until 1856. Then came to Peoria where he has remained since. For his first wife married Miss Josephine Stribeck, she was born in Germany (died in 1864). For his second wife married Julia Bertram, born in Germany, 1845. There was two children by this marriage, one boy and one girl—Joseph and Julia. Members of the Catholic Church.

Van Buskirk L. res. 1413 N. Madison street.

VANCE WILLIAM B. undertaker, 502 Main street, was born in Troy, Miami county, O., August 25, 1838, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Jane (Chamberlain) Vance. His father was a native of Hamilton county, O., and his mother of New York. When about ten years of age he removed with his parents to Illinois, settling in Peoria, September 11, 1849, where he received his education and afterwards learned the trade of wagon and carriage maker. During the progress of the war he was employed for a year and a half as mechanic at the Franklin Works, Nashville, Tenn. From the close of the war till 1870 he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in the latter year commenced the undertaking business, and has ever since carried it on. He has for many years had the best business in his line in Peoria and vicinity; and his facilities for conducting it are in every respect first-class. He married October 13, 1860, in Peoria, Miss Martha Jane Mendenhall, a native of Ohio, born there May 9, 1845, by whom he has had one child, a daughter—Ina A. Vance. His parents are both alive and are residents of Corning, Adams county, Iowa.

Van Dreusen John, photographer, cor. Main and Madison streets.

VANEPS HENRY R. Peoria novelty wire works, 313 Hale street, was born in Schenectady county, N. Y., July 5, 1829. Was reared to the trade of broom maker, and received a common school education. In 1849 came to Fulton county, Ills., where he remained a short time, when he returned to his native place, and in 1853 came to the West and has remained here since. Married Miss Elizabeth L. Buck, daughter of F. Freeman Buck. She was born in Erie county, Pa. By this union there are two children—Gora A. and Maud E. Mr. Vaneys can well be claimed an in-

ventor; makes all his designs of which some are very beautiful. Any body wanting any thing in his line would do well to call on him.

VAN SANT ELIAS A. pump manufacturer, 301 Plank road. Son of John W. and Lydia (Anderson) Van Sant. Was born in Rock Island, Rock Island county, Ills., December 3, 1838. Learned the trade of boat builder. Married Miss Julia Adams. She was born in Bedford county, Pa., December 11, 1841. The fruit of this marriage is four children—Alice, born April 2, 1860; George, born July 8, 1863; Fred, born January 20, 1873; Blanche, born February 6, 1879. Mr. Van Sant was raised in the M. E. faith and filled the pulpit for nine years.

Vennamon F. W. carpenter, 315 Hale street.

VIEN PETER, restaurant, 608 S. Water street, was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1826, where he was raised and went to school. He left home and went to California at the time of the gold excitement in 1849, and remained there, mining and prospecting with very good fortune until 1853, when he returned home via Nicaragua, and engaged in the dry goods business until 1859, when he came to St. Louis and after a few months removed to Peoria, and began business as a watch maker and jeweler. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in Company H, 8th Missouri Infantry Volunteers, in St. Louis, and joined his regiment in Memphis, taking part with it in many battles and skirmishes; among them those of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson. He was finally transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and after serving out four years time was discharged July, 1866. He then returned to Peoria, and has ever since resided there. On coming back he bought a restaurant on Main street, gave it the name of the "Delmonico," and continued to keep it for four or five years. He came to his present location about five years ago, and does a good business there. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

Vilford Mary, 318 Linn street.

Voght A. G. clerk, 1001 S. Washington street.

Voght W. res. 1011 S. Washington street.

Voght C. res. 154 W. Second street.

Voght J. W. attorney, S. Washington street.

Voght J. E. res. 1413 S. Washington street.

Voght M. res. 111 N. Second street.

Voght R. R. res. 111 N. Second street.

Wade S. W. farmer, N. Second street.

WAGGAMAN JOHN, retired, res. West Bluff street.

Wagner J. O. painter, 1313 S. Adams street.

Wagner C. res. 1011 S. Washington street.

Wagner Henry, C. publisher, 1313 S. Adams street.

Wagner John, res. 1011 S. Washington street.

Wagner Michael, res. 1011 S. Washington street.

WALKER G. N. grain and commission merchant, 117-19 S. Water street. Was born in Dearborn county, Ind., September 4, 1816, and is the son of Jas. and Elizabeth (Nichols) Walker. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Kentucky. His father came to the West when Cincinnati was but



JOHN WARNER

PEORIA.

a trading post. Mr. Walker was raised in his native county, and received such education as the local schools afforded, and in 1837 removed with his father to what is now Mason county, Ill., and was there engaged in mercantile business from 1844 till 1863, when he removed to Peoria, where he has since resided. On coming to Peoria he took the position of superintendent of Illinois River Packet Co., and retained it until the reorganization of the company in 1867, since when he has been in his present business. He married in his native county in 1839, Miss Frances Livingston, a native of the same county, who was born in 1819. She is the daughter of Judge Livingston, and has borne him five children—James, John L., William A., George N. and Oliver P. He deals largely in general produce, and is agent of the Illinois River Packet Co. and Eagle Packet Co.; has an extensive warehouse for the storage of grain, etc., at above number.

Walker Isaac, hardware, 125-27 S. Washington street.
Wall Christ, saloon, 1712 S. Adams street.
Wall W. G. bricklayer, res. 1618 N. Madison street.
Walsh A. Mary Mrs. res. 911 First street.
Walsh John J. carpenter, res. 1008 Second street.
Walsh Thos. res. 320 Frank road.
Walter N. Whitesmith, 306 Fulton street.
Walter Wm. B. engine dispatcher, L. B. & W.
Walters C. watchman, res. 1707 S. Water street.
Wappler L. bakery, 1500 S. Adams street.
Ward Mary, Mrs. res. 708 N. Monroe street.
Ward Patrick F. 420 Fulton street.
Warkle W. barber (E. & W.), res. 1312 N. Monroe street.

WARNER BENNETT O. livery and horse dealer, 110 & 112 N. Washington street, was born in Perry county, Ohio, May 6, 1820; remained there till he came to Peoria in 1846; traveled through Ohio a number of years as a wholesale peddler of Yankee notions and dry goods; was also engaged in the staging business in company with John Youtz; stocked and ran a line between Columbus and Wheeling. Came to Peoria to stock a line between this city and Ottawa; and to Springfield, Jacksonville and Alton, and from Quincy to Nauvoo. Mr. W. engaged in the grocery business some two or three years, in the old Clinton House, which burned about 1854, and by which he lost heavily; in 1855 he went into his present business, is the oldest livery man in the city, and keeps a heavy stock for the road; he also buys and sells horses. In January, 1845, he married Rebecca Sparks, born in Ohio, near Hebron. They have two children of each sex living—Frank, Robert, Jessie and Maud. Mr. W. has been a member of the Board of Supervisors several terms; in 1877 and '78 he was Supervisor at large; was City Marshal for two years—1852-53—and is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

WARNER JOHN, mayor, res. 105 Third street, was born in Perry county, Ohio, October 11, 1823, and is the son of John B. Warner, a native of Maryland, and Hetty Gordon, a native of Pennsylvania. He was raised and educated in Muskingum county, O., and with his parents came to Illinois in 1846, and

settled in the city of Peoria, of which he has since been a resident. From 1852 to '59 he was engaged in the clothing and furnishing business, and from the latter date to 1862 dealt in ice, and owned and managed several fine steamboats, carrying on a large business between Peoria and New Orleans. He was elected Colonel of the 108th I. V. I. in 1862, and served with his regiment for eighteen months, taking part with it in many severe encounters, among them those of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, and many others. On returning to Peoria, he was for two years in the revenue service, and then obtained an interest in the wholesale and retail liquor firm of Spier & Co., which he retained until 1874, in which year he was elected mayor. He has had the nomination from the Democratic party four times in succession and their successful support three times, being elected each time by a large majority. He has, during his extended period of office, proved himself one of the most energetic and progressive, yet at the same time economical and prudent mayors the city has ever had. During his administration the police and fire departments have been thoroughly organized and equipped, almost all the engine-houses built; much lasting and faithful work has been expended upon the paving of the streets, the workhouse built and put in running order, and many other improvements instituted to keep pace with the growth of the city. Mr. Warner married in Peoria in 1851, Miss Elizabeth Simms, daughter of Alonzo Simms, a native of Virginia, by whom he has had eight children—John, Dollie, Harry, Etta, Aggie, Mollie and Daisy. He owns his residence and lot at above number, and other real estate throughout the city.

WARREN WM. carpenter and builder, 708 Fayette street, is the son of William and Susannah (Gagen) Warren, natives of England, where the subject of this sketch was born, in the city of London, December 9, 1842, where he served his time at his trade and received a common school education. At the age of twenty he emigrated to the United States and located in Rochester, N. Y., and followed his trade for five years. Thence went to Chicago, where he lived eight years; thence to Peoria, where he has remained since. Married Miss Annie McLaughlin, who was the daughter of Edward McLaughlin, of Rochester, N. Y., where she was born in August, 1841. Six children blessed this union, four of whom are living—Edward F., Walter H., Charles J. and George A. He is a member of Genesee Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F.; also of Apollo Lodge, Chicago, and of the A. F. & A. M., No. 642.

Warren W. E. moulder, res. 235 N. Water street.
Washhouse Henry, res. 119 Warren street.
Wasson Joseph, city collector, City Hall.

WASSON JAMES W. store keeper, res. 119 McReynolds street, was born in Schenectady county, N. Y., October 3, 1842. Married Miss Lena Setzen,

daughter of Peter Antonio and Anna Maria Seetzen natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1856. The fruit of this marriage is three children, two of whom are still living—Mary, born June 3, 1875; and Frank, born September 7, 1877. Mr. W. enlisted in the 4th Iowa Cavalry Co. E. September 16, 1861, and served over three years; was mustered out as sergeant December 4, 1864. Was also on the police force in Peoria nearly seven years, and was superintendent one year. In January, 1878, he was appointed United States store keeper, which position he still holds.

Wasson, Thos. J. res. 1117 Third.

WATERHOUSE GEO. FREDRICK, (deceased) local preacher; was born at White Lee, Sadleworth, England, March 22, 1824. His parents were James and Mary Waterhouse. The former died July 12, 1852, the latter July 3, 1849, each sixty-eight years of age. Mr. W. learned and pursued the trade of cabinet maker; for the last fifteen years of his life was governor of the Union Workhouse in Derbyshire. April 6, 1848 he married Mary Ann Thrope in the M. E. Church at Glossop. They crossed the Atlantic, landing in New York June 1, 1857, and Mr. W. died there at the house of a brother on June 9. Mrs. W. came immediately to Peoria with her children—the eldest not being eight years of age—arriving the 1st of July. The care of the family developed entirely upon Mrs. W. until the sons became old enough to assist her. The children are William Thrope, born Jan. 11, 1849; James Andrew, born May 21, 1852, and Fredrick Alexander, born April 6, 1854. All born at East Glossop, England, at the birth place of their mother. Wm. is running on the Wabash Railway, James is local agent of T. P. & W. Railway, and Andrew is in baking powder business in Albany, N. Y. James is also treasurer of Peoria Transfer Company.

Watson John, No. 329 Milligan street.
Waught John S., carpenter, 502 S. Adams street.
Waught E. glazier, 401 S. Water street.
Weathers E. farmer, res. 162 S. Madison street.

WEATHERL EDGAR, locksmith, bell-hanger, and general repairer, 230 N. Adams street, was born in Rock county, Wis., October 2, 1840, and is the son of Amasa and Keziah (Russell) Weatherl, natives of New York State. When eight years old he moved with his parents to Peoria, and has resided there most of the time since. There he attended the common school, and served an apprenticeship to his trade. He enlisted June 19, 1861, in Company H, 8th Missouri Infantry, and joined his command in St. Louis, under Col. Morgan L. Smith. After serving about six months he was, in consequence of injuries received, transferred to hospital service at Paduch, Ky., and on his discharge in August, 1862, returned to Peoria, and in the Fall of the same year began business for himself at his present location, and has since continued it. He married in

1863 Miss Caroline Ridley, a native of Sweden, who came to America when an infant, and losing both her parents on the way landed in the country an orphan. By this marriage he has three children, Jessie D., Edith M., and Bertha R. His father is still alive, and is a resident of Arkansas. He owns his residence and lot at 1702 N. Madison street, and is a member of the local lodges of A. O. U. W. and I. O. M. A.

Weatherford E. whitesmith, 217 Adams street.
Webber August, brewer, S. Adams street.
Webster Geo. E. machiner, 608 S. Adams street.
Webster H. cooper, res. 145 Cedar street.

WEBBER SAMUEL, foreman carpenter and car builder, C., R. I. & P. shops, residence 281 Bluff street. Was born in Devonshire, England, in March 1826; spent a large part of his early life in London, where he learned the trade. His parents were Samuel Webber and Eleanor Simmons. He married Eliza Holaway, and, after the birth of their first child, came to the United States twenty-two years ago November last, and settled in Peoria. He soon after began work for the Peoria and Oquawka R. R. Company, and about three years later, for the C., R. I. & P. Company, in whose employ he has spent seventeen years. Their family consists of four children—Elizabeth E., George S., Julia A. and Charlotte E. Mr. W. owns a homestead in the city, and is a member of Lodge 46 A. F. and A. M.

Webster John, boot and shoe, 1921 S. Adams street.
Webster N. residence 324 Plank road.

WEERS HENRY S. (of H. S. Weers & Sons), dealers in general hardware and house furnishing goods, 1163 S. Adams street. Was born in Oldenburg, Germany, January 1, 1834, and is the son of John S. and Rindelt Maria (Clauser) Weers, natives of Hanover. He was raised, educated, and learned his trade of baker there, and in 1854 came to America with his parents, landing in New York in July of that year. They settled in Cincinnati, O., and he worked at his trade there for two years, and in 1856 came to Peoria, and after working one year at his trade, started for himself in the grocery business, and carried it on until Spring of the present year, when he went into partnership with his sons in his present business, and keeps a full line of stoves, shelf hardware, tinware, and house furnishing goods. He married in Peoria, in 1856, Miss Regina Benedina Frayer, who was born in Prussia in February, 1833, by whom he has had seven children, four now alive—John, Anton, Henry and Theodore. The two eldest are his partners in business. He owns three stores, with the lots on which they stand, on the corner of South Adams and Peoria streets. Mr. and Mrs. Weers are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Wentworth H. editor, 1814 S. Washington street.
Wheeler M. residence 1146 S. Washington street.
Wheeler Phil. farmer, 164 Summer street.
Whitaker F. B. wholesale grocer, L. Green & Co.'s residence 417 Fifth street.



Yours truly
A. W. Wells
PEORIA.

WEIS WILLIAM, United States Collectors Office, corner of Main and Washington streets.

WEISBRUCK JOSEPH, boot and shoe dealer, 400 S. Washington street. Was born in Prussia, April 4, 1822. Came to America in the Spring of 1852, and landed in New York, where he remained a short time, then went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked at his trade three years, and in 1855 came to Peoria, one year later commenced his present business in company with his brother, who remained with him four years. Married Miss May Schutz. She was born in Hessen, Germany, 1827; by this marriage there were six children, three living—Carrie, Lizzie and Louis R., members of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Weisbruck died April 1, 1874.

Wells P. cooper, 921 W. Jefferson street.
Weisbruck J. boots and shoes, 400 S. Washington street.
Welch James M. pilot, res. 401 Huribut street.
Welch P. res. 117 Saratoga street.
Welch John, res. 301 Merriman street.
Welch Robert, 807 First street.
Welcher John, saloon, 1367 S. Adams street.
Wellbrock C. blacksmith, res. 408 LaSalle street.

WELLS HENRY W. MAJOR, attorney at law, is the son of John H. and Julia (Tracey) Wells. His father was a merchant, formerly of Oswego county, N. Y. In the Fall of 1839 he removed his family to Wethersfield, Henry county, Ill., where he died in 1844, aged about fifty-nine. His grandfather, J. H. Wells, was a Unitarian minister of Brattleboro, Vt., who emigrated from England in company with Dr. Priestly, the author and chemist. Julia (Tracey) Wells was the daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Tracey. Her mother was the daughter of Gen. Artemas Ward. After the death of her husband, owing to the educational facilities of Galesburg, Ill., Mrs. Wells removed thither with her family, consisting of four sons and one daughter. At the age of seventeen Henry went to Peoria, Ill., and entered the employ, in a general merchandise establishment, of Pettengill & Babcock. In 1851 he entered the National Law School (then at Balston, but afterwards removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y.), where he graduated in 1853; after which he was admitted to the New York bar. He then returned to Peoria and read in the law office of Messrs. Johnson & Blakesley, teaching school in Winter seasons till 1855, when he removed to Cambridge, Henry county, Ill., entered upon the practice of law, and very soon did an extensive business. In 1862 he enlisted in the 112th Illinois Infantry as a private. On the regular organization of the regiment he was made adjutant. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of major, and made chief of artillery of the 23d Army Corps, and had command of a portion of the line of defense at the siege of Knoxville. He was also chief of artillery on the staff of General J. D. Cox, in the Atlanta campaign. His military career ceased with the close of the war. In June of 1865 he returned to Peoria and opened a law office. Since then

his business has assumed large proportions. Major Wells is now candidate for attorney general of the State. He votes with the Republican party. In 1869 and 1870 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was married September 8, 1859, to Mary, daughter of A. H. Showers, of Cambridge, Ill.

Welte F. & Co. grocers, 521 S. Adams street.
Wenke George F. farmer, West city.
Wenke E. J. farmer, West city.
Werner P. cooper, 1514 S. Washington street.

WEST JOHN A. circuit clerk and recorder, Court House.

WESTON & CUMMINGS, undertakers, 415 Main street. Mr. Weston was born in the State of New York, June 12, 1847, and has been engaged in his present business in Peoria for a number of years; three years in business for himself, and two years in the firm of which he is a member. Mr. Cummings was born at Pleasant Hill, Ill., November 26, 1851, and is the son of Samuel P. Cummings; married, September 10, 1873, Miss Abigail Francis, daughter of John and Mary Francis, of Niagara county, N. Y., by whom he has had three children, two now alive—Emma G. and Mabel. He has been twelve years in the business in Peoria. The firm has been in existence about two years, and claim to do two-thirds of the undertaking business in the city and vicinity. They carry a full and select line of coffins, caskets and general undertakers' supplies.

WELCHER JOHN, saloon, 109 Plank road. Was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 8, 1830, and came to America in 1850, landing at New York, May 2, of that year. For the first six months he worked at his trade of locksmith in New York city, and removed thence to Wayne county, Pa., where he opened a shop for himself and continued it for about one year, coming in 1852 to Peoria. He worked as a laborer for some years, and in 1860 again took up his trade for eight months. Then worked in a malt house till 1862, when he enlisted in the 82d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with it eighteen months at the front. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg and held for six weeks, being then sent to Washington on parole. After a short visit home he returned South, and after remaining there about one and a half years returned to Peoria, where he has ever since resided. He married in 1851 in Wayne county, Pa., Miss Magdalen Schlager, a native of Bavaria, born there in 1817, by whom he has had three children, two now living—Barbara, Catherine and Louis (deceased). He was divorced from his wife, and married, January 25, 1880, Mary Oswald, who was born in France in 1830. Mr. Welch-er owns property to the extent of about \$4,000.

WELLBROCK CLAUD (of Wellbrock & Frederick), blacksmith and horseshoer, head of Walnut street, was born in Hanover, Germany, June 28, 1848, and is the son of Martin and Anna Wellbrock. When

eighteen years of age, he came to America, and resided in New York till 1864, and then came to Peoria, February 19, of that year. He learned his trade in Germany, and worked at it most of the time he was in New York State. He started in business for himself about eighteen months ago, and conducts with his partner a general wagon repair and horse shoeing business. He married in Peoria, October 13, 1872, Magatha Kuck, a native of Germany, by whom he has had five children, four now living: Martin Henry, Henry Edward Rudolph (deceased), Carl Edouard Johan Rudolph, Rudolph and Herman. He is a member of German Methodist Episcopal Church.

WELTE FERDINAND (of F. Welte & Co.), grocery and saloon, 521 S. Adams street, was born in Baden, Germany, October 18, 1833, and is the son of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Yeager) Welte, natives of Baden. He was raised and went to school there, and also learned the trade of baker; came alone to America in 1854, landing at New Orleans in February of that year; went up the river to St. Louis, and after a stay of a few days, came on to Peoria and has ever since resided in it, and still does business in the same block in which he first settled. For the first four years he worked at his trade, and then went into partnership with his employer, and, after six years, started his present business. He carries a stock of general family groceries, notions, queensware, wines, liquors, etc., and does a large business. He married in November, 1863, Elizabeth Kingerick, a native of Illinois, who has borne him five children, four of them now alive: Charles, Emma, Elizabeth and Albert. Is a member of the Catholic Church.

Western P. Editor, res. 109 Evans street.
Wetson John, undertaker, 301 N. Water street.
Wex John, machinist, 1250 N. Adams street.
Wheaton Jas. farmer, 214 Sixth street.
Whelan R. dr. c. res. 208 Howard street.
Whelan William, treasurer, res. 509 Hurst street.

WHEELER H. N. president Mechanics' National Bank, 209 Main street. Was born in Scioto county, Ohio, in 1811, and is the son of Amos Wheeler, of Wheelersburg, O., and Eliza Snow, both formerly from Connecticut. When eleven years of age he left, with his parents, his native county and came to Monroe county, O., residing there until sixteen years of age, at which time his father died, and he removed to Burlington where he completed his education, during a residence of five years, then returned to Monroe. Shortly afterwards he engaged in the mercantile business, until 1851, in which year he came to Peoria. He was married in Hardin county, Ohio, in 1837, to Miss Matilda McCoy, a native of Putnam, Muskingum county, O., by whom he has had four children, two now living: P. C. Wheeler, now sole proprietor of the late firm of Singer & Wheeler, and C. R. Wheeler, banker, in Cambridge, Ills. A few years after coming

to Peoria, he engaged in business as wholesale grocer, under the name of Wheeler, Sloan & Co., and continued for five or six years and did a large business; sold his interest, and since then has been engaged in real estate and banking business. He was for several years director of the Second National Bank—was one of the original directors, and upon his election as president of the Mechanics' National Bank, in January, 1866, resigned his position. He has been president of the Mechanics' National Bank for fourteen successive years, and has assisted in guiding its fortunes through many critical periods. In 1879, was president of Chamber of Commerce, of Peoria; also treasurer of Peoria Mercantile Library Association, since its organization. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Wheeler P. C. wholesale grocer, S. Water street.
Whitaker A. druggist, 124 Helen street.
White Andrew, brick mason, res. 303 Floral avenue.
White Crosby, grocer, east Fayette and Adams streets.
White E. C. shipper, New York, res. 619 Sixth street.
White C. M. clothing, 213 Main street.

WHITE LOUISA, MRS. 1706 N. Adams st.
WHITE AUSTIN, engineer, res. 1703 N. Madison street, was born in Worcester, Mass., in December, 1841, where he was raised, and came to Peoria shortly before the war. Shortly afterwards he entered the employ of the C. R. I. & P. R. R., and has been with that company for over fifteen years. He married, Jan. 14, 1869, Miss Rachel Webster, a native of Illinois, by whom he has had six children, four boys and two girls, five of them now living.

WHITE BARRETT, justice of the peace and real estate agent, 100 N. Adams street, was born in Todd county, Ky., March 26, 1824, and is the son of Daniel and Eliza (Anderson) White. His father was a native of Virginia. In October, 1835, the family moved to Illinois, settling at Washington, Tazewell county, in the April following, where they resided about ten years, and in March, 1847, came to Peoria, where he has ever since resided. His schooling he got in Tazewell county, and he also learned there the trade of brick making, and worked at that and at the cooper trade for some years after coming to Peoria. He was elected alderman from the fourth ward of Peoria in 1859, and held that office at various times for ten years; was elected justice in 1862, and has ever since held the office; was city marshal under Mayor Ballance in the years 1855 and '56. He married, April 9, 1877, Mary E. Ayers, a native of Ohio. Mr. White's father died in 1837, but his mother is still alive and a resident of the city, at the age of eighty-three years.

Whitman J. res. 407 S. Orange street.
Whitting H. H. capitalist, 236 Mass street.
Whitmore C. C. whitewash, 306 Fulton street.

WHITFORD S. G. builder and contractor, 909 Fourth street, was born in Herkimer county, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1828, and is the son of Oliver Whitford and Polly Vanderburgh, natives of New York State. He

was raised and educated there, and learned his trade of carpenter in Oswego, N. Y., where he resided till 1853, in which year he went to Canada in the employ of the Grand Trunk R. R., and superintended, during the next twelve months, the erection of their shops at Cornwall. He then went to Chicago, and was for the next two years with Cyrus and Wm. McCormick, coming, in the Fall of 1857, to Peoria, where he has since resided. He married, in Jan., 1856, at Sundford, Conn., Miss Amelia Scofield, a native of Connecticut, who was born in Sept., 1828, by whom he has had three children, only one of them now alive: Frank Ernest, born Oct. 7, 1862. Since coming to Peoria, he has carried on quite an extensive business as builder and contractor, doing some seasons as high as \$150,000 worth of work. Mr. Whitford is president of the Mechanics' and Builders' Exchange; owns residence and lot at above number, and house and lot adjoining. Mrs. Whitford is a member of the Congregational Church.

Whitby B. Mrs. cor. White and Taylor streets.
Wiel J. A. grocer, 1200 S. Adams street.

WILKISON S. secretary Board of Trade, res. 304 Evans street.

Williams George H. book-keeper, 619 Main street.

WILEY W. R. wholesale flour merchant, 209 S. Washington street, was born in Windham county, Vt., in 1850; is the son of George R. Wiley and Susan Johnson; father born in Vermont, mother in Massachusetts. Parents removed to Galena, Ill., when he was seven years old, where his father engaged in the dry goods trade, and was appointed postmaster, served during the war and eight years in all. W. R. was in the bank there seven years, and cashier the last three years; came to Peoria in 1876, and at once embarked in present business. He deals exclusively at wholesale, and ships to points throughout Central Illinois, having a trade of \$130,000 to \$150,000 a year, with a steady increase. In 1873 he married Nellie F. Day, of Galva, Ill., who has borne him one child, Roy R. Mr. W. is a member of Y. M. C. A., and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAMS BENJAMIN H. general Western agent of White Line Transportation Company, residence 202 N. Jefferson street. Was born in Marion county, Ohio, on December 9, 1816; is the son of Benjamin Williams and Jane Hood, natives of Maryland, where they were married in 1786; settled in Chillicothe, O., in 1798, and in 1812 removed to Marion county, and in 1825 left the farm and located in the town of Marion. From the age of sixteen years Mr. W. engaged in the mercantile business, with which he was identified in Marion until 1862, when he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., and went into freight transportation for the Great Western Dispatch, on a salary of \$2,400 a year; came thence to Peoria, in 1869, continuing in same business, but changing a year and a half later to

the general agency of the White Line. In 1839 Mr. Williams married, in Marion, to Nancy Leonard, who has borne him eight children, six living; Elizabeth, Mrs. Jos. Dodd, of Peoria; W. B. Williams, agent of Red Line, Chicago; Ella, Mrs. Stewart, of St. Louis; Nannie, Mrs. Wheeler, of Cambridge, Ill.; Charley A., in railroad business in Chicago; and Mary, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been members of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. Their son, W. B. Williams, went into the United States army at the age of sixteen years, and served three years.

WILLIAMS GEO. H. book-keeper, residence Knoxville road. Was born in Appledon, Devonshire, England, on the 11th day of May, 1845; came to the United States, March, 1869, and located in Peoria. Married Miss P. J. Bestor, July 27, 1871. She was born in the city of Peoria, February 16, 1850. Two children blessed this union; G. C. Bestor, born August 10, 1872; Harry, born September 3, 1874. Members of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Williams Jackson, moulder, 235 N. Water street.
Williams Jacob, res. 118 McReynolds street.

WILLIAMSON M. H. physician, 607 N. Monroe street.

Willard Wm. Mrs. res. cor. Perry and Hamilton streets.

WILSON LEVI, of the firm of Ballance & Co., contractors, and dealers in all kinds of cut and sawed stone, 906 S. Washington street. Was the son of John and Susannah (Davis) Wilson, natives of Worcester county, Mass., where the subject of this sketch was born, on the 15th day of May, 1817. Was reared on a farm until sixteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the machinist trade, in Lowell, and remained there five years; while there helped to build the first locomotive in this country, being in 1837; then went to Boston, where he followed his trade, and worked as a journeyman for six years. In 1856 came West and located at Peoria, where he was master mechanic of the C. R. I. R. R. shops. From 1866 to 1876 was engaged in the coal trade, since which time he has been engaged in his present business. Married Miss Mary Pickerell. She was born in Durham, N. H., in 1826. Four children, two boys and two girls.

Wilson Emily, res. 710 Jackson street.

WILSON GEO. A. attorney at law, office Library Building.

Wilson John, cattle dealer, 210 Pecan street.
Wilson Levi, res. 700 N. Jefferson street.

WILSON WILLIAM H. corset manufacturer, 320 Fulton street; was born in 1838, in Belfast, Ireland, where he remained the first twenty years of his life, he immigrated to Canada and dealt in cattle nearly five years; thence came to Peoria county, in 1865; located at Chillicothe and engaged in buying and shipping grain in company with Richard Scholes; sold

out; and clerked for Messrs. Hosmer & Wood a year; bought and sold hay for a time; came to Peoria in the fall of 1875, and entered into present business, which has steadily grown under his judicious management; he employs fourteen to sixteen hands, and manufactures a variety of styles of corset goods, which are sold at both wholesale and retail; being shipped chiefly to the Western States. In 1866, Mr. W. married Elizabeth Flynn, a native of Dublin, Ireland. They have two living children, Beatrice and Florence. They are both members of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

W. H. Henry, laborer, res. 128 Clay street.
Wood L. gardener, res. 154 1/2 N. Main street.
Woodman J. carpenter, res. 418 N. Main street.
Woodsen Mary, res. 179 Queen street.
Woolf J. blacksmith, res. 200 New street.
Woolf E. blacksmith, 825 1/2 Main road.
Woolf E. blacksmith, P. O. & W. res. 912 S. Washington street.

WOLFE GEORGE, Peoria Pottery Co. res. 1205 Hale street.

WOLFF CHRISTOFF, dairyman, 852 Plank road, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 1, 1817. Came to the United States in 1846 in a sailing vessel, was sixty days making the trip, landed at New Orleans, then by river to St. Louis, being two weeks in making the trip, having got stuck in the ice. Remained in St. Louis six years. Then came to Peoria where he worked by the day or month, and in 1865 commenced his present business and has continued in the same since. Married for his first wife Miss Elizabeth Fink. She was born in Germany in 1815, and died in 1860, leaving two children, Phillip and Mary. For his second wife married Miss Annetta Witherling. She was born in Germany, March 10, 1823. By this marriage there were two children, Joseph and Anna. Members of St. Joseph Congregation. Has a good residence and five lots valued at \$5,000.

WOLFORD WILLIAM, blacksmith and horse shoer, Main street, near Ellis street, was born in Hampshire county, Va., December 6, 1843, and is the son of Peter Wolford and Elizabeth Short, natives of Virginia; is one of a family of six children. In 1855 he removed with his parents to Illinois, settling in Tazewell county, where his mother still resides. He learned his trade in Dillon, Tazewell county, and afterwards worked at it for five years in Green Valley, Sand Prairie township, in same county, coming to Peoria in the latter part of 1877. On coming here he started in business on his own account at 800 Main street, and three months ago came to his present location, where he conducts a general blacksmith and repair business. He married, August 3, 1865, in Tazewell county, Miss Caroline Scott, a native of that county, by whom he has six children—Frank, Florence, Emily, Charles and Harry. Mrs. Wolford is a member of M. E. Church.

Wolffman J. editor "The Source," 118 N. Adams street.
Wolfman J. res. 109 New street.
Woolner Jas. res. 517 Eighth street.
Woolner Wm. S. res. 115 Liberty street.
Woolf F. E. harness shop, 1205 Main street.
Woodruff Geo. cooper, 1025 S. Adams street.

WOOLF F. NELSON L. (deceased), was born in 1815 in New York State. His parents, Samuel and Clement Woodruff, removed to Ohio in his early childhood. At the age of seventeen years he drove a team through Illinois, removing their family and effects to Peoria. They settled on the Kickapoo creek near the city in 1835. Nelson engaged in canal boating between Peoria and Chicago until 1855, then went into the ice business and continued until his death, on the 24th of Oct., 1879, after an illness of only seven hours, from congestion of the brain. So successfully did Mr. W. manage the ice trade that it grew to large dimensions, being the heaviest in the city at that time. His house had a storage capacity of 15,000 tons. In 1845 he married Mary A. Monroe, a native of Luzerne Co., Pa., by whom he had six children, two sons and four daughters. Harriet, now Mrs. Emerson, of Peoria, Lois, now Mrs. Luthy, Jennie, now Mrs. H. B. Morgan, Chauncy, Ida, and Edward, living with their mother at 1025 N. Jefferson street. The ice business is still carried on under the firm name of N. L. Woodruff & Co., under the management of Mr. H. B. Morgan.

Woodstock Henry, bricklayer, res. 608 Chambers avenue.
Woodward H. B. bookseller, 265 and 267 S. Adams street.

WOODWARD WALTER B. physician and dentist, corner of Jefferson and Hamilton streets, was born in 1846 in Cleveland, Ohio. His parents, Henry F. and Hesse Woodward, mother a native of England, father of Ireland. They removed to Wisconsin three months after doctor's birth, and came to Jubilee township, Peoria county, when he was eleven years of age. After leaving the public schools he attended Illinois College, Jacksonville. In 1864 served five months in the 145th Illinois Infantry, in Company C. He then went immediately to Europe there completed his studies and graduated at the King and Queens' College of Physicians of Ireland, in April, 1872. Returned to Peoria and practiced medicine a short time, then took up the study of dentistry and graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1878, since which he has practiced dentistry in Peoria. Doctor married Charlotte, youngest daughter of Charles Roper, of Dublin, Ireland, in 1872. They have two children, Henry T. and Charlotte Elinor.

Worms F. painter, res. 106 South street.
Worth Samuel, painter, 301 N. Water street.
Worthington S. E. attorney, office 107 N. Jefferson street.

WOOLNER BROTHERS, distillers, and manufacturers of grape sugar, are natives of Hungary, Europe. The firm is composed of Adolph Woolner, res. 204 N. Madison street, Samuel Woolner, boards at Peoria House, Ignatius Woolner, res. 103 Sixth street, Jacob Woolner, res. 101 N. Jefferson street, and M. H. Woolner, res. 615 N. Jefferson street. They

emigrated from their native country in 1867, in straightened, financial circumstances. First settled in Louisville, Ky.; worked at yeast making and later at distilling in the employ of other parties for some years. Came to Peoria in 1870, formed the copartnership and established business as the firm of Woolner Brothers in 1872. They own and run the Grove distillery at the foot of South street, are the chief proprietors of the Peoria grape sugar works, a combination with \$100,000 stock. Also owned the Union distillery, which burned in Dec. 1879, and which they purpose speedily rebuilding. The capital of the firm is estimated now at \$250,000, an accumulation of a few brief years, through business energy and judicious management.

WOOLSTEIN HENRY L. contractor and builder, 605 Chambers street, was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, 1842: John Woolstein, his father, was a native of Prussia, Europe, and his mother, Armena DeBohr, was born in France. Mr. W. is the youngest of four children; was reared on the farm in his native county; was educated in the public school and by private study; came to Peoria in 1858, and worked at cooping in the Winter season until seven years ago. He began the contracting business in 1872; has done a large business, employing from ten to forty men; has erected many of the prominent buildings in the city, among them Francis & Co.'s distillery; had the contract for paving Water and Washington streets, in 1878. Mr. W. spent seven months of the year 1879 in Leadville, Colorado; owns two mining claims near there. In 1864 he married Miss Amelia Garvin, a native of Kentucky. Five children are the result of their union — Hattie, Minnie, Lillie, Wallace and Harry. Mr. W. spent three years in the war of the rebellion as a private, in Co. A., 17th Ill. Inf.; participated in all the battles in which the regiment fought; was discharged in May, 1864. Owns the homestead in which they reside, worth \$5,000.

Wright Andrew, masher, foot South street.
Wright C. F., engineer, 704 S. Washington street.
Wright James, lerk, res. 207 N. Monroe street.
Wright Jos., res. 1507 S. Adams street.

WRIGHT S. H. Mrs. dressmaker, 111 S. Adams street, residence 316 Fayette street, is the daughter of Nesbert and Catherine Young *nee* McNabb, and was born in 1838, near Springfield, Illinois, where her early life was spent. Her grandfather came to Illinois in company with Abraham Lincoln, and joined farms with him. When of suitable age, Mrs. W. learned the trade of dressmaking, and twenty-one years ago located in Peoria, where she has conducted that business since, and now has the leading trade of the city. On April 27, 1865, she married William N. Wright, who was born and brought up in Lowell, Massachusetts. He followed locomotive engineering for some years; spent three years in the army during the late civil war; was

three times wounded, one of which rendered him a cripple. He went South selling machinery about six years ago, and died there. His marriage with Mrs. W. resulted in one daughter, Gertrude.

WRIGLEY WILLIAM, wholesale grocer, (Cutter & Wrigley) 117 S. Washington street, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1822. Crossed the Atlantic in 1841. Spent a year in Springfield, Illinois; came to Peoria county in 1842, and settling in Rosefield township, engaged in farming for thirty years. At that time there were but five houses in the seventeen miles between his place and Peoria. In 1845 Mr. Wrigley united in marriage with Ann Greenough, also born in England; came to the United States three years previously. They have three children living — Ellen, now Mrs. Barlow, Jennie, wife of partner, Mr. Cutter, and James H. occupying the homestead. Mr. W. removed to Peoria and entered the grocery business in 1873, under the present firm name. Their wholesale and retail trade runs from \$75,000 to \$100,000 per annum. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of Calvary Mission Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder.

Wuster Jacob, vegetables, Central Market.
Wynd Jennie F. Mrs. res. 2305 S. Adams street.
Wys N. louts and shoers, 1609 S. Adams street.
Yale Geo. C. commission, 331 S. Washington street.
Yarges C. teamster, res. 125 Eliza street.

YATES HON. JOHN C. who is now serving his fifteenth year as judge of Peoria county, was born in Ohio county, West Va., on the 17th of August, 1827. He is the third of five children — three sons and two daughters — of Joseph and Mary Yates, *nee* Caldwell, natives of Virginia, now West Virginia. John spent the first ten years of his life on his father's farm, and when old enough attended the common schools, after which he took an academic course. His father being a zealous Presbyterian, desired him to study for the ministry, while the son's choice was the law. A compromise was effected by which he took a course in medicine; and after a brief practice in the East, he came to Illinois, landing in Peoria in December, 1846, with the intention of engaging in the practice of medicine here. Not finding the field very promising, he went to teaching school in the county, which he followed until 1853. He then opened a farm on section 1 of Radnor township, and devoted his attention to the pursuit of agriculture for twelve years. On February 17, 1865, he went into the army as a private in Company B, 7th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war, nearly all of time on detached duty. The next Fall after returning home he received, unsolicited, the nomination and election to the office of County Judge, over a Democratic majority of more than 700 in the county, he being a pronounced Republican, and has held the office continuously since, which speaks volumes for his efficiency and official integrity and con-

sequent popularity among the masses who have the good sense to value the man as an officer more than party affiliations. How men in any position of responsibility have had the good fortune to win the esteem and confidence of so many of their constituents as has Judge Yates. He married Lura A. Hitchcock, a native of New York, on November 17, 1847, who died July 20, 1855, leaving one son, Sylvester M. Yates, now residing on a farm in Ford county, Ill. Judge married again, on June 17, 1857, to Jane H. Hargadine, born in Ohio, in 1836, by whom he has five daughters and three sons—George, Laura, Ella, Ada, Jennie, Gertrude, John Dixon and Guy, all at home. Judge being made of the sort of stuff that will not down at the bidding of misfortune, though having experienced his full share of it, has made a financial success of life. Besides the old farm in Radnor, of 120 acres, he owns an elegant homestead, together with considerable other property in the city, a good farm in Ford county, Ill., and several tracts of land in the West.

Yolmest A. Freeman, T. P. & W. blacksmith shops.
Young M. Mrs. Residence 211 N. Main street.
Young Peter, policeman, City Hall.

ZEIGLER J. R. Capt. show case manufacturer, 215 Hamilton street. Was born in Harrisburg, Penn., December 10, 1832, is the son of Jacob and Margaret Zeigler, *nee* Meyers. Mr. Zeigler spent much of his time in his father's mill till fourteen years of age, when he went on board the United States man-of-war Rover. But being dissatisfied with a seaman's life, at the end of two years, deserted her, and spent a year and a half traveling in Europe; returned home, and went as a drummer boy in the Mexican war, near the close, under Capt. Jos. Totten; returned six months later, located in Winchester, Va., and learned the carpenter trade; then spent some time railroading for the Pennsylvania Central Company, at the close of which he came to Peoria in June, 1854, and pursued his trade. When the Rebellion broke out he recruited Company E, of the 11th Illinois Cavalry, which he commanded from September, 1861, till March, 1864, when, from ill health, he resigned. His company participated in many of the bloody battles of the war, among them Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg. Upon returning home, Mr. Zeigler engaged in undertaking for nine years, when he changed to his present business. In 1859 he married Ellen Smith, who was born in Massachusetts, the youngest daughter of Harrison Smith, of Peoria, who has borne him three children—Warren C., Florence and J. Frank. Mr. Zeigler has been quite successful in a business way, and his goods find a market in several States.

Zeigler Stephen M. Mrs., res. 813 Jefferson street.
Zeigler James, carpenter, res. 221 Madison street.
Zeigler Wm., blacksmith, 154 Frank road.

Zick P. carpenter, 925 W. Jefferson street.
Zick Philip, res. 663 N. Madison street.

ZIMMERMAN ANDREW, saloon, 116 N. Adams street. He was born in Germany Nov. 5, 1838, and is the son of Charles P. and Annie K. (Ditewig) Zimmerman. He was raised there until sixteen years of age, and in 1854 came alone to America, landing at New York in the Fall of that year. After a short stay in Buffalo he came on to Peoria, and has since made it his home. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E., 82nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Lauder, and took part with it in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Valley, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, the skirmish at Loudon, Resaca, and Dallas, Ga., where he was severely wounded in the groin. After lying two weeks in the field hospital he was moved to Chattanooga, where he was some time in the company hospital, and after partial recovery was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served there until the close of the war, but had not even then fully recovered. He was mustered out at Milwaukee in July, 1865, returned to Peoria, and after a year engaged in his present business and has since continued it. He married, June 27, 1869, Miss Bertha Seibold, a native of Germany, and daughter of F. B. Seibold of Peoria, by whom he has had four children, Ida, Annie K., Andrew J. and Minnie.

Zimmerman C. res. 106 Third street.
Zimble Wm. millwright, 725 Jackson street.
Zimmo W. druggist, 621 N. Adams street.
Zitkus C. J. boarder, 108 S. Elm street.
Zize Alois, saloon, 821 N. Adams street.

ZUGG FLORIAN, manufacturer tinware and gasoline stoves and burners, 406 N. Adams street, was born in Switzerland, March 9, 1823, being the son of Adrian and Affra (Seigel) Zugg, who were both natives of that Republic; resided there until about thirty-two years of age, and was for many years a manufacturer of muslins and other light fabrics, doing a large business and being in comfortable circumstances. He married there in 1854, Miss Martha Krobly, by whom he had two children, both now dead. The effect of the Crimean war upon his business was so disastrous that in 1855 he emigrated to America with his family, and landing at New York came to Peoria, near which he had an uncle, upon whose farm for the next eight months he worked, and then came into the city. During the next fifteen years Mr. Zugg worked at many occupations and moved around a good deal. He has worked in a lumber yard, peddled notions, kept a grocery (at which time his wife died), painted, sawed wood, cut stone, coopered, laid brick and manufactured tinware; traveled as a tinker all through Iowa, and returned to Peoria in 1859. He enlisted in October, 1861 in Company K., 44th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for three years, and had many narrow escapes by flood and field, and received some slight

wounds. He was mustered out in Louisville in the Fall of 1864, and returned to Peoria where he worked at painting for a while; bought a saloon and ran it for a month. He built his present store in 1871, and has

since then confined himself to the manufacture of tin and iron work; makes a specialty of his gasoline stoves, which are very thoroughly constructed and perfectly safe to use in the house.

AKRON TOWNSHIP.

Aldrich C. Mrs. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Anderson J. farmer, P. O. Princeville.

ANDERSON JOSEPH, grain and stock dealer, res. Stark, Stark county, son of John and Hannah Anderson, natives of Pennsylvania. Immigrated to Ohio where the subject of this sketch was born on the 18th day of March, 1827. Came to Peoria county when he was three years old, and was reared on a farm and received a common school education. Married Miss Susan McGinnis, daughter of Geo. I. McGinnis. She was born in Indiana on the 9th day of December, 1829. The fruit of this marriage was eleven children, eight of which are still living: James W., Mary Jane, Francis M., John H., Lewis W., Robert K., U. S. Lincoln, Nathan A. Members of the M. E. Church at Princeville. Has 130 acres of land in Peoria county under good cultivation valued at \$10,000. Has thirty acres in Stark, on which he has a grain elevator, two residences, and other property, valued at \$5,000; 320 acres in Kansas valued at \$5,000. The capacity of elevator, 48,000 bushels; cribbage, 17,000.

ANDERSON WM. farmer, Sec. 2, P. O. Lawn Ridge, was born in Northumberland, Eng., April 3, 1815. His education was received in his native country. In 1836 was married to Jane Hall, a native of the same place as her husband, born June 25, 1813. In 1844, with his wife and two children, emigrated to the United States and located in Peoria, Ill., where they remained until 1851. Thence removed to Medina township, where he remained up to 1856, and then came to Akron township. They have seven children, five of whom were born in this county. His family consists of four sons and three daughters. Owns 640 acres of land, under good cultivation. Republican in politics. His son Joseph enlisted in the Spring of 1861, and served to the close of the war. Mr. A. came to the county in limited circumstances, but by industry and economy has accumulated a fine property and home.

Ayers Edgar, farmer, P. O. West Hallock.
Bachus John, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Beach Charles, carpenter, P. O. Princeville.

BEACH LESTER (deceased), farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Princeville. Was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., August 10, 1804. The principal part of his education was received in the schools of his native town. In November, 1837, married in Sandusky county, O., Miss Lydia M. Chase, a native of Hope-

well, Ontario county, N. Y., born August 27, 1818. In November, 1839, moved to Farmington, Fulton county, Ill., and April, 1841, removed to Princeville, where Mr. B. died, April 21, 1859, leaving his widow, who still survives him, and seven children, Annie, Elvira, Frank, Cornelia, Emma, William, and Lester O. Mr. B. left a valuable estate, highly improved.

Beach Lydia M. farm, P. O. Princeville.
Berry W. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Benjamin J. B. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Blanchard M. M. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Bliss Abner, farmer, P. O. Princeville.

BLUE WM. W. farmer, Sec. 6, P. O. Princeville, son of James and Matilda Blue. Was born in Ross county, Ohio, on the 9th day of March, 1827, where he was reared on a farm and received a common school education. Came to this county in 1844 or '45, and located in Radnor township, and in 1860 came to his present place. Married Miss Rebecca Wakefield. She was a daughter of John L. Wakefield. She was born in Ohio in 1835. The fruit of this marriage was nine children, seven of which are still living, viz: Nellie, Belle, Blanche, Tilly, Katie, Harris and Nettie. Has eighty-five acres of land, eighty under good cultivation; valued at \$4,000. Came to the country in limited circumstances, but by economy has made a good property and home.

BOUTON AUSTIN, farmer, Sec. 30, post office Princeville. Was born in Knox county, Ohio, on the 18th day of March, 1821. In 1837 emigrated to Peoria county, Ill., where they landed March 7th, of the same year. On July 3, 1875, married to Miss Isabella Bush, a native of this county, born July 31, 1852. The fruit of this marriage is two children—Amanda Jane, born May 28, 1876, and Wm. Thompson, born November 9, 1878. Owns 335 acres of land under good cultivation, and is one of the solid men of the township, notwithstanding he began life poor. Democratic in politics.

Bouton T. P. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Boyd James, farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Boyle Thomas, farmer, P. O. Akron.
Breese John, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Bronson E. C. farmer, P. O. Princeville.

BRONSON De LORMAN T. farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 29, P. O. Princeville. Born in Norton Center, Summit county, Ohio, on the 25th day of June, 1834; emigrated to Peoria county with his parents in 1841. Is the only son of Hiel and Mary D. Bronson.

Father descendant of the English and mother of the Scotch, who among others endured all the hardships and privations of the Puritan fathers, known so well to all who have read the history of the first settlers of this country. Mr. B's. primary education was received in the schools of his native county; after coming to Illinois attended school at Princeville, Farmington, Fulton county, and at Henry, Marshall county. In 1857 married Miss Nina B. Gue, a native of Neville, Clermont county, Ohio. Born April 2, 1832. The fruit of this marriage is seven children—Lewis G., Annie M., Lillie O., John W., Ernest R., Mina L. and Bertha R. Owns 200 acres of fine fertile lands well improved and ranks among the finest in the county; valued at \$50 per acre. Has held several local offices of trust; is Greenbacker in politics. Mr. B. devotes his entire time and energies to his farm and care of his stock. Has just embarked in the breeding of fine sheep, of which he has seven imported English Cotswold, which have been shown at fairs, and has taken six sweepstakes premiums; also has a mill for grinding feed, costing \$3,000.

BURDICK EDWARD W. farmer and cheese manufacturer, Sec. 24, P. O. West Hallock. Was born in Alleghany county, N. Y., Jan'y 16, 1826. His early education was received in the schools of his native county. In the Spring of 1847 moved West in the neighborhood of Farmington, Fulton county, Ill., and was married in April, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Sanders, a native of Rensselaer county, N. Y. She was born June 17, 1828. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. In the Spring of 1862 moved to his present farm in Akron township, where he owns 119 acres of land under good cultivation. Is one of the proprietors of the West Hallock cheese factory, an institution of considerable magnitude, the products of which are not inferior to any in the markets. Politically a Republican. Is a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, and has held several local offices of trust.

BUTTS GEO. W. farmer and cheese manufacturer, Sec. 25, P. O. West Hallock, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., November 10, 1834. At the age of nine years he, with his parents, moved to Ingham county, Mich., and received the education to be obtained in the primitive log school-house of the early pioneer settlements. In 1849 the family removed to Fulton county, Ills. for one year, and then came to Peoria county. Married Miss Emily Tollett in 1858, a native of the same county. They have four children—one son and three daughters. Is one of the proprietors of the West Hallock cheese factory, a very extensive concern, the products of which rank high in the market. Owns 220 acres of valuable prairie land, which, for fertility of soil and improvements, is not excelled in the township. Republican in politics, and a

member of the seventh day Baptist Church. Has held the office of supervisor of the township.

*Business Patrick farmer, P. O. Dalton.
Business Peter Mrs. Farmer, P. O. Akron.*

CALLERY PATRICK, farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Akron, was born in Roscommon county, Ireland, December 7, 1827. His education was received in the schools of his native country. In 1840 emigrated to the United States and located in Saratoga county, N. Y., and the following year moved to Peoria county, Ill., and in 1859 married Miss Bridget Fulton, a native of the same place of husband. She died in 1863, leaving two children—one son and one daughter. In 1868 he married Miss Mary Fay, a native of county Mayo, Ireland. Owns 160 acres of fine, fertile land as Akron affords. Democratic in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a school director, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county.

CHASE P. H. farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 5, P. O. Wady Petra, is the son of Simon P. and Ann H. Chase, natives of New Hampshire. Emigrated to Peoria county in 1832, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 18th day of September, 1846, where he was reared on a farm and received a common school education. Married Miss Nancy Caloin for his first wife; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1844, and died November, 1872, leaving one child. For his second wife he married Miss Rachael Smith, daughter of John Smith, who was born in Peoria county, in 1851. The fruit of this marriage is two children—Carrie P. and Forest M. Held the office of road commissioner and assessor. Members of the Presbyterian Church. Has 300 acres of land, all under good cultivation, valued at \$15,000. Mr. C. is a young man with good business qualifications, and is one of the sound farmers of the township.

CLINE PETER, farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. West Hallock, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., May 3, 1831. In 1835 his parents moved to Peoria, Ill., where he was raised and educated in the district school of the county. Is the third son of Robert and Harriet Cline. His father was a native of Ontario, and his mother of Oswego counties, N. Y. (both died in this county). The subject of this sketch was married on October 8, 1862, to Miss Myra Mattison, of Rensselaer county, N. Y., born May 14, 1835. Four children blessed this union—Alice, born May 23, 1865; Arthur R., born January 23, 1869; Albert J., born October 16, 1871, and Jesse A., born March 12, 1876. Owns 240 acres of fine land, well improved. Has held the office of Supervisor of Akron township for seven years. Mr. C. is one of those to whom the township of Akron is indebted for its present prosperous condition. In politics he is Democratic.

*Cornelius John, farmer, P. O. Akron.
Crouch A. farmer, P. O. West Hallock.*

Crist Sarah, P. O. Lawn Ridge.
 Cutter Henry Mrs. farm, P. O. Princerville.
 Davis J. Edgar A. farmer, P. O. W. Hallbrook.
 DeBort Hannah, farmer, P. O. Princerville.
 Dickerson John, farmer, P. O. Princerville.
 Dunn Wm. farmer, P. O. Princerville.
 Eggar J. farmer, P. O. Akron.
 Ernest Albert, farmer, P. O. Southampton.
 Fitzgeralds J. farmer, P. O. Princerville.
 Flaherty John, farmer, P. O. Princerville.
 Frea Chas. carpenter, P. O. Princerville.
 German F. farmer, P. O. Princerville.

GRAHAM JOHN, farmer, P. O. Princerville. Son of David and Margaret (Forsythe) Graham, natives of Scotland. The subject of this sketch was born in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, on the 7th day of December, 1841, where he was reared on a farm and received a common school education. Married Miss Lizzie Bowman, she was the daughter of Robert Bowman, of Scotland, in 1867, she was born in 1852. The fruit of this marriage is four children—Lizzie S., Robert, John and Margaret. Members of the Presbyterian Church. Politics Democratic. Mr. Graham came to the U. S. in 1872, where he has worked on farm since.

GRUNER GEO. farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Princerville. Was born in Germany on the 19th day of March, 1825. Married Miss Augusta Turum in 1851. She died in 1860, leaving six children, one son and five daughters. In 1852, came to the U. S. and located in this county. Married Mrs. Catherine Vogel, by this marriage there are three children, one son and two daughters. Owns 320 acres of land, well improved and very valuable. Democrat in politics. Enlisted in 1845 in the German army and was discharged in 1849.

Hall George, farmer, P. O. Lawn Ridge.
 Hare B. F. farmer, P. O. Princerville.
 Harrison James, farmer, P. O. Princerville.

HARRISON JOHN R. farmer, Sec. 7, Radnor township, P. O. Princerville.

HARRISON PAUL, farmer, Sec. 31, P. O. Princerville. Son of James and Susan Harrison. Father a native of England, mother of Va. Emigrated to this county in an early day, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 1st day of August, 1849, and reared on a farm and received a common school education. Married Miss Alice Smith, daughter of David Smith, of Dunlap; she was born in Radnor township, on the 14th day of July, 1851. The fruit of this marriage is two children, Cora J. and Ora Ann. Held the office of road commissioner for three years. Politics Republican. Has 100 acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$5,000.

HAWLEY JEROME C. farmer, Sec. 2, P. O. Lawn Ridge. Was born in Sandy Creek, Oswego county, N. Y., on the 9th day of June, 1832. Emigrated with his parents when three years old, to this county in the immediate neighborhood of Mt. Hawley, received a common school education. In the Spring of 1865, married Miss Sarah Wilkison, a native of Pennsylvania. They were blessed with three children, alive—Clarence and Jennett. Has a valuable farm of

240 acres, well improved. Has held several local offices of trust, and one among the early settlers to whom the county is indebted for its present prosperity. Democratic in politics.

Heberling John, coal digger, P. O. Princerville.
 Henry Margaret, farm, P. O. Princerville.

HERVEY JOHN, farmer, Radnor township, P. O. Dunlap.

Hitchcock Daniel, miner, P. O. Princerville.
 Hoag J. farmer, P. O. Princerville.

HODGES DAVID, farmer, res. Valley, Stark county, P. O. Lawn Ridge, was born in Kent, England, Feb. 15, 1822. In 1834, emigrated to the U. S. with his parents, and settled a short period at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and afterwards moved six miles into the country. In 1852, married Miss Jane Standish, who was a native of New York. She died March 23, 1860, leaving two children. In Sept., 1852, moved west to Stark county, Ill., and married, on Feb. 1, 1861, his present wife, who was Miss Nancy Hutchinson, a native of Ohio. By this marriage, there are five children, all sons. Mr. H. has a beautiful farm of 550 acres as fertile land as Stark or Peoria counties afford, elegantly improved. Republican in politics.

Honahan J. farmer, P. O. Princerville.

HOUSTON WM. farmer and postmaster, Sec. 16, is the son of John and Anna Houston; father a native of Bedford, N. H., born Nov. 30, 1767; married to Anna Moore in 1798. They had ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom four are still living. The subject of this sketch was the ninth child, and was born in Temple, Hillsboro county, N. H., Feb. 24, 1815. Lived with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, and then went to work in a store in Quincy. Was one of the first workmen in the Manchester Quarries, and helped to build Amoskeag canal, built for the purpose of running the cotton mills in Manchester. Married Miss Sarah E. W. Chase, on the 25th day of Sept., 1842, and immediately moved to this county, where they landed Nov. 28, 1842. In the Spring of 1846, purchased the farm on which he now resides. Have three children: Henry C., Wm. A. and Charles S. When he first settled on this farm, there was not a house east of him in Akron township. Is postmaster of Akron, which office he has held for seven years. Is a man highly respected by all who know him. Came to the county in limited circumstances, but by industry and economy has succeeded in placing himself in a comfortable position. Politics, Republican.

HOAG JACOB, farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Princerville, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1814. At the age of two years he moved with his parents to Niagara county, N. Y., where he was reared and educated in the schools of that county. In 1838, moved west to Peoria county, Ill., and married Miss

Abigail Hill, April, 1839, a native of New York. They have nine children, six of whom are now living—four sons and two daughters. Has a beautiful farm of 160 acres; as good a one as Akron affords; also, 160 acres in Morris county, Kansas. Member of the M. E. Church; also trustee of the same. Republican in politics. Has held several local offices of trust. Had two sons in the Union army: Edwin R. serving three years and five months in Battery A, of this county; and Albert S. one year and three months.

Hays W. H. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Hudson, Henry C. farmer, P. O. Akron.
Huston W. A. farmer, P. O. Akron.
Jackson G. farmer, P. O. Waukegan.

KARR ANDREW E. farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Princeville. Was born in Monmouth county, N. J., on the 1st day of September, 1817, where he received a common school education. In the Spring of 1840 came to Illinois, and in 1850 to Peoria county. In 1869 was married in Davenport, Iowa, to Mrs. Charity E. Nixon, a native of Ohio. She had four children by her previous husband, three of which are still living, Annie, Diana, and Gale. Mr. Karr owns 200 acres of land on sec. 18, under good cultivation, besides 320 acres in other portions of the township. Republican in politics. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. and one of the largest and well-to-do farmers of Akron township, notwithstanding he began life in very moderate circumstances.

Keech Eugene, farmer, P. O. Southampton.
Kelley F. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

KINNAH JOHN S. farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Princeville. Was born on the section where he now lives, on the 18th day of December, 1846. Has 165 acres of valuable land, elegantly improved, valued at \$8,000. His father was among the earliest settlers. Is a member of the Detective Association of Princeville. In 1868 commenced in the milling business at Coxes Mill, on Spoon river, where he remained until 1874; thence to Princeville for a short time. Mr. Kinnah is a young man, with good habits, and is respected by all who know him.

KINNAH JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Princeville. Was born in Gallowayshire, Scotland, in 1801. Came to Canada in 1832; lived there two years; thence to Detroit, Mich., where he remained one year, and in 1835 came to Peoria county, where he has resided since; lived in Peoria nine years, where he followed draying; in 1844 came to his present home. He married Miss Margaret Smith. She was born in Rutherglen, Scotland, on the 22d day of January, 1819. The fruit of this marriage are six children, four of which are still living; John, Joseph, Robert, and David. Politically Republican. Has 160 acres of elegantly improved land, valued at \$8,000; fifteen acres of timber, valued at \$750. When he came to the United States had not a dollar he could call his own; came here,

worked for six dollars per month, and by economy has accumulated a fine property and home.

Kinck E. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Laird J. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Lyon, S. A. farmer, P. O. Lawns Ridge.
McCarthy J. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
McVoy Josiah, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
McDonald J. farmer, P. O. Akron.
McDonna Redmon, farmer, P. O. West Hallowell.

McGINNIS GEO. I. farmer, Sec. 7, P. O. Princeville. Was born in Granger Co., East Tenn., on the 15th day of Sept. 1802. When he was a boy about seven years old, went to Butler Co. Ohio, where he was reared on a farm. Afterwards learned the printing trade. On the 1st day of January, 1829, married Miss Sarah Montgomery, daughter of John Montgomery (a soldier of the Revolutionary War). Was born in Russell Co., Va., on the 20th day of Sept. 1812. The fruits of this marriage was twelve children, nine of which are still living, viz, Susanna, John, James, Nancy, Mary, Elizabeth, Jane, George T., and Charles. Members of the M. E. Church. In the Fall of 1835 left Indiana in wagons, taking ten days to make the trip to this county, camping out and doing their own cooking. Moved into a log cabin 16x17, with a six lighted window and puncheons for floors. Came here in limited circumstances, but by industry and economy accumulated a fine property and home. Was among the earliest settlers and respected by all who knew him.

Meyer John, farmer, P. O. Southampton.
Miller John, farmer, P. O. W. Hallowell.
Morrow H. farmer, P. O. Princeville.

MORROW JOSIAH, farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Princeville. Was born in this township on Sec. 18, Sept. 26, 1834. Married in 1863 to Miss Ellen Aldrich, a native of Cheshire Co., N. H. They have been blessed with a family of five children, two sons and three daughters. Owns 233 acres of land under good cultivation. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is trustee of the same. Has had several local offices of trust. Democrat in politics.

Mulligan C. farmer, P. O. Princeville.

MUNCY ORSON J. farmer, Sec. 13, P. O. West Hallowell. Was born in Madison Co., N. Y. July 28, 1845. Received a liberal education in his native county. In 1872, married Miss Charlotte B. Crandall, a native of the same county as her husband, born Aug. 7, 1846. They have been blessed with a family of two children, Alice L., born Nov. 20, 1875, Anna M., March 25, 1878. In January, 1874, emigrated to Peoria Co., and purchased the beautiful farm on which he now resides, in Akron township, containing eighty acres as fine land as the county affords. Republican in politics and attend the seventh day Baptist Church. Is at present justice of the peace, and an energetic, enterprising citizen.

Murray James, carpenter, P. O. Princeville.
Norman M. farmer, P. O. Princeville.

OERTLEY CASPER, farmer, Sec. 10, P. O.

Akron. Was born in Switzerland, Feb. 27, 1831. His education was principally obtained in the schools of his native country. In 1848 emigrated to the United States and settled in Peoria Co., Ill. Married in 1863 Miss Mary M. Jaus, a native of Wirtemberg, Germany, born Sept. 23, 1849. Owns one hundred and sixty acres of land highly cultivated. Democratic in politics. Is town clerk, and has been township treasurer for twelve years. Has since 1852 devoted his entire time and energies towards the improvement of his farm and has succeeded in placing himself in comfortable circumstances.

Oertley F. farmer, P. O. Akron.
Oertley Henry, farmer, P. O. Akron.
Oertley John, farmer, P. O. Akron.

PARKS STEEN B. farmer, Sec. 34, P. O. Dunlap. Was born in Knox county, O., November 28, 1836, and received his early education in the schools of his native country. In 1861 enlisted in Co. B., 4th Ohio Vol. Inf., and served three months, and received a recruiting commission and returned home. Recruited one company for the 87th Ohio, three months men. Afterwards recruited another company for the 124th Ohio in the Fall of 1862, and went as its captain, and served until July, 1864. Was discharged on account of being disabled on the march from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga., after which time served three months as military conductor on the Chattanooga and Atlanta R. R. In the Fall of 1846 came West to Peoria county, and taught school for some five years, in the district schools of the county. In 1867 married Miss Amanda Yates, a native of Virginia. They have a family of four sons. In 1871, began farming in Sec. 34, and owns 110 acres fertile prairie land, highly improved. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Republican in politics. Has held the office of supervisor one term.

Parker Lavina, P. O. Princeville.
Parks S. B. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

PETERS JAMES. Was born in Coventry, Warwickshire, Eng., October 16, 1808. His early education was received in the schools of his native country, and also learned the trade of silk manufacturing, serving an apprenticeship of seven years. In May, 1838, immigrated to this country. On January 16, 1841, married Miss Alice Giles, native of New York State. Ten children blessed this union, six sons and four daughters. Owns a beautiful farm of 160 acres, ranking with any in the township, being in a state of high cultivation. His wife and family are members of the M. E. Church. His son Julius enlisted, in the Spring of 1865, in the Union army, and served until its close. Republican in politics.

Pfeffer Anton, farmer, P. O. Lawn Ridge.
Plunket James, farmer, P. O. Akron.
Potter C. E. farmer, P. O. West Hallock.

POTTER JOHN S. farmer, Sec. 26, P. O.

West Hallock. Son of Asa C. and Lucy (Eldrich) Potter, natives of York State. Father born August 6, 1804, mother March 16, 1806. The subject of this sketch was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., on the 6th day of July, 1834, where he received a primary school education. In 1850 moved West to Farmington, Fulton county, Ill., where he completed his education in the high schools of that town. After a residence of two years in that county, removed to Akron township. On July 17, 1858, married Miss Ellen M. Brassfield, a native of Fulton county, Ill. She was born May 3, 1841. They were blessed with a family of seven children. Nellie, born January 7, 1860; M. Devillo, September 7, 1861; Asa E., October 23, 1864; Frank, March 6, 1867; Ida E., February 11, 1869; Charlie, June 12, 1872; Noel J., May 14, 1877. Owns 440 acres of land, highly improved, valued at \$30,000. Democratic in politics. Is at present supervisor, and has held several local offices of trust. Mr. P. is one of the solid farmers of the county.

Potter J. M. farmer, P. O. Lawn Ridge.

POTTER JULIUS A. merchant and postmaster, West Hallock. Was born in Little Genessee, Alleghany county, N. Y., on the 16th day of April, 1844. His early education was received in the public schools of his native town, and his academic at Alfred Center, Academy of Alfred, Alleghany county, N. Y. In 1860 moved to Peoria county, Ill., and married in the Spring of 1866, Miss Mary C. Hicks, of this county, born December 1, 1846. The fruit of this marriage is two children, Anthony, aged eleven years, and Mary, aged five years. In 1868, embarked in his present business, which by his untiring zeal has been brought to a magnitude which promises wealth at no far distant day. Republican in politics, and a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church. Is postmaster, which position he has held ever since he commenced in business, with a short intermission. Enlisted, in 1861, in Col. Robert Ingersoll's 11th Cavalry, and was disabled and discharged on the field at Corinth, Miss., in 1862.

Potter R. farmer, P. O. Lawn Ridge.
Pullen Wm. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Purcell Edward, farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Purcell D. C. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Rice James, farmer, P. O. Akron.
Robinson Mrs. P. O. Princeville.
Rogers Wm. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

ROWCLIFFE GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 21, P. O. Princeville, son of John and Grace Rowcliffe (natives of England), emigrated to the United States in 1836, and located in Huron county, Ohio, where his father died in 1861; mother died coming to this country. The subject of this sketch was born in Devonshire, England, on the first day of July, 1829, where he was reared on a farm and received a common school education. When he was seven years old, came to this country and remained in Huron county until 1866, when he came to Peoria county and located on

section 21, Akron township. Married Miss Harriet E. Hatfield, daughter of Nathan Hatfield. She was born in Huron county, Ohio, on the 20th day of December, 1833. The fruit of this marriage was three children: Willis, Mary and Burt. Members of the Presbyterian Church. Politics, Republican. Held the offices of collector, assessor, and school trustee. Has one hundred and forty acres of land under good cultivation; probable value, \$9,000. Mr. Rowcliffe has a fine farm and house and is one of the sound farmers of the county.

RUSSELL EBON, farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Princeville, was born in Beaver, now Lawrence county, Penn., November 13, 1811. The principal part of his education was received in his native county. In 1828, he moved to Wayne county, Ohio. Married Miss Edith Emery, in 1834, a native of Mercer county, Pa. The fruit of this marriage was thirteen children, eight of whom are still living; three sons and five daughters. Owns two hundred and sixty acres of land in Akron township, well improved. Republican in politics. Member of the M. E. Church. Has held several local offices of trust in the township, and is one of the well to do farmers. Had three sons in the Union Army: Cunard E., James A., and Joseph. C. E. served four years and J. A. three years; Joseph but a few months.

Satterly A. farmer, P. O. West Hallowick.
Shoan A. D. farmer, P. O. Princeville.

SLOAN HENRY A. farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Princeville, was born in Sloanville, Schoharie county, N. Y., June 5, 1823. His early education was limited to the common schools of his native county. On the 7th day of December, 1838, the family moved West to Farmington, Fulton county, Illinois, and removed to Akron, this county, in 1839. Married in the town of Princeville, in 1849, to Miss Mary Ann Reed, of Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, born February 16, 1830; she died March 7, 1877. Own four hundred and eighty acres of farm land, two hundred and eighty of which is in Peoria county, and, for fertility of soil, is not surpassed in the county. Is the fourth son of John R.

and Maria Sloan; father, native of Massachusetts; mother, of Newton, N. J.; both of whom died in this county. Mr. Sloan is among the large and well to do farmers of the county, to whom it looks for a continuance of its present prosperity.

SLOAN JEROME, farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Princeville. Was born in Sloanville, Schoharie county, N. Y., January 15, 1816. Received a common school education. In 1839, the family moved to Peoria county. Married Miss Charlotte Barnes, in 1860; the fruit of this marriage was nine children, seven sons and two daughters, viz: Augustus, Wallace, Woodbury, Burtran, Jerome, Frank, Charles, Lottie, and Eva. He owns 560 acres of land, the home place containing 160 acres of as fine land as Akron affords. Was among the earliest citizens of this part of the county. Republican in politics.

Smith M. farmer, Stark county.
Smith Wm. P. farmer, P. O. West Hallowick.
Stansbury E. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Staples Thomas, farmer, P. O. West Hallowick.
Stilman Beng. farmer, P. O. West Hallowick.
Stimman S. H. farmer, P. O. West Hallowick.
Stoneham M. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Strange Henry, farmer, P. O. West Hallowick.
Straetmiller J. farmer, P. O. Akron.
Straetmiller C. farmer, P. O. Akron.
Streetmiller Geo. farmer, P. O. Akron.
Tracey E. farmer, P. O. Princeville.

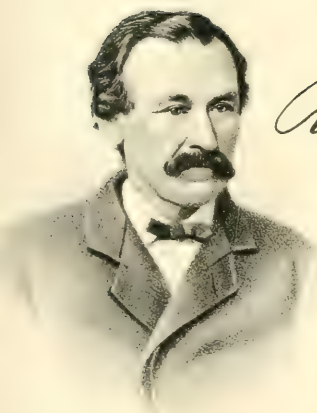
WILLIAMS VAUGHN, farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Princeville. Was born in Fredericktown, Knox county, O., March 13, 1818, where he received a common school education. In February, 1840, moved to this county, where he landed on the 18th of the same month. In 1843 married Miss Viola Hall, a native of the same county as her husband, born December 25, 1824. They have been blessed with a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters. Owns a farm of 240 acres of valuable land, well improved. Came to the county in limited circumstances, but by hard work and judicious management has accumulated a fine property and home.

White Samuel, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Williams V. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Wilson A. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Wilson W. H. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Wolf David, farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Yates George V. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.



Robt. H. Miller.

ELMWOOD.



A. W. WILSON.
ELMWOOD.



John Maff

JUBILEE, TP.



CYRUS BROOKS
BRIMFIELD.



BRIMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS J. H. farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Elmwood. Was born in Lawrence county, Ill., in 1833, where his parents were among the earliest settlers, having settled as early as 1815. When nineteen years of age, having lost both his parents, he left his native county and came to Peoria, where he worked as a common laborer until thirty years of age. In 1863 he married Miss Annie Macy, who was born in Union county, Ind., in 1836, soon after settling where they now reside. Owns eighty acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre. They have three children, two sons and one daughter. Mrs. Adams is a member of the M. E. Church. Republican in politics.

Adkinson J. D. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Allewalt B. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Allewalt Daniel, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

ARNOLD WM. A. farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Brimfield, born in Windham county, Vt., Oct. 8, 1826, where he received his early education. Emigrated to this county with his parents when he was seventeen years of age, and settled north of Brimfield, where his father was soon after killed by lightning. On the 6th day of June, 1850, married Miss Louisa Fisher, who was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1834, and soon after settled where they now reside. Own 110 acres of land, valued at \$100 per acre. They are blessed with three children, one son and two daughters. Members of the Baptist Church in which he is a deacon. Politics Republican.

AUSTIN J. E. farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Elmwood, born in Preble county, Ohio, May 1825. In the Fall of 1850 he came to Peoria county, where his time was taken up with farming and carpentering until September, 1853. Married Miss Sarah Tomlinson, who was born near Malbourne, England, April, 1835, and came to the United States when she was about fifteen years of age. They rented for one year, at Altona, when he purchased where he now resides. Owns 400 acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. Are members of the M. E. Church. Politics Republican.

Baker Edward, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Babcock Geo. C. painter, P. O. Brimfield.
 Bedford Geo. farmer and auctioneer, P. O. Moniea.
 Bennett F. R. plasterer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Bennett Mary, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Blair A. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

BOOTH L. L. farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Elmwood. Among the first settlers of this part of Peoria county, was the subject of this sketch, who was born in Roxbury, Litchfield county, Conn., on the second day of November, 1812. When very young he was apprenticed to a tailor, at Plymouth, Conn., with whom he served four years. After working at journeyman's

work at Plymouth for a few months, thence to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; thence to Bridgewater, Conn., where he took charge of an extensive merchant tailoring establishment. On the 29th of March, 1835, he married Harriet C. Cogswell, born in Roxbury, Conn., December 4, 1807. In the Spring of 1838, in company with a brother, came to this county, purchased 480 acres of land, of which 160 acres he retains, valued at \$80 per acre. The fruit of this marriage was four children. Are members of the Congregational Church at Brimfield. Republican in politics.

Bowers Chas. L. farmer P. O. Elmwood.

BOWMAN J. P. dealer in hardware, residence Brimfield, was born in Windsor, Vt., on May 16, 1818, and when fourteen years of age entered a woolen mill at Perkinsville in his native county, and remained until the failure of the company; in 1840 went to Chester, Vt., was employed in same occupation until 1845, when he became a partner, and continued until coming to Illinois in 1854. In July, 1843 he married Martha A. Clark, who was born in Weathersfield, Vt., in 1820. Purchased a farm in Brimfield township, and for several years engaged in farming. In July, 1854, his wife died leaving one son. The following Fall he sold the farm and removed to Brimfield, and in company with Wm. H. Day purchased the business and stock of J. E. Wiley & Co. On the 18th day of July, 1857, married Helen N. Day. She was born in Rockingham, Vt., in 1839. The fruit of this marriage was five sons and three daughters. In the Spring of 1859 Mr. B. sold out his hardware business and removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he embarked in the agricultural implement trade until the Fall of 1862, then returned to Brimfield and engaged in the dry goods trade for six months, then sold out to J. B. Day, now of Gloa. The brothers then purchased the Wiley farm of six hundred and fifty acres at the same time owning half interest with H. O. Burt in the hardware business. In 1869 sold their farm, and from that time until 1871 engaged in brick-making, a part of which were used by himself in erecting the store in which he is now doing business. In March, 1872, his present partner purchased the interest of Mr. Burt, since which time the business has continued unchanged. Are members of the Congregational Church, of which he has been deacon for thirty years. Republican in politics.

BROOKS CYRUS, farmer, Sec. 14, P. O. Brimfield. Prominent among the enterprising and successful farmers of this section of Peoria county, was the subject of this sketch; was born in Chester, Vt., on the 24th day of May, 1807. His father granting him his

liberty on reaching his 20th year, he worked as a farm laborer until Jan., 1831, at which time he married Miss Emily C. Bennett, who was born in Rockingham, Vt., in 1803. In June, 1843, they left their native State with team and wagon, and emigrated to Brimfield, Ill., being seven weeks and three days making the journey. They settled where he now resides, and owns 469 acres of land, valued at \$85 per acre. In February, 1868, his wife died, leaving four children. In December, 1869, he married Mrs. Ellen Carron, widow of John Carron, of Henry county, Ill. She was born on the Isle of Man, but raised in Ireland. Married in Liverpool, and with her husband emigrated to the United States in 1851. She died on the first day of May, 1878. Mr. Brooks is a member of the M. E. Church. Republican in politics.

HENRY D. M. (deceased), P. O. Brimfield.
BROOKS, E. (deceased), P. O. Brimfield.
BROOKS, C. (deceased), P. O. Brimfield.
BROOKS, I. (deceased), P. O. Brimfield.
BROOKS, I. (deceased), P. O. Brimfield.

BURT E. E. farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Elmwood. Was born in Rockingham, Vt., on the 16th day of October, 1839. His parents, with their family, came to this county in 1853, and located on Sec. 19. He owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre. In 1862 he enlisted in the 77th Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and served seven months, and was discharged from disability. On the 14th day of April, 1863, married Miss Annie E., daughter of Truman and Betsy Barber, who were early settlers in Knox county, where she was born in 1839. They are blessed with a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters. Mrs. Burt is a member of the M. E. Church. Republican in politics. Has held several local offices of trust. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Lodge 102 of Elmwood; also of the Gate City Encampment, No. 167.

BURT H. O. dealer in grain, res. Brimfield, was born in Rockingham, Vt., on the third day of May, 1823; having attained his seventeenth year worked as farm laborer until twenty-one years of age, arriving at Peoria on that day, but soon after came to Brimfield. For the first two years worked for Washington Cockle, and continued as laborer until 1856. Married Harriet M. Bowman, born in Windsor county, Vt., on the 21st day of May, 1823. In 1857, in company with B. B. Bowman and H. C. Gilson, embarked in the dry goods trade, and continued for three years, then engaged in buying grain at Oak Hill for two years; then went into the hardware business, first with E. E. Burt, then with J. P. Bowman, continuing until 1872; since which time he has been engaged at his present business, having erected an elevator with a capacity of 12,000 bushels; sold it the past spring to J. M. Leet, of Chicago. Has held various local offices of trust. Mrs. B. is a member of the Congregational Church.

BELCHER DANIEL, proprietor of the

Brimfield House, Brimfield, is a descendant of one of three brothers who came from England at an early period in the history of New England, and founded Belchertown in the State of Massachusetts. His grandfather, John Belcher, was born in Wrentham, Mass., on the 20th day of July, 1744, and his father, Daniel Belcher, was born in the same village on the 6th day of July, 1797. The Belcher homestead at Wrentham is still in the possession of one of the family, and it is their pride and determination that it shall never know a change of name or ownership. In 1819, when twenty-two years of age, Daniel Belcher, the father of the subject of this sketch, left the old homestead and went to Boston. In 1825 removed to the city of New York and engaged in the hotel business. On the 6th of November, 1829, he united in marriage with Mrs. Rachel Hopkins, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Drake, of Orange county, N. Y., where she was born on the 18th day of March, 1807. In 1837 he came to Brimfield, then called Charleston, on a tour of observation. He liked the country, and selected a site and erected a house for hotel purposes, the first frame house built in the township, where, in May, 1838, he was joined by his wife and children. The earliest religious services in that part of Peoria county were held at the Brimfield House. The late Bishop Chase, of the Episcopal Church, often conducted services there. Besides being opened for religious purposes, the Brimfield House was also opened for singing schools, lyceums and other public gatherings. No one ever applied at their door for food and shelter and was turned cold and hungry away. After an active and well-spent life of seventy-five years, thirty-five of which without intermission were spent in the management of the Brimfield House, Daniel Belcher died on the 20th day of March, 1872. On the 14th day of May, 1876, the wife, Rachel Belcher, died. Three children, two sons and one daughter, are living. Daniel, the eldest son, who succeeded to the management of the hotel, was born in the city of New York, October 3, 1836. Mary S. was born December 3, 1830, and married Rev. S. R. Child, of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Child died November 14, 1855, and Mrs. Child finds a home with her brother Daniel, and presides in the Brimfield House. Albert W., the third child and youngest son, was born February 22, 1840. When the war came on he enlisted in Co. H, of the 86th Regt. Ill. Vol., and was with Sherman in his "march from Georgia to the sea." Served three years, received honorable discharge, and returned home to Brimfield, where he still resides. He united in marriage with Miss Sarah Slocum, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Slocum, of Brimfield, December 26, 1868. The fruit of this marriage is three children.

CADY CURTIS, (retired), P. O. Brimfield, was born in Killingly, Conn., October, 1808.

When but five years of age became an orphan, and was placed in the care of an uncle and taken to Otsego, New York, where he was raised until he was sixteen years of age, then went to Richfield and served four years at the cabinet trade, and after working at joiner work several years, started business for himself at Madison, New York, where on the 28th day of January, 1830, married Eliza Furniss. She was born in Madison, New York, in 1813. In 1834 they came West, stopping at Cleveland, Ohio, until the Spring of 1835. Thence to Trivoli township, Peoria county, where he engaged in improving a farm, and remained until 1839, then moved to Brimfield township, two miles west of Brimfield. In 1847 his wife died, leaving five children, two sons and three daughters. In March following Mr. C. married Maria P. Miles, who died in December of the same year. On the 14th day of February, 1850, married his present wife, Abigail Robinson. She was born in New York in 1827. In 1849 settled on the place now owned by Mrs. Trusin. In 1854, having received the appointment of postmaster, he sold and came to the village and built his present residence, retaining the postoffice. In the Fall of 1858 he purchased an interest in the flouring mill with Chas. Fox & Co. This required the most of his attention until it was burned, in 1874, since which he has devoted most of his time with improvement and cultivation of his farm. Five sons have been born to him by his present wife. Democratic in politics.

Caldwell Ezekiel, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Camp Harry (retired), P. O. Brimfield.
Campbell F. G. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Cotton Thomas, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Cotton Wm. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Church J. C. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

CHAPMAN DAVID, farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Elmwood, was born in Washington county, New York, on the 16th day of December, 1819, and when a small boy his parents immigrated to Oswego county, New York. Receiving a limited education, remained upon his father's farm, making a home for the old people, until thirty-six years of age. In June, 1845, married Miss Eliza A. Bennett, who was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1824. In the Fall of 1855 came to Illinois, rented a farm for three years, then purchased his present farm, consisting of eighty acres, valued at \$70 per acre. They are blessed with one child. Democratic in politics.

CHICHESTER HARRIET E. residence Brimfield, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Shepard nee Armstrong, the former of Irish parentage, but born in Pennsylvania, the latter born in Ireland. In early life, with her parents, immigrated to Ohio, near Steubenville, where they were married on the 4th day of November, 1813. The parents of both were, early settlers of Ohio. In the Spring of 1837 Mr. and Mrs. S., with their family, consisting of six children, one son and five

daughters, again removed westward, finding a home at Harkness Grove, this county, where he purchased 400 acres of land, and remained until one year previous to his death, which occurred on the 26th day of August, 1860. The mother survived him six years, and died October 7, 1866, at the age of 76. Wm. A. an only brother of Mrs. C., served in the Mexican war, and also participated in our late war, and served faithfully until its end, and was murdered at Springfield, Illinois, while on his way home. Mrs. C. was born in Ohio, February 8, 1828, and came to Illinois when she was nine years old. On the 17th day of May, 1854, she married Elias W. Chichester, a native of Indiana, born November, 1825, and when a small boy came to Peoria with his father. Kept the first ferry, and his mother in the meantime kept a boarding house until his father's death, which occurred when E. W. was three years old, after which she resumed her trade of tailress, by which she supported her two children. After marrying Mr. C. settled in Jubilee township until the following Fall, when she returned to her father's, and he went to Texas for seed, intending to embark in raising hedge plants, a business he has since followed, visiting Texas each Fall for seed. In the Spring they removed to Brimfield. Own 160 acres of land adjoining the village, valued at \$16,000, also a half section near Oak Hill, valued at \$60 per acre, and 150 acres in Jubilee township, valued at \$7,000. They were blessed with seven children, six sons and one daughter.

Clark Stephen, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

COE JOHN C. farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. French Grove, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, August, 1828. Was raised on a farm, but at an early age engaged in clerking. In the Fall of 1859 came to Peoria county. Married Miss Eliza J. Reed March 4, 1861. She was born near Wheeling, West Virginia, December, 1841. Lived in Elmwood and Fulton county, for two years. Came where he now resides. Owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre. The fruit of this marriage was three children, a son and two daughters. Members of the Presbyterian Church at French Grove, in which Mr. Coe is elder and superintendent of Sabbath school. Republican in politics. Held several local offices of trust.

COOLIDGE EDWARD L. farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Brimfield, son of Lewis and Amanda C. Coolidge, was born in Addison county, Vt., 1825, emigrated with them to Illinois in the Spring of 1834, and settled in what was known by the early settlers as 9-6, now Rosefield township, where his mother died on the 3d day of Sept., 1856. His father found a home with Mr. C. until his death, which occurred in 1869. Married Miss Mary E. Palmer, who was born in Galesburg, Knox county, Ill., Dec. 31, 1838, being the first white child born in that city. They soon afterwards settled

where they now reside. Owns 252 acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre. The fruit of this marriage is eleven children, four sons and seven daughters. Mr. C. was one of the first road commissioners of Rosefield township. Members of the Episcopal Church.

CORCORAN GEORGE L. was born in the county of Langford, in Ireland, in 1826. At the early age of sixteen he matriculated in Latin, Greek, French, Geometry and Algebra, and after a brain rest of six months, commenced the study of medicine with his father, who was the leading physician in the county, having two dispensaries and the county infirmary under his charge. By these means the subject of our present biography got a thorough elementary education in clinical medicine, *materia medica* and chemistry. He afterwards studied in Dublin, and finally graduated in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1849. The doctor came to Brimfield on the 27th of May, 1851, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession, although with a sad heart and a strange desire to return home, for the condition of affairs was not what he expected. A vast prairie like an open sea stretched out to his view, without roads or bridges such as we have now. His average day's work was forty miles in the saddle, on horseback, for buggies were impracticable over the sloughs and swollen streams, and although often exhausted by the heat of the sun in Summer and the snow storms and cold of Winter, he never forsook his duty day or night, and has continued to practice in the county ever since, three years of which was in the city of Peoria; and not alone in this county, for he is frequently called to the surrounding counties for advice and consultation. He was the first president elect of the Peoria County Medical Society, which he held for several years by re-election. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and also of the State Medical Society, and was commissioned by Governor Cullom as a representative to the medical department of the celebrated Paris Exposition of 1878. He has also been justice of the peace in Brimfield for nearly twelve years, getting the vote of all political parties, and although it is not a lucrative office, he has fulfilled it without fear or partiality, to the best of his ability and judgment of the law. He is a man of almost universal genius, passionately fond of the arts, science, poetry and music, and in the latter he excels; of a sanguine, nervous temperament, generous and big-hearted to a fault, no person, either friend or stranger, enters his door and leaves it hungry or thirsty; but he is quick to detect deceit, fraud, ingratitude, lying and low, cunning tricks, which make him irritable, but he has an abundance of charity and soon forgives. He is still nearly in the prime of life, healthy, and liable to live many years with profit to himself and his patrons.

COWLES WM. W. postmaster at Brimfield.

and dealer in groceries was born in Hampshire county, Mass., on the 7th day of Dec., 1830. By trade he is a blacksmith and wagon ironer. In Nov., 1854, married Miss Delia Woods, who was born in Belchertown, Mass., on the 28th day of Nov., 1834. Continued his trade in his native village until 1857, when they came to Brimfield, where he engaged in farming for two years. Thence to Oak Hill, where he bought grain for four years; then embarked in the dry goods trade until July, 1862. He enlisted in the 14th Cavalry and participated in the Atlantic campaign, Knoxville, Tenn., the regiment being the first Union troops to cross the Cumberland Mountains to eastern Tennessee, and twenty-four days on four days' rations. They also participated at Bear Station, Bentonville, and in the following of John Morgan. Mustered out as second lieutenant at Pulaski, Tenn., Aug., 1865. On enlisting, removed his family to Brimfield. He returned to this city and recommenced his trade, which on account of failing health he soon abandoned and worked for the R. R. Co. until January, 1871, after which he engaged with the Hayes Brothers, in their store, until 1875. Was appointed, Jan., 1878, postmaster, and soon afterwards added a stock of groceries, and has since done a prosperous business in that line. They have three daughters and are members of the Congregational Church. Politics, Republican.

CROWLEY WM. farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Brimfield, was born on the Isle of Man on the third day of March, 1811. Having attained his thirteenth year he learned the carpenter's trade, and, at twenty-two, emigrated to the United States, locating in the city of New York. On the ninth day of November, 1842, he married Martha Price, who was born in Flintshire, Wales, in 1820. They afterwards moved to Memphis, Tenn., where they resided until 1852. In 1846, came to this county, and purchased the farm which he now occupies, containing 210 acres, valued at \$75 per acre. In 1852, they settled permanently on their farm, which now compares favorably with the best in this part of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Crowley are members of the M. E. Church. Democratic in politics.

Curran Wm. Farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Collier, John, Farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

DARBY H. H. farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Elmwood. Son of Wm. and Mary Darby, *nee* Mann, natives of New England, but settled in Genesee county, N. Y., about the year 1826, where the subject of this sketch was born August 2, 1840. At the age of eleven, with his parents, came to Peoria county and located on section 28, where he now resides. Owns fifty-five and a half acres of land, valued at \$80 per acre. On May 26, 1865, enlisted in the hundred days service; mustered out at Chicago, November, 1865. On September 6, 1866, he married Ellen, daughter of



G. L. Corcoran M.D.

BRIMFIELD



JOSEPH CLUTE.
BRIMFIELD.



H. C. Tucker
BRIMFIELD.



Daniel Belcher

DECLARED
BRIMFIELD

Edson Smith, of Elmwood township. She was born in Elmwood township, May 30, 1848. They have two children, a son and daughter. Members of the Congregational Church, at Elmwood. Republican.

Day Eddy, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Day Thomas, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

DAY WM. H. dealer in dry goods and general merchandise, Knoxville avenue; residence, Brimfield. Was born in Chesterfield, N. Y., on the seventh day of March, 1818; was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. At seventeen, engaged as an employé in a woolen mill in his native town, where he remained six years. Thence to Grafton, Vt., where he engaged in business for himself, and remained until 1854. Thence to Illinois, and soon after embarked in his present business in Brimfield. In 1843, he married Miss Abbie S. Wooley, of Grafton, Vt., who was born in that city on the seventh day of April, 1821. She died in this village on the 1st day of June, 1878, leaving two sons. Wm. H., Jr., born on the third day of March, 1845; married Josephine, daughter of Ezekiel Day, of Peoria. Second son, George M., born on the 27th day of February, 1850; married Louisa J., daughter of Geo. F. Guy, of Peoria. The family are members of the Baptist Church. Politics, Republican.

Derby L. M. constable, P. O. Brimfield.

DOVE J. J. butcher, residence, Brimfield, son of Isaac and Sarah Dove; father, native of Pennsylvania; mother, of Virginia. The subject of this sketch was born in Custer county, Pa., September 10, 1836. Immigrated with his parents to Ohio, where he remained until 1862, when he came to Peoria county, where he engaged in farming, coal digging, and tile laying. Married for his first wife Miss Nancy Ault. She was born in Ohio, in 1840; died in 1869. The fruit of this marriage was five children—two boys and three girls; three living, viz: Susan, Sarah M., John Edward. Second wife, married Frances Hadlock; she was born in Ohio, September 30, 1847.

Eaton Ephraim, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Eaton Joseph, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Ely John, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Elliott Wm. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
English J. R. farmer, P. O. French Grove.

FARNUM JAS. F. Sr. buggy dealer, res. Brimfield, son of Asa and Arrathusa (Lovejoy) Farnum, natives of Amherst, N. H. Immigrated to Bennington county, Vermont, where they raised a family of six children, five of which are now living. The subject of this sketch was born in Bennington county, Vermont, February 6, 1811, where he received a common school education. When he was sixteen years old went to Windsor county, Vermont, where he worked on a farm for five years for Mr. Ezekiel Davis. Afterwards married his daughter Laura, who was born in the same county September 9, 1809. The fruit of this marriage was four children, of which three are now living, viz:

James, Jr., George and Giles. In the year 1854 came to Peoria county and located on section 22, Brimfield township, where he remained two years. Then traded his farm for block 4 in town. In 1857 commenced the mercantile business in company with B. K. Harrington, and continued until 1860, when he bought the interest of Mr. Harrington and continued until the close of the war, when he sold out and has since been in his present business. Members of the M. E. Church. His father was in the war of 1812, was at Bennington, Vermont, and Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Fisher Simon L. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

FORD L. D. farmer, Sec. 21, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Licking county, O., on the 5th day of May, 1835. When twelve years of age with his parents moved to Adams county, Ill., and the following year to this county, settling near French Grove. In 1850 his parents removed to Knox county, where they now reside. In 1866 the subject of this sketch married Miss H. F. Burt. She was born in Rockingham, Vt., September 3, 1844. Settled near Fairbury, Livingston county, and in August, 1874, came to their present place of residence. Owns 157 acres of land valued at \$75 per acre. The fruit of this marriage is four children—one son and three daughters. Members of the M. E. Church, of which he is trustee. Politics, Republican.

Foster J. S. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Fraser Wm. J. Mrs. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

FREEMAN C. H. Jr. farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Elmwood. Son of C. H. Freeman, Sr., and Permillia Davis, natives of Massachusetts. In 1836 his father came to Peoria, where he was employed as land agent. In 1839 moved his family, consisting of his wife and five children, to Brimfield, where Mr. Freeman opened the second store of the village, but afterwards settled on a farm west of the village, since known as Walnut Grove farm, where he died, October, 1859. Mr. Freeman, Jr., was born in Brimfield, January 2, 1842. Received a liberal education in the common schools and two years at Hedding Seminary, Abingdon, Ills. In August, 1861, enlisted in the 47th Illinois Infantry, Company C, Captain J. D. McClure; was discharged from ill health June, 1862. Married Miss Emma C., daughter of John L. Marion, an early settler of Southport, this county. She was born in Southport, September 1, 1843. In the Spring of 1877 purchased his farm consisting of 120 acres, valued at \$80 per acre. For the past three years Mr. Freeman has devoted much time and attention to the improvement in his stock of horses, having purchased his brood mares of Dillon, a noted importer of horses. His colts took first premiums at the county fair. Is a member of the G. A. R. of Elmwood. Republican in politics.

Furniss David C. carpenter, P. O. Brimfield.
George Constance, retired, P. O. Brimfield.

GILBERT JAS. A. farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Brimfield. Was born in Orange county, Vt., on the 25th day of July, 1812. His parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, when he was seven years of age, where they soon afterwards died. Was bound out, and with his foster father came to Aurora, Ind., and remained until he was fifteen; ran away and engaged as cabin boy on the river between Louisville and New Orleans, and remained for seven years with one captain, who promoted him to steward. Afterwards went to Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he learned the carpenter trade. On the second day of October, 1834, married Lucy Jaquith, who was born in Manchester, Ind., on the 17th day of May, 1818. In 1842 came to Peoria county, and two years later to the farm where he now resides. Owns 320 acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$100 per acre. January 12, 1858, his wife died, leaving ten children, six sons and four daughters. On the 15th day of March, 1859, married Miss Jane McCurdy, who was born in Brown county, Ill. She died, leaving two children, a son and daughter. On the 21st day of August, 1868, married Miss Julia Rogers, who was born in Boston, Mass., December 7, 1811. His first wife was a member of the M. E. Church. His second, and present, members of the Presbyterian. Democratic in politics.

GUYER L. L. residence Brimfield. Was born in Midland county, Pa., on the 4th day July, 1817. At the age of seven his parents removed to Harrisburg, Pa., where he received his education. At the age of nineteen he emigrated to Charleston, now Brimfield, and engaged in the mercantile business. May 5, 1840, married Miss Elvira Wiley, sister of James M., Nelson and Hiram Wiley, they being among the first settlers of Jubilee township. Continued in business until 1851, when he turned his attention to farming, which he has since followed. The fruit of this marriage was five children, one son and four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. G. and their daughters are members of the M. E. Church. Has held several local offices of trust, viz: Supervisor, justice of the peace, assessor and collector. Is Republican in politics.

Married: Lucy J. Jaquith, P. O. Brimfield.
 Married: Jane McCurdy, P. O. Brimfield.

HAYWOOD EDWARD, farmer, P. O. Brimfield. Was born in Sussex county, England, on the 15th day of May, 1811, where he received a liberal education. When nineteen years of age was apprenticed to a grocer, and served two years as clerk. On the 18th day of August, 1835, emigrated to the United States and located in Rochester, N. Y., and engaged as clerk until May, 1838. Thence emigrated West, and after visiting several important cities, in July of that year landed at what is now Brimfield, following various avocations until the Spring of 1840; having purchased

eighty acres of land he began improving it. On the 28th day of March, 1843, married Harriet E., daughter of Thomas and Margaret Cummings. She was born in Sussex county, N. J., on the 27th day of February, 1819, and with her parents came to Stark county, Ill., in 1839. In 1845 exchanged his farm for a store in Brimfield, and continued in the mercantile business for seven years. Has twenty-eight acres of land adjoining the village, valued at \$75 per acre, and a fine residence valued at \$4,000. They have five sons and one daughter, all grown to man and womanhood. Mr. and Mrs. Haywood are members of the Congregational Church. Republican in politics.

HERRINGTON B. K. dealer in dry goods, res. Brimfield, born in Green Co., Pa., on the 24th day of Feb. 1822, worked at his trade of boot and shoemaking in his native town until he was twenty-one years of age. Married Miss Mary Barnes in 1843 who was born in Green Co., Pa., 1825. In the Spring of 1845, came to Illinois and settled in Brimfield and continued his trade until 1856. Embarked in his present business in company with Nelson Barnes, which they continued until 1860, when the present partnership was formed, which has since continued. They have five children, two sons and three daughters. Members of the M. E. Church. Politically, Republican.

His S. S. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
 His W. R. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

HINKLEY POEBE C. Mrs. farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Elmwood, daughter of Otis and Clarinda A. Bennett nee Savoy, natives of Lancaster, Mass., where Mrs. H. was born on the 11th day of Sept. 1831. When one year of age her parents emigrated to Cayuga Co., N. Y. In Sept. 1851, married Wm. Darby, a son of Wm. Darby, Sen., of this township. He was born in Vermont 1821. In the Fall of 1852 they came to this county and located on Sec. 28. Owns one hundred and four acres of land valued at \$80 per acre. On the 2nd day of April, 1856, Mr. Darby died, having been a member of the Baptist Church from boyhood. Was again joined in wedlock with Mr. Rockwell Hinkley April 13, 1860. He was born in Windsor, Vermont, May 10, 1832. Died July 14, 1875. Mrs. H. is a member of the Baptist Church.

His Wm. Hinkley, of Peoria, P. O. Brimfield.
 His Mrs. Mary Hinkley, P. O. Brimfield.
 His John Hinkley, P. O. Brimfield.
 His James C. Hinkley, P. O. Brimfield.
 His William Hinkley, P. O. Brimfield.
 His John Hinkley, P. O. Brimfield.

KEMP S. D. farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Elmwood, son of David Kemp, of Elmwood, and born in Butler Co., Ohio, Dec. 1845, and in his eighth year with his parents came to Peoria Co. Settled on Sec. 29 in this township, where he received a liberal education with two years at Otterbein University, located near Columbus, Ohio. Remained at home until his twenty-sixth birthday, when he married Miss Sarah A. Tangle

who was born in the same county on the 6th day of April 1847, and the following Spring they settled where they now reside. Own one hundred and sixty acres of land valued at \$100, \$16,000. Two children bless this union. Members of the U. B. Church, Mr. K. being steward and Sabbath-school superintendent. Politics, Democratic.

KEMP S. S. farmer, Sec. 31, P. O. Elmwood, was born in Butler Co., O., Dec. 31, 1844, when nine years of age removed to Peoria Co., settled on Sec. 29 in this township, where he received a liberal education at the district school and Lombard College, Knox Co. On the 21st day of May 1867, married to Miss Nellie Barcalow, who was born in Butler Co., O., Dec. 21, 1846. They soon after settled on his present place. Owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, valued at \$80 per acre. The fruit of this marriage is two children. Members of the U. B. Church, Mr. K. being trustee and secretary of the same. Democratic in politics.

Latson John, farmer, P. O. French Grove.
Laub Daniel, retired, P. O. Brimfield.

LAUB RICHARD, miller, res. Brimfield, of the firm of Cady, Laub & Belcher. Was born in Reading, Berks Co., Pa., Aug. 7, 1836. Came to this county in the Winter of 1857. Married Miss Annie E. White for his first wife. She was born in Buck Co., Pa., June 1836. She died in Brimfield Dec. 24, 1863. The fruit of this marriage was six children, two boys and four girls, two living, viz., Elmer E., Sarah J. For his second wife, married Fannie M. Robinson. She was born Aug. 29, 1836. Mother of two children, Llewellyn R., Charles Alfred. Member of the I. O. O. F. In the winter of 1858, rented a mill at Edward's Station, where he remained one year. Thence to Peoria where he had charge of the Fayette and Star mills for three years. Thence to Brimfield where he followed farming for three years. Then engaged in the Osage seed and plant business for five years. In the Spring of 1870 went into the produce business in company with A. W. Belcher, and in 1874 built the Brimfield mill where he has been engaged since. Capacity of mill 100 barrels per day.

Loughland John, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Loughlin James, blackster, P. O. Brimfield.

LOWE J. H. physician and surgeon, res. Brimfield. Son of G. F. and Martha (Phillips) Lowe; father native of Tennessee, and mother of Illinois; family consisted of ten children, five boys and five girls. The subject of this sketch was born in St. Clair county, Ills., November 30, 1841, was educated at Lebanon, McKendree College and graduated in 1862. Studied medicine with Dr. Perryman, Belleville, Ills., for nearly two years, attended lectures at St. Louis and Chicago medical colleges, where he graduated in 1871-2. His first practice was in St. Clair county, Ills. In 1872,

came to this town of Brimfield, where he has practiced medicine since. Married Julia A. Sutton, daughter of Asa Sutton; she was born in Peoria county, March 25, 1848. The fruit of this marriage is three children, viz.: Leo, born March 7, 1874; Lester, born May 27, 1877; Carrie, born August 6, 1878. Members of the M. E. Church. His father held a commission as captain in 117th Regt. I. V. I. Co. C. Dr. Lowe has a fine practice, good home, and is one of the leading men of the town.

LUCAS DANIEL, retired farmer, res. Brimfield. Grandson of Isaac Lucas, who was born near Boston, Mass., and at the age of seventeen enlisted in Revolutionary war, participating at the battle of Bunker Hill, Cowpens and Stony Point, at the last named battle was one among the number to volunteer to charge the British in a hand to hand fight, when Gen. Wayne told them, "If any man feared to go to hell let him retire from the ranks." Married a Miss Smith with whom he attempted to settle in Ohio, near where Maratta now stands, where the father of this sketch was born in 1788, being the second white child born in the State, found the Indians so troublesome that they returned to Washington county, Pa., where his father married Isabella McKenzie, a native of that county. In 1811, they returned to Ross county, Ohio, near Chillicothe, where his father was soon after drafted and served under Gen. Harrison. On the 12th day of August, 1815, Mr. L. was born near Chillicothe, and received his education in a log school-house with puncheon floor and desks, with paper windows, remained at home assisting in improving and cultivating a farm until the Spring of 1833, came to Indiana, married Miss Elizabeth Simison on the 8th of May, of that year. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1819. In 1854, emigrated to Brimfield, Ill., and located on Sec. 15. In 1878, removed to the village still retaining their farm. The fruit of this marriage was five children, three sons and two daughters. The sons participated in the late war, one of which was killed at Vicksburg. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the Presbyterian Church. Republican.

Lucas Dan, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

LYTLE CHARLES A. druggist, res. Brimfield. Son of Samuel S. P. and Anna Bell Lytle, natives of Pennsylvania, family consisted of seven children, four of which are now living. The subject of this sketch was born in Mt. Joy, Lancaster county, Pa., March 24, 1845, where he received his early education. Studied medicine with Dr. J. L. Ziegler of Mt. Joy, Pa., and attended lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and graduated in the year 1861, and practiced two years at his old home. Was in the Navy, South Carolina and Georgia Blockading Squadron and was assistant surgeon and had charge of 160 men. In 1865, went to

Monroe, Wis., where he engaged in the drug business as clerk for J. K. Eilert, where he remained until 1877, when he came to Brimfield and engaged in the drug business on his own hook. Married Alice S. Banks, daughter of James A. Banks. She was born in Haverhill, Mass., 1848. The fruit of this marriage is two children, Grace and Samuel. Member of the I.O.O.F. Carries a stock of \$3,000.

McBride James, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
McBride John, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
McBride Thomas, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
McBride J. P., farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
McBride William, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
McBride Wm. J., farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
McBride Oliver, physician, P. O. Brimfield.

MARSHALL MARION, retired farmer, is the son of Elijah Marshall, of Scotch descent, who was born on the 6th day of November, 1766. In the latter part of the war of the revolution he was a prisoner for nine months on board the ship *Old Jersey*. On the 25th day of May, 1788, he married Mary Pierce and located at Chester, Vt., where the subject of this sketch was born March 12, 1811, and received a very common school education. At seventeen years of age he went to Green county, N. Y., where he was employed at brick making until 1835, and afterward embarked in the same business with a partner, through whose financial irregularities in 1850 lost his all, about \$9,000. Soon after came to Jubilee township, and secured eighty acres of land, having since owned large tracts in the same township. On February 7, 1833, he married Lois, daughter of Rev. Rufus Bruce, an old time pastor of the Baptist Church; she was born near Chester, Vt., August 9, 1812. This marriage was blessed with a family of ten children, four of whom died in infancy. One son was in the Union army and killed at Kennesaw mountains, and four sons and one daughter are still living. Mr. M. has held several local offices of trust. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., Kempton Lodge of Green county, N. Y.; members of the Baptist Church. Republican in politics.

Marshall R. R., farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

MARSHALL S. farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Elmwood, was born in Preble county, Ohio, on the 8th day of February, 1825, having been reared on a farm, and received a common school education. Having lost his father at the age of fifteen, he remained at home until the 12th day of March 1848, when he married Miss E. A. Austin, who was born in the same county, October 15, 1828. On the 16th of the same month they located where he now resides, and owns 640 acres of land, valued at \$65 per acre, and also has a residence of which the original cost was \$14,000. They have four children—three sons and one daughter. Republican in politics.

Marshall O. G., carpenter, P. O. Brimfield.

McCLELLAN, farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Brimfield.

McCloughlin John, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
McCloughlin John, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
McCloughlin John, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
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McCloughlin John, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
McCloughlin John, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

MOOREY C. B. farmer, Sec. 33, P. O. Elmwood. Was born in Butler county, O., January, 1829, and in 1839 moved to Washington county, Mo. In those days the schools were supported by subscription, and there being ten children in the family, his opportunities for education were limited. June 12, 1852, married Miss Mary A. Dickson, who was born in the same county, October 8, 1825. They soon after settled on Sec. 33 of this township, where they own 200 acres of land, valued \$60 per acre. Liberal in religion. Politically a Republican.

Moorey Ashbury, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Moorey John, Mrs. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Murdock R. B., farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Murdock Samuel, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Murdock Thomas, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Murdock William, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Needham P. R., farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
O'Hara Sarah, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

O'HARA WILLIAM, pilot, P. O. Brimfield. Son of John and Sarah O'Hara, natives of Belfast, Ireland. Father came to United States in 1819, mother in 1820, and located in Boonville, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch was born, March 4, 1831, being one of a family of eleven children, four boys and seven girls. In the year 1846 left his home, and in 1848 arrived in Chicago. Thence down the Illinois river, for the purpose of learning the river and becoming a pilot, and has run on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers since, as pilot and captain, running down as far as Memphis. At the time of the war was on a transport. Mr. O'Hara has always been a stirring man, and has seen a great deal of the world.

Patterson J. M., farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Patterson S. W., farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Patterson George, retired farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Patterson George, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Patterson George, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Patterson William, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

REED JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. French Grove. Born in Marshall county, Va., on the 16th day of April, 1825. Married Miss E. R. Henderson, February, 1852. She was born in Washington county, Pa., March 16, 1829. In 1855 came to this county, where he rented a farm for two years, then purchased the farm where he now resides. Owns 264 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre. They are blessed with a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the Presbyterian Church at French Grove, he holding the office of trustee since 1859. Republican in politics.

REED MORROW P. farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Brimfield. Son of George W. Reed and Joana Patterson, the former a native of Virginia, the latter

of Pennsylvania. Located in Peoria about 1835, where his father engaged at the carpenter's trade. Mr. Reed was born on the 19th day of June, 1840, and at nine years of age his father died, and at thirteen he determined to do for himself, came to this neighborhood, worked for J. McCoy continuously for seven years, then went to southwest Missouri. On the 11th day of February, 1865, enlisted in Company F, 148th Illinois Infantry. Discharged at Nashville, September 22, 1865; returned to this county. Married Jane A., daughter of J. C. Whittaker, February 22, 1866. She was born in Queens county, Ireland, July, 1843, and emigrated to this county with her parents in 1845. Has 210 acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$80 per acre. They have seven children, two sons and five daughters. Mrs. Reed is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Reed is a Republican in politics.

Reed Samuel, farmer, P. O. French Grove.

RICHFORD DAVID, farmer, Sec. 26, P. O. Brimfield. Was born in county Mayo, Ireland, October 19, 1821, reared on a farm until 1845, when he declared his independence by emigrating to the United States, via Quebec to Plattsburg, N. Y. Worked as a laborer at quarrying rock, thence to Montpelier, Vt., where he engaged in lumbering for three years. In the Fall of 1833 came to Peoria county, and worked for Joel Blakesly five years, and two years for E. F. Smith. Married Miss Agnes Farwell, August 28, 1857, who was born in Ireland in 1841, and emigrated to the United States, and to this county alone when fourteen years of age, finding a home with an aunt, Mrs. Catherine Kehoe. After his marriage Mr. Richford purchased his first eighty acres of land, and in 1864 bought another eighty, making 160 acres, valued at \$75 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Richford have been blessed with a family of four sons and four daughters. All members of the Catholic Church. Democrat.

Richstein Margaret, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Riley James, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

RINCHART NICHOLAS, farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Brimfield. Was born in Sultz, France, November 1, 1827, and with his parents immigrated to the United States, and located near Kickapoo, where his parents still reside. Married Miss Catherine Shuts, May, 1849. She was born in Baden, Germany, in 1829, and came to America in 1847, and landed at St. Louis, remained there two years; came to this county. In 1865 they came to Brimfield township and purchased the farm he now owns, consisting of 240 acres, valued at \$80 per acre. The fruit of this marriage is seven children, three sons and four daughters. Members of the Catholic Church. Democrat.

Riner Jacob, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Riner J. C. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Riner J. W. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Root O. E. Mrs. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Rounds Oliver, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Runyon J. C. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

Russell Rowell, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Ryneason C. L. farmer, P. O. French Grove.
Schneider Geo. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Shirkhugh John, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Shulte Fred, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Sloan Thomas, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Snyder Chas. A. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Snyder J. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

SNYDER J. W. farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Elmwood. The parents of Mr. Snyder were natives of Pennsylvania, but became pioneers of Butler county, Ohio, as early as 1807, where Mr. S. was born, August 11, 1815. Remained with his parents, assisting in the improvement and cultivation of a farm, until twenty-four years of age. On Christmas day, 1839, married Miss Maria Hursh, who was born in Northumberland county, Pa. Located in Middletown, of the same county, and embarked in hotel and livery business until 1854. Was elected county treasurer and served four years. In 1858, emigrated to Peoria county and to his present place of residence. Owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$90 per acre. On the 19th day of March, 1861, his wife died, leaving five children—four sons and one daughter. Feb. 26, 1863, married Elizabeth Allewalt. She was born in Adams county, Penn., on the 29th day of August, 1833, which union was blessed with two sons. Himself and first wife were members of the U. B. Church; his present wife, of the Lutheran. Democratic in politics. Held several local offices of trust.

SNYDER M. H. farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Elmwood. Son of J. W. Snyder, and born in Butler county, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1845. Having received a liberal education at the best schools in Hamilton, his native county, at the age of thirteen, in company with a brother and cousin, with teams, came to Illinois, arriving at Brimfield on the second day of March, 1858, and began breaking prairie on the land purchased by his father in 1854. In Sept., 1864, entered Lombard University, at Galesburg, from which he soon after enlisted in the 148th Ill. Vol. Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and retained on the defence of the Nashville & Chattanooga R. R. Mustered out at Nashville, Sept., 1865. Married Miss Kate, daughter of Philip Snyder and Mary A. Schenck, of this township. She was born in Butler county, Ohio, April 14, 1845, and came to Peoria county with her parents when ten years of age. He owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre. Democratic in politics. Held the office of supervisor and collector, and was a candidate for county clerk in 1873.

SNYDER SAMUEL, wagon maker, res. Brimfield. The subject of this sketch, whose parents and family were among the first settlers of this part of the county, was born in Bedford county, Penn., on the 27th day of May, 1813, and was raised to the trade he now follows, until twenty-three years of age, when he accompanied his parents and family, consisting of two

sons and two daughters, to this county, settling in Jubilee township, one and a half miles from the village. On the 14th day of March, 1839, married Miss Mary, daughter of Daniel Strausburg, who settled in Jubilee township. She was born in Baltimore, April, 1818. In the Fall of 1839, the family removed to Cooper county, Mo. In 1850 the subject of this sketch went the overland route to California, and remained two years and a half. In 1853, returned to Brimfield, where he has since resided. They have four sons and four daughters, all of whom except one are settled in Peoria county. The entire family are members of the M. E. Church, Mr. S. being one of the original members, and notifying the settlers of the first services in this part of the county, held at his father's cabin in 1836. Mr. S. is Democratic in politics.

STEVEN WOODS, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 SUTTON ASA, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 SWANSON PETER, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 TANGHEED LYNN, A. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 TANGHEED A. J. farmer, P. O. French Grove.
 TAYLOR CALVIN, farmer, P. O. French Grove.
 TAYLOR DANIEL, farmer, P. O. French Grove.

TUCKER EZRA, Jr., farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Brimfield, son of Ezra Tucker, Sen. (who emigrated from Madison county, N. Y., in 1843), born in Madison county, N. Y., being nine years of age when he came to Peoria county. On the 23d day of December, 1874, married Miss Fanny Moody, who was born in Princeville, this county, September, 1850. He settled on the old homestead (where his father died in 1853), containing 160 acres of land, valued at \$80 per acre. They are blessed by three children, two sons and one daughter. Members of the Congregational Church. Independent in politics. Has held several local offices of trust.

TUCKER H. C., farmer and grain dealer, P. O. Brimfield (Sec. 22), son of Ezra and Sarah (Furness) Tucker, was born in Madison county, N. Y., March 16, 1833. When nine years old emigrated to this county with his parents, where he has followed farming most of the time since. Married Miss Emily M. Ellis. She was born November 11, 1845. The fruit of this marriage is four children, Clemie M., Carrie M., Allie and Duane H. Mrs. T. and Clemie are members of the Congregational Church. Has 160 acres of land valued at \$12,000.

TUCKER JOHN S., farmer and tile manufacturer, Sec. 6, P. O. French Grove, son of John and Ellen Tucker, who were natives of Ashland county, O., and pioneers of Peoria county, having settled on Sec. 6 in 1834, and erected a two story brick residence in 1840, and with the aid of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, improved a farm of 600 acres. Father died in 1850. Mother died in 1872. Mr. Tucker was the youngest son and born where he now resides, retaining 255 acres of land of the original farm, which he values at \$1000 per acre. Soon after the

breaking out of the late war he enlisted in the 8th Ill. Inf., Co. L, Capt. Green; participated at Ft. Henry, Donaldson, Missionary Ridge, Russell House, where he was wounded, after which he was appointed forage master, and while acting as such was taken prisoner; held at different prisons, seven months of the time at Andersonville, making his escape and recaptured seven different times; mustered out at St. Louis, June, 1865. In August of the same year married Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Nelson, who came to Knox county in 1836, where she was born on the 1st day of December, 1842. In the Fall of 1877 Mr. T. began the manufacture of brick and tile, having discovered on his farm a blue joint clay, which was pronounced by a man of forty-one years' experience the best in this part of the county. Seven children blessed this union, two sons and five daughters. Republican in politics.

TUNNEY SAMUEL, farmer, P. O. French Grove.
 TUNNEY V. L. farmer, P. O. French Grove.
 TURNER CHAS. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 VAUNDERGARD L. H. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 VAN PELTON WM. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 VAN WORMAN WM. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

WATSON WM., farmer, res. Brimfield, was born in Lincolnshire, England, on the 28th day of December, 1824. When less than one year old his father died, after which he found a home with his grandparents until about fifteen years of age, and worked as a farm laborer in his native county until the Spring of 1850, when he emigrated to the United States and resumed his usual occupation near Buffalo, N. Y., and thence to Blue Bell, Pa. In April, 1855, he married Catherine Muny, who was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1829, and came to America in 1846. Immediately after their marriage they came to Brimfield, where they have resided since, and by industry and economy have accumulated a fine property. Own fifty acres of land near the village, valued at \$5,000, and two houses and lots, valued at \$4,000. They have six children—two sons and four daughters. Mrs. W. and three of her daughters are members of the Baptist Church. Republican in politics.

WATSON GEORGE, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 WATSON PETER, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 WATSON RICHARD, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 WATSON WM. G. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 WATSON WM. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 WATSON ALFRED, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 WATSON L. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

WILEY R. W., farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Rockingham, Vt., December 12, 1825. Although raised a tiller of the soil, at the age of twenty he determined to change his occupation and went to Greenfield, Mass., where he learned the trimmers' trade. On the 27th of June, 1846, he married Miss Elizabeth Pulsifer, born in Rockingham county, Vt., June 2, 1826. Soon after engaged in heavy hardware business at Greenfield, and continued in the same for two years; thence to Bellows Fall, and continued in the same business until 1851; thence to Illinois, Brim-

field township, and settled on the farm he now occupies, containing 200 acres, valued at \$80 per acre. His wife died November 19, 1873, leaving two children—a son and a daughter. He married for his second wife Miss Sarah A. Brewer, of Chester, Vt., February 14, 1877. Mr. W. and his first wife were members of the Congregational Church. Independent in politics. *Williamson L. S.* attorney at law, P. O. Brimfield.

WYLEY J. E. (deceased), is the son of John and Randella (Weaver) Wyley, Mr. W. being the third son of a family of nine children—eight sons and one daughter. Was born in Wyndam county, Vt., October 19, 1820, where he received his early education; was also at Dartmouth College. He married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Solomon Wilson, who was born in Chester, Windsor county, Vt., March 19, 1827. The fruit of this marriage was four children—Solon W., Clinton M., May E. and Walter L. Solon W. died April 21, 1877, and May died February 8, 1864. Mr. W. came to this county in 1844, and engaged in farming and sheep raising. Held several local offices

of trust, and was a justice of the peace for twenty years. Mr. W. was a man who was highly esteemed by his neighbors, and a leading man of the township. Residence and post-office, Brimfield.

WOOD T. J. pastor of M. E. Church, res. Brimfield, was born in Rock Island county, Ill., in 1848, and after receiving a preparatory education at Edington, that county, in 1865, entered Hedding College, Abingdon, from which he graduated in 1870, on the 27th day of February of the same year, married Miss A. E. King, who was born at Walnut Grove, Warren county, Ill., on the 9th day of September, 1851, and soon after entered the University at Fairview, Fulton county, and remained there one year; thence to Summit, Knox county, at which place a part of his work was in this county; thence to Cuba, Fulton county, where he remained two years; thence to Kickapoo, remaining there two years, and at Smithville, one year; thence to Brimfield in 1870. Is a member of the A. F. & A. M., at Yates City, having joined in 1872, and served as chaplain, and has taken an active part since.

CHILICOTHE TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS LEWIS, postmaster and fruit grower, Rome, was born in Fairfield county, Conn., January 23, 1823, and is the son of Zalmon Adams and Sallie Haines. His father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother of New York, and she died when he was but eight years old. He went to sea when very young; took a whaling cruise into the Indian ocean, and, rounding Cape Horn, landed in San Francisco in 1838. Followed a seafaring life for seven years, and made numerous cruises to the British West Indies, South America and the Carolinas, part of the time as mate and captain. In October, 1851, he sailed in the clipper ship "Coronet" for San Francisco, arriving, after a passage of 103 days, in January, 1852. The next three years he spent in California, part of time on Sacramento river, and part of the time farming and in other positions. Was in city of Oakland, when only four houses were built in it. Returning home *via* Panama in November, 1854, and was taken down with the Panama fever on reaching home, which lasted some time. He then worked for some time at his trade of shoemaker, and, in 1855, took a long tour through the Northwestern States, and finally located at Rome, in Peoria county, where he has since resided. He married Eliza W. Gray, a native of Connecticut, March 31, 1845, by whom he has three children: Cora G., Ella, Herman. Mr. Adams began to devote his attention to fruit culture about ten years ago, and has

made Lake View fruit farm one of the most attractive and remunerative places in Peoria county. From two and a half acres of grapes he has harvested a crop which brought him \$400. Has one thousand plum trees, and a large apple orchard; raises large quantities of melons. Has thirty-three acres of land, twenty-five acres of which constitute his fruit farm. He owns also a fine property in the village of Rome. Has been postmaster for seven years.

ALEXANDER THOMAS, lumber manufacturer, and mill owner, res. Chillicothe, was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, December 12, 1823, and is the son of James G. and Phoebe Alexander. His mother died in 1833, and his father, in the succeeding year, of cholera; and he also lost, about the same time, his grandparents, uncles and aunts; his brother and himself being all that were left of the family. His brother died in 1849. He learned the trade of carpenter in Pekin, Ill., and followed that occupation together with that of wagon making during the Winters, till 1861, when, upon August 30th, of that year he entered the army, enlisting in Company I, 11th I. V. I., and took part with it in its many engagements. He was promoted first sergeant soon after the battle of Shiloh, and on September 4, 1862, was promoted second lieutenant, which rank he held till March 9, 1863, when he resigned his commission and left the service. He married, in 1854, Louisa Kinsey,

a native of Tazewell county, who died a year afterwards, leaving one child—Martha; married October 12, 1856, Mary Kinsey, who was born May, 1832, in Tazewell county, by whom he has had six children: Harriet, Nellie, Caroline, Phoebe Stella, Sabin, and Uera Alexander. Mr. Alexander has been running a planing mill since 1872; owns the mill property, besides his residence and lot in town; is a member of Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and has attained the highest rank in Odd Fellowship.

Alfred, C. F. physician, res. Chillicothe.
 Alvord, E. J. engineer, res. Chillicothe.
 Andrews, Lemuel, grocer, res. Chillicothe.
 Anderson, Maria Mrs. res. Chillicothe.

ASHWORTH THOMAS, merchant of dry goods and groceries, res. Chillicothe, was born in England, June 14, 1834, and after serving an apprenticeship to his business, came to America in 1853, and for the next five years worked as finisher in a woolen manufactory at Taunton, Mass., and then came West, and for two years engaged in farming in Chillicothe township; removed to town and sold groceries almost continuously for the next fifteen years, serving about one year with one firm, and seven years with each of two others. In 1862, he served for six months as sutler in the army, and ten years later purchased the grocery department of Powell & Taylor, and began business for himself, adding dry goods to his stock some four months afterwards. On January 5, 1857, he married Sarah A. Westerman, who was born in England, October 11, 1832, by whom he has had seven children, only three of whom now survive: John Thomas, aged twenty; Eliza E., aged seventeen; and Florence, aged eleven. Mr. Ashworth was for over five years town clerk and is at present a member of the School Board; belongs to the orders of Masonry and Odd Fellowship; is a prominent worker in the Red Ribbon Club, and superintendent of the Baptist Church Sabbath School. He owns his store building and residence in Chillicothe.

Austin, Mary J. res. Chillicothe.

BARBOUR WILLIAM H. mayor, and grain and stock dealer, and shipper; res. Chillicothe. Was born in Ireland in 1833, and is the youngest of a family of six boys. His parents were John Barbour and Catherine Glassen, and with them he came to America in 1848, settling in Pittsburgh, Pa.; came to Henry county, Illinois, in 1857, and to Chillicothe in 1865. He farmed during his first two years in Illinois, but has since devoted himself to the business of buying and shipping live stock and grain. His firm has bought and shipped over 20,000 hogs last year, and handle nearly 250,000 bushels of grain per annum. He held for two years the office of town clerk in Henry county, and was also for several years justice of the peace there, and, since coming to Chillicothe, has been

alderman a number of years, and is now serving his second term as mayor. Married, in 1862, Mary Slater, who was born in New York in 1840, by whom he has one child: John H., born in 1866. Mr. Barbour owns a fine residence and lot in Chillicothe. His father was killed by a steamboat explosion on the Muskingum River, Ohio.

Barnes, G. W. grocer, res. Chillicothe.
 Barstow, Mrs. M. res. Chillicothe.
 Bask, William, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.

BEEBE RUBEN B. contractor and builder, res. Chillicothe, was born in Hamden Co., Mass., April 22, 1824, and is the son of Charles Beebe and Lucy Hamlin; came west at fourteen years of age, and settled at Northampton, Peoria Co. His father was a farmer, but Mr. Beebe went to learn his trade with his brother at the age of sixteen, and afterwards worked at it for three years in Lee Co.; did some business on his own account in Dixon, Ill., and in 1851 came to Chillicothe, and established himself, since when he has done a heavy building business over a large area of country. In 1854 he married Josephine Oakford, who was born in Philadelphia in 1834, by whom he has had eight children. During the late war he enlisted in Co. C., 86th I. V. I., was elected 2nd Lieutenant, and was mustered in August 1862. He served till the February following and then resigned.

BELL LLEWELLYN, retired mechanic, res. Chillicothe, was born at Fort Ann, Washington Co. N. Y., May 18, 1829, and in the following year removed with his parents to Ross Co., O., where he was brought up, and where he learned the trade of wagonmaker with his father Ralph Bell. He afterwards worked at this business on his own account for fifteen years; had a marked talent for all mechanical occupations; used to manufacture the foot wear for his family and also worked at harness making. In 1856 he gave up wagon making and applied himself to blacksmithing, which business he followed for about a year. On Feb. 27, 1864, in Chillicothe, O., he enlisted in Co. C., 33rd O. V. I. and was in the 1st Div. 1st Brigade of 14th Army Corps, Gen. Jeff C. Davis, commanding. Was at the battle of Resaca, where fifty-five men of his company were killed, and also at the battles of Atlanta and Jonesborough. After the battle of Atlanta he was detailed to act as blacksmith, and did much of his shoeing by night, to which he attributes the loss of his eyesight, which occurred some time after his discharge. He was mustered out of service July 12, 1865. In 1856 he married Sarah Gallagher, who was born in Muskingum Co., O., March 9, 1837, by whom he has had nine children, seven of whom are now living, viz., Edgar, Mary, now Mrs. Dunahue, Charlotte, Llewellyn, (deceased), William, George, Bertram, Loren, (deceased), and Joseph F. Bell. He settled in Chillicothe, Peoria

Co., in August 1865, owns residence and lot in town, and is a member of the Red Ribbon Club.

Blossom Wm. carpenter, res. Chillicothe.
Blumle M. shoemaker, res. Chillicothe.

BOOTH LEVI, justice of the peace, collector and insurance agent and furniture dealer, res. Chillicothe, was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., January 23, 1819, and is the eldest in a family of nine children. His parents were Jacob Booth and Lovis McKean, and he removed with them to Illinois by flat boat down the Alleghany to Pittsburgh, and thence by steamer to Peoria, in October 1835, arriving at Chillicothe the 25th of the same month, when they built a cabin and settled on Sec. 18. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his mother still draws a pension therefor. Mr. Booth's educational advantages in the East, were limited to the old style common schools; during the last term he attended, he sat on a slab bench, and paid extra for learning grammar. In early life he followed farming, but afterwards learned the trade of a carpenter and followed it till within ten years, during the whole of which period he has been in the furniture business, and has filled the office of justice of the peace. In 1844 he married Mary E. Pratt, by whom he has had one child, living, now Mrs. E. E. Howe. Six years after marriage, Mrs. Booth died, and in 1852 he married Helen Bassett, who died about five years afterwards, leaving one son, Edwin L. Booth, now a young man living at home. Mr. Booth married Mrs. Catharine Thompson, January 1, 1859, and she died March 6, 1880. He has in addition to his office of justice, filled that of supervisor for ten years; served in that capacity during the war, and has been for two terms chairman of the board. He owns a house and lot and a large stock of goods.

Bouter E. A. engineer, res. Chillicothe.

BOULIER MARY JOSEPHINE (widow of Henry Boulrier, farmer), res. Chillicothe, was born in France May 5, 1825, and is the daughter of Joseph and Adelaide Sauvage, who came to America in 1838, and settled in Woodford Co., Ill.; afterwards removing to Marshall Co. in the same State. Her late husband was also born in France, and emigrated to this country during the Winter of 1837-38, and also settled in Woodford Co., where he married his wife, July 31, 1843. They had eight children, Alexander, Mary, now Mrs. Beckler, Joseph, Isabel, now Mrs. Fagot, all living in Woodford Co., Adelaide, Josephine, Victorine and Anna. Mr. Boulrier died Nov. 21, 1871, and in October 1875 his widow, removed to Chillicothe. She owns a one hundred and fifty acre farm in Woodford Co., and a house and two lots in Chillicothe.

BRADLEY JOSEPH, wagon and carriage manufacturer, res. Chillicothe, was born in Manchester, Lancashire, England, April 27, 1829, where he was reared

until fourteen, when he went to Yorkshire to learn his trade, remaining there till 1851, when he came to America; married Mary Ann Story, born in Yorkshire by whom he has one child, Jane Ann, now Mrs. Heath of Henry, Ill. On arriving in the United States he settled for a year in Wyoming Co. N. Y., and then removed to Alleghany Co., where he started a shop and ran it for about a year. He then, in 1854, came to Chillicothe, and one year later established a manufactory, which he has since continued. He turns out both wagon and spring work. Has been alderman for eight years. Owns an eighty acre farm of very choice land in Sec. 20, and a half interest in 123 acres in Sec. 9 of Chillicothe township. Also two stores and residence in the town.

Brewer George, shoemaker, res. Chillicothe.
Bromlow E. farmer, res. Chillicothe.
Bromelow J. clerk, res. Chillicothe.

BROWN MARGARET J. (widow of James Brown, farmer), residence Chillicothe. Both Mrs. Brown and her late husband were born in Chillicothe, O.; she in 1820; he in 1810. Her parents, William Dunlap and Jane Long, came to Chillicothe, Peoria county, in 1835, where, in 1838, she was married. She has seven children—Maria, Mrs. Sharman, Amanda, Carrie, William, Milton, Mary, and Lucy Brown. Mr. Brown was a farmer the most of his life, and he died January 22, 1875. His widow owns 33 acres farming land in Chillicothe township, and 220 acres in Woodford county, also a residence in Chillicothe; is a member of the Baptist Church. At the time her parents settled here, there were no farms within three miles of the site of the town, and she is the only one now living who settled in the town so early.

Behe H. Mrs. residence Chillicothe.
Burch James, brickmason and plasterer, residence Chillicothe.
Burnett F. L. farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.

CALDWELL H. F. druggist and postmaster, residence Chillicothe. Was born in Marshall county, Ill., in May, 1845, and is the son of James Caldwell and Sables Hay, now living in Chillicothe. He was educated at Lombard University, Galesburg, and took a course of study at Commercial College in Peoria; started in the drug business in Chillicothe in March, 1873. He enlisted in the army in 1863, but being only eighteen years of age, his father refused to let him go; but, in 1865, he again enlisted in Company C., 14th Regiment, I. V. I., and after serving eight months, was discharged September 16, 1865. Was appointed postmaster April 1, 1873, and still holds that office. He married, May 16, 1876, Margaret McMurray, who was born in Scotland, February 8th, 1847, and who came to America when only one year old, and Chillicothe ten years later. Two children have blessed their union—Jessie Maud and Lewis H. Caldwell. Mrs. Caldwell is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Carroll, Charles W., grain merchant and dealer in live stock. Was born in Ohio in 1834. Came in childhood with parents to Carroll county, Ill., where he was educated. In 1857 he married Jane McNeill, in Henry county, a native of Ireland, and settled in Annawan, engaging in mercantile pursuits ten years; then removed to Chillicothe in 1867, and embarked in the grain and live stock trade, in which he has done a heavy business. About four years ago, he established the same business in Henry, Marshall county, where he also handles a large amount of grain and live stock. His first marriage resulted in three children—William F., John C., and Estelle E. On December 28, 1874, Mr. Carroll united in matrimony with Miss Olive A., daughter of Dr. A. and Mrs. O. A. Wilmot, of Chillicothe. About three years since, they removed to Henry, Marshall county, where they now reside.

CARROLL JANE Mrs. res. Chillicothe, is the daughter of John McNeill and Margurite Martin, both natives of Ireland, is a twin and the eldest of three children. Was born near Belfast, Ireland, Nov. 12, 1840, and came to America when three years old. Settled near Portland, Whiteside county, Ill. Her father was a farmer, but is now a local minister of the M. E. Church, in northeastern Kansas. Mrs. Carroll married, in 1857, Charles W. Carroll, in Henry county, where her parents resided at the time, and lived in Annawan, in that county, for ten years, coming to Chillicothe in 1867. Mr. Carroll was born in Ohio in 1834, came to Illinois when four years of age, and has chiefly been engaged in the mercantile and grain trade. They had four children, three of them now living: William F., born August 20, 1858; John C., born September 9, 1860; Rowena May (deceased), born July 22, 1865; and Estella E., born November 1, 1867. Mrs. Carroll owns her residence and several lots, and has been associated for many years with the Baptist Church. Her mother died thirty-three years ago.

CLAPP GEORGE H. farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Chillicothe. Was born in Watertown, N. Y., in January, 1833, and is the son of Dr. Ela Clapp, now a resident of Evanston, Ill., and Lucy Huntington, who died in his infancy. Both were natives of New York State. During his early years his parents removed from his natal town, and settled for a time in Pennsylvania, thence removing to Worthington, O. His father came West to Farmington, Fulton county, and in 1853 to Rome, Peoria county. The subject of this sketch married, November 14, 1860, Sarah A. Kelly, a native of Pennsylvania, who died November 10, 1870, leaving behind her one son, Charles L. Clapp, who was fifteen

years of age May, 1879. In 1873 he married Maria E. Henthorn, who was born in Lacon, Marshall county, by whom he has had one child, Stella, born July 16, 1876. Moved on his present farm in the Spring of 1866, which is located on the northwest quarter of Sec. 32, a finely improved farm, worth \$50 an acre, upon which he has himself made all the existing improvements. Mr. Clapp was, in 1862, enrolling officer for the State of Illinois.

COLWELL WILLIAM, mechanic and engineer, res. Sec. 20, Chillicothe. Was born in Ross county, O., June 18, 1832, and is the eldest of twelve children. Came to Chillicothe in August, 1837, with his parents, Washington and Rebecca Colwell, in company with a number of other families, and his parents shortly afterwards bought a farm and moved a mile out of town. Mr. Colwell has a natural aptitude for mechanics, and began to use tools very early in life, but never served apprenticeship to any trade, though he erected a dwelling for his father while yet a minor. After working as a carpenter and millwright for a number of years, he devoted himself to engineering, and at present owns a traction engine of his own invention, with which he draws a threshing machine about the country. He has also invented a register for measuring the grain from the machine now in use, known as the Excelsior register. Is now engaged in running a steam sheller and a threshing machine, both of which he built himself. He married, July 26, 1857, Hannah Albertson, who was born in Ohio, in January, 1842, by whom he has three children, Frank, Edward, and Willie, who live at home with him. Owns a homestead dwelling and two acres of land contiguous to the town.

Former P. O. laborer, res. Chillicothe.
Crutchfield Jacob Mrs. farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.

CRUTCHFIELD THOMAS J. farmer and railroad man, Sec. 5, P. O. Rome. Was born in Louisa county, Va., April 20, 1831, and is the only surviving member of his family; was brought up in Augusta county, Va.; is the son of Aaron and Joan Crutchfield, and his father was a farmer; came to Stark county, Ill., in 1864, and to Rome in 1866; has been division foreman of the Bureau Valley branch of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. for thirteen years, and up till June 1, 1879. He enlisted in Co. C, 52d Va. Regiment Infantry, July 16, 1861, and served until July 16, 1864, when he left the service without the consent of his officers, and was held as a prisoner for thirty days after giving himself up at Wheeling, W. Va.; served under "Stonewall" Jackson and General Early. He married in 1851, Martha Boyer, a native of his own State, who died in 1858, leaving one son—James W. In 1859 he married Nancy Loving, also of Virginia. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 196, at Chillicothe; owns fifty-four acres of fine farm land, contiguous to the village of Rome,

Carroll Mrs. A. res. Chillicothe.
Carroll Joseph, fisherman, res. Chillicothe.

CLAPP GEORGE H. farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Chillicothe. Was born in Watertown, N. Y., in January, 1833, and is the son of Dr. Ela Clapp, now a resident of Evanston, Ill., and Lucy Huntington, who died in his infancy. Both were natives of New York State. During his early years his parents removed from his natal town, and settled for a time in Pennsylvania, thence removing to Worthington, O. His father came West to Farmington, Fulton county, and in 1853 to Rome, Peoria county. The subject of this sketch married, November 14, 1860, Sarah A. Kelly, a native of Pennsylvania, who died November 10, 1870, leaving behind her one son, Charles L. Clapp, who was fifteen

worth \$3,000, and had twenty acres of it under water-melons in the season of 1879.

Critchfield F. E. Mrs. res. Chillicothe.
Daly, Wm. carpenter, res. Chillicothe.
Dees J. P. Rev. minister, res. Chillicothe.
DePa Joseph, farmer, P. O. Rome.
DeFoe Charles, farmer, P. O. Rome.
Dixon Joel, laborer, res. Chillicothe.
Doll William, barber, res. Chillicothe.

DONATH GOTTLOB, farmer, res. Chillicothe. Was born in Germany, August 21, 1821, and twenty years afterwards came to America, settling in Ross county, Ohio, where he remained for eight years, and removed from thence to his present farm in the Fall of 1849. He married in 1846, Mary A. Black, a native of Ohio, and she died in 1857, leaving five children, one of whom has since died. Those surviving are, Christina, Catharine, John and William. Mr. Donath remarried March 10, 1878, Rose Kauf, who was born in Germany. He owns eighty-eight acres of finely improved land in Chillicothe, worth about \$5,500.

Donaldson Geo. Mrs. capitalist, res. Chillicothe.
Donoherty J. laborer, res. Chillicothe.
Drace Thomas, blacksmith, res. Chillicothe.
Dunkler Eliza J. farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.
Eanis John, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.
Entry Elias, harnessmaker, res. Chillicothe.
Eutz E. harnessmaker, res. Chillicothe.

FISHER JOHN, butcher, res. Chillicothe. Was born in Sheffield, England, February 9, 1833, and is the son of John Fisher and Esther Pritchard. He came to America when fifteen years old, and lived for some years with an uncle near Springfield, O.; came to Marshall county, Ill., in 1856, and to Chillicothe in 1862. He began butchering in Ohio, and has followed that occupation since, except while in Marshall county, where he farmed; married in August, 1857, Miss Agnes Ewing, who was born in Cathcart, Scotland, in 1835, by whom he has five children living—Mary, Ellen, Joseph, William and Fannie. He owns his residence and shop, and two lots in town.

FISHER JOSEPH, painter and sign writer, res. Chillicothe. Was born in Sheffield, England, August 26, 1837, and learned his trade in that country; is the son of John and Esther Fisher, and his mother is still living in England; married in the Spring of 1860, at Rotherham, Yorkshire, Emily Howard, who was born in Sheffield in 1838, and they together came to America in 1862, locating in Chillicothe, Peoria county, where he has since carried on his trade; have had four children, two of whom are now living—Esther, born in Sheffield, England, in the Spring of 1861; Helen, born in Chillicothe in 1862; Thos. H., born in 1864, who died at six years of age; John P., born in 1866, who died at five years of age. Mr. Fisher owns a homestead in Chillicothe. Mrs. Fisher is a teacher of landscape water color painting and drawing, and took a prize for off-hand drawing at an exhibition of the School of Design at Sheffield in 1859.

Flemmings James, section boss-C, R. I. & P. res. Chillicothe.

FULLER JOHN W. grain merchant, res. Chillicothe. Was born in Switzerland county, Ind., in 1840, and came to Peoria county in 1852; was chiefly educated by his grandfather, the Rev. B. F. Fuller, a Methodist minister, his health not permitting him to attend school. He was for some years connected with the firm of Moss, Bradley & Co., of Peoria, at first as an employe, and later as a partner; came to Chillicothe and began the business of buying and shipping grain in 1865, and afterwards married the daughter of Henry Truitt, and became interested with him in the grain, lumber and grocery business. In 1874 the business was divided, since when Mr. Fuller has confined himself to dealing in grain, his wife being his only partner. They handle about 500,000 bushels of grain a year. Mrs. Fuller was born in Switzerland county, Ind., in 1851, and in the same house in which her husband was born.

Fuller Sarah P. Mrs. res. Chillicothe.
Gibbons R. M. Notary public and attorney at law, res. Chillicothe.
Gill John, farmer, P. O. Rome.
Gilliam Robert, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.
Graham R. W. farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.
Goddard L. M. laborer, res. Chillicothe.
Goodwin Wm. farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.
Gould Mrs. res. Chillicothe.
Harm E. J. canal boatman, res. Chillicothe.
Hartman Thomas, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.
Hayden Thomas, laborer, res. Chillicothe.
Heaton E. blacksmith, res. Chillicothe.
Hill Benj. Mrs. res. Chillicothe.

HOLMAN HARVEY, general merchant and banker, res. Chillicothe; was born in Cheshire county, town of Winchester, N. H., September 10, 1806, and when ten years old removed to Warwick, Franklin county, Mass. Ten years later he went to Grafton, Worcester county, where he remained till 1835, when he went to St. Louis, Mo., remaining there till 1846, and then came to Chillicothe. The years 1849 and 1850, he spent in California, crossing the plains with an ox team. While in St. Louis he was for six years in the Collector's office, and the rest of the time since coming West he has been in mercantile life. When he first came to Chillicothe he entered into partnership with James H. Temple and J. H. Batchelder in the general mercantile business, which partnership lasted from 1846 till 1849, when he went to the "Golden West." On his return he formed a partnership with P. T. Matthews, in same line of business, which they still profitably conduct. In 1859, he married Sarah A. Stevens, who was born in Pennsylvania, and brought up in Cincinnati, O. Mrs. Holman has one child by a previous marriage. He engaged in 1868, along with Henry Truitt and P. T. Matthews in the banking business. Owns an interest in the store and business, and in considerable real estate outside, and six acres in different lots, besides a handsome residence in town. Is a member of the Baptist Church and Red Ribbon Club.

HAMMETT JOHN, retired farmer, res. Chillicothe, is a native of Warren county, Ky.; was born June 14, 1803; is the son of William and Anna (Oliphan) Hammett. His education was confined to a limited attendance in the common schools of his native State, where he was reared on a farm, grew to manhood and married Elizabeth Sumner on October 26, 1827. She was born in Ohio county, Ky., December 12, 1809. In 1830, they removed to Chillicothe township, and settled on Sec. 9, in the then wilderness country, they being the second family in the township. Wild Indians and wild animals were their only neighbors. There a rude home was erected and a farm improved upon which they spent the years of active life, and had ten children, only four of whom are now living: Zilpha A.—Mrs. Bates (lately deceased); Hannah L.—Mrs. McLaughlin; A. W. Hammett—Mrs. Emily Miller, and Mrs. Ellen Hosstetlon. Mr. H. has filled several local offices; and he and wife have for many years been zealous, consistent members of the M. E. Church. They left the homestead, consisting of 270 acres, which is now occupied by the son, and came to Chillicothe a number of years ago, though they still own it and several pieces of town property. This venerable couple are only known to be respected; and although they experienced many privations and braved the hardships of a pioneer life, they refer to those years as among the most enjoyable of life.

HARTENBOWER CHRISTOPHER F. farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Chillicothe, was born in Germany in 1832; came to America with his parents, Christian and Catharine Hartenbouer, and settled in Putnam county, Ill., where he grew to manhood on a farm, although his father was by trade a shoemaker. Married January 1, 1872, Madora Gray, who was born in Pennsylvania, and they afterwards lived one year in LaSalle county, and then came to Peoria county. They have two children, Florence, born November, 1872, and Lucinda, born April, 1875. He farms 200 acres in good shape.

HOSSTETLON SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Chillicothe, was born in Pickaway county, O., in 1838, and is the son of George Hosstetlon and Rebecca Gooley; came West with his parents to Sparland, Marshall county, Ill., where his father died in 1874. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 47th I. V. I., and upon organization of the company was elected sergeant; was with his regiment in the battles of Corinth, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, up the Red River, and Pleasant Hill, took part in twenty-eight engagements altogether, and was filling the position of regimental commissary sergeant when discharged, October 16, 1864. In January, 1861, he married Ellen Hammett, who was born on the farm where they now reside, May 9, 1844. They settled in their present home in 1864, where they own

eighty acres of land worth about \$40 per acre; have two children, John Franklin, aged seventeen, and Ulysses S., aged five years. Mr. Hosstetlon is captain of the Old Soldiers' Association of Chillicothe.

HOYT GEORGE A. stock dealer and butcher, res. Chillicothe, was born in Broome county, N. Y., August 16, 1825. His father, Elijah Hoyt, was from New York State, and his mother, Elizabeth Scoville, was a native of Connecticut. He came to Illinois in the Fall of 1837, and for eight years resided in Fulton county; thence to Jones county, Iowa, where he farmed for four years, and then returning to Illinois, settled on his farm on Sec. 30, Chillicothe township. He then began his present business, and, coming to town, kept a grocery and butcher shop for a year; then went to the country for a year, and at its end returned to town, where he has since resided. In June, 1848, he married Amanda Scoville, who was born in Indiana, July 2, 1826, her parents being eastern folks. They have had five children, only two of whom are now living, Linas S. and Sarah E., the former aged thirty and the latter fifteen. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt have been members of the M. E. Church from youth. He owns a store, two dwellings, and several vacant lots in town, forty acres in Sec. 18, and 160 acres in Barton county, Mo.

Howe T. M. res. Chillicothe.

Hughes E. harnessmaker, res. Chillicothe.

HUMPHREY ELIAS F. real estate, loan and insurance agent, res. Chillicothe, was born in Switzerland county, Ind., April 15, 1827, and is the oldest son and second child in a family of five. His parents were Arthur Humphrey and Catharine Tripp; was reared on a farm and educated at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind.; came to Peoria county in 1864, and was for four years in real estate business there; spent the years 1869-70 settling his father's estate in Indiana, and in the latter year returned to Peoria county and came to Chillicothe. He married in the Fall of 1848 Eliza S. Jack, who was born in September, 1828, by whom he has had six children, three of whom are alive, Edward S., Albert G. and Harrington. Has served three terms as supervisor, and several years as member of school board; has been local correspondent of *Chillicothe Independent* since February, 1879. He owns three stores, his place of business, two residences and several lots in town, besides several tracts of land in the Western States.

Hunter H. A. saloon-keeper, res. Chillicothe.

Hoyt H. F. grocer, res. Chillicothe.

Hatch, Thomas J. farmer, res. Chillicothe.

Jones, John, stock raiser, P. O. Chillicothe.

Karner, J. L. res. Chillicothe.

Kemper, Rebecca, Mrs. farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.

Kemper, Newton, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.

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Kemper, Newton, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.

KIMBLE ANDREW J. farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Chillicothe, was born in Summitt county, O., Dec. 16, 1840, and is the son of Harmon Kimble and Sallie Johnson. His mother dying when he was but fifteen

months old, he made his home with his uncle, who settled near Sparland, Marshall county, Ill., in 1852. He enlisted August 14, 1862, in Co. E, 86th I. V. I., and participated with his regiment in the battle of Stone River and other minor engagements; was discharged, owing to disability, in the early part of February, 1863. He married Julia A. Record, October 13, 1864, who was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1846, and has three sons, Charles D., aged thirteen; William D., aged nine, and Lyman B., aged four years. He came to his present home in March, 1874, where he owns 200 acres of finely improved farming lands in Secs. 30 and 31, worth \$50 an acre. This property is the result of his own hard work and economy, as he had only a capital of \$50 on his return from the army, and never had a dollar's assistance from any one; has run a threshing machine for eighteen years.

KINLOCH JAMES M. book-keeper, res. Chillicothe, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, April 27, 1845, and is the third child in a family of nine children. His parents were Alexander J. Kinloch and Margaret Hutcheon. He was educated in Edinburgh; was three years in the English army, 1859 to '61, inclusive, and was at sea during the years 1862 and '63; came to America in 1868, and in the early part of 1874 entered the employ of Fuller & Co. as book-keeper and general manager. He married Elizabeth Menzies, who was born in Scotland in 1850 and came to America when a child, by whom he has five children: Ephraim R., Caroline C., Ernest, Bertram Fuller, and Bernard J. Kinloch; is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the leader of the St. Cecilia Quintette Band (brass). He owns a homestead, house and two lots in the city.

Krite H. farmer, P. O. Rome.
Krause Klags, blacksmith, res. Chillicothe.
Largent John, capitalist, res. Chillicothe.
Largent J. H. M. res. Chillicothe.
Lawson, gardener, P. O. Rome.
Lester R. P. grocer, Chillicothe.
Lindstrom C. Mrs. P. O. Rome.
Lindstrom John, engineer, res. Chillicothe.

LORING FRANCES E. Mrs. milliner, res. Chillicothe.

Loyal M. laborer, res. Chillicothe.
Martin Stephen, dealer in agricultural implements and hardware, res. Chillicothe.
Martin Thomas, dealer in agricultural implements and hardware, res. Chillicothe.

MATHEWS PHILIP T. merchant and banker, res. Chillicothe, was born on the James river, in Essex county, Va., on March 6, 1822; is the second of three children and only son of John R. and Frances A. (Temple) Mathews. In 1834 he came to Chicago and spent a year in school; thence went to Richmond, Va., and remained two years; thence to Philadelphia, Penn., for two years, when he came to Peoria county and was employed two years on a farm; thence to St. Louis, from whence he returned a year or so later, and engaged as clerk for Benton, Franklin & Co., and afterwards for Temple & Rogers, in Chillicothe. Spent one

season up the Missouri river with brothers-in-law Temple and George Baker; returned to Chillicothe in 1842 and, in company with John H. Batchelder, bought the small store of David W. Heath & Co., but soon after sold out to James H. Temple & Co. and bought an interest in a store with John Moffitt, under the firm name of Moffitt & Co. After several changes in the firm, Mr. M. sold out for \$7,000 in cash, five hogsheds of sugar and a warehouse worth some \$4,000. In the Fall of 1858 he formed a partnership with Harvey Holman, and purchased the stock of general merchandise owned by O. W. Young, and engaged in the dry goods business, which they still conduct. Their establishment, besides containing a large and comprehensive assortment of dry goods and notions, has a boot and shoe department and a large and well selected stock of ready-made clothing and gentlemen's furnishings. Their store, especially in the last named department, is a model of taste and convenience seldom met with anywhere. Mr. M. married Minerva, daughter of John Moffitt, who was born in Peoria county, Ill., which union has resulted in four children, three living: Lucy (Mrs. Sidney Wood), Minnie (Mrs. Wm. M. Mead), and John P. at home. A number of years ago, Messrs. Mathews & Holman embarked in the banking business in company with Mr. H. Truitt, as the firm of Truitt, Mathews & Co., since which the concern has done an extensive and prosperous business. They are also quite largely interested in real estate.

MCCULLEY JOHN W. farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Chillicothe, was born in Gallia county, O., near Gallipolis, September 12, 1835, and was brought up in Ross, till 1849, when he came west with his mother and settled in Chillicothe township, not a mile from where he now resides. His father's name was Rolla McCulley, and his mother's name Nancy Devers. His father died when he was but six years old. During the six years prior to 1861 he was engaged in the grocery business in Chillicothe, and in the Fall of that year went to California, where he spent two Summers in tobacco culture, and planted fifty acres in the Sonoma Valley, Sonoma county, in that State. Went in Spring of 1864 to Idaho, and worked in the gold mines for two years and clearing \$3,000 in the last three months, he returned to his old home in Peoria county in the Winter of 1865. On November 11, 1858, he married Emily Thompson, who was born in Jefferson City, Mo., April 2, 1841, by whom he has had two children—Rolla, born August 29, 1859, and John J., born February 11, 1862. Came to his present farm November 11, 1878, where he has 160 acres of good land.

McDonald Mat, farmer, res. Chillicothe.
McFarland J. janitor, res. Chillicothe.
McGrew Dennis M., res. Chillicothe.
McLaughlin Lewis, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.
McLaughlin Saml. B. farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.

MCLEAN WILLIAM, grocer, res. Chillicothe,

is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, born June 17, 1816. He remained in the old country till twenty-six years of age, and learned the confectioner's trade, beginning at the age of eleven years. In 1842 he crossed the Atlantic and located in St. Louis, where he was engaged at his trade twelve years, except the years 1849 and 1851, which were spent in Europe. Having married Miss Margaret Menzies, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in May, 1817, they removed to Chillicothe in August, 1855, and Mr. McLean embarked in the grocery business. They have but one child, Dorcas, now the wife of George P. Lester, a partner in the firm of McLean & Lester. Mr. and Mrs. Lester have three children, Anna, William and Edward. Mr. McLean has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since 1843; is a member of both the Chapter and Commandery. He has served his town efficiently in the County Board of Supervisors for some years and is now filling that office. Owns a fine residence property and a large store, in which the firm carry one of the most complete and extensive stocks of groceries in the county. Mr. McLean has seven times crossed the Atlantic, having made three trips to Europe since he first came over.

McManamy T. S. carpenter and builder, Chillicothe.

MEAD WILLIAM M. druggist, res. Chillicothe, was born in Chillicothe township, January 1, 1849, and is the eldest child of Hiram M. Mead and Sarah Fosdick, who had a family of two boys and three girls. His father is a resident of Kansas. Mr. Mead was educated in the State Normal School, and afterwards worked for four years in the grocery store of Mr. Truitt; subsequently in 1868 began the drug business with T. H. Hurst, representing his father's joint interest in the concern, and in two years bought out Mr. Hurst's interest, and in 1875 that of his father, becoming sole owner. He married November 27, 1876, Miss Minnie Matthews, daughter of P. T. Matthews, by whom he has one child—Clifford H.—born September 4, 1877. Mrs. Mead was born in Peoria county, August 31, 1856. Mr. Mead is school treasurer, and has been an Alderman of the town. Has a fine store and one of the finest residences in town.

Menzies E. Mrs. res. Chillicothe.
Mottled E. B. jeweler, res. Chillicothe.

MITCHELL E. A. grocer, res. Chillicothe, is the son of Eli Mitchell and Mary Ashworth, and was born in the year 1854, in Leeds, Yorkshire, England. Came with his parents to America in 1858, and settled in Peoria county. Came to Chillicothe the same year, and when seventeen years of age began selling groceries; began business on his own account in 1877, under the firm name of Mitchell & Andrews, and has since done a fine and growing business. His parents are both living in town, and his father is in the jewelry

business. Mr. Mitchell is a member of I. O. O. F., and at present fills the position of Noble Grand in the local lodge.

Moffitt Abner, Shetman, res. Chillicothe.

MOFFITT ELIZABETH MEAD Mrs., M. D., Chillicothe, is the youngest of a family of five children of Mr. and Mrs. Mead, and was born on the 23d of June, 1816, in Chillicothe, Ohio; was educated at Gallipolis and Worthington, that State, and by her stepfather, David W. Bates, a graduate of Harvard University. Her grandfather was the first hat manufacturer in Danbury, Conn., and had his establishment burned by the British during the war of the revolution. His father emigrated from England in his own vessel, bringing the bricks for the fireplace in the house he erected in Orange county, N. Y. Mrs. M.'s grandmother helped to make the great cheese that was presented to Thomas Jefferson. Mrs. M. came to Illinois with her mother and stepfather, locating in Marshall county, in 1838. She taught school about seven years, and finally studied medicine, and has practiced in the homeopathic system for about seventeen years. She has been married twice, first to Mr. Gibbons, by whom she has two living sons. Her second husband was Jeremiah Moffitt, also a native of Ross county, Ohio, whom she married on March 8, 1846, and settled in Chillicothe township, on a farm a mile west of Chillicothe. Some years later Mr. M. abandoned farming and engaged in the mercantile business in town, where he died April 3, 1857. Five children were the fruit of their union, four living—Maud, Frank B., Laura C. and Eugene. Jeremiah died in September, 1870. Mr. Moffitt left an estate of 350 acres, and a nice property in the city of Chillicothe.

Moffitt John, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.

MOFFITT WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Chillicothe, was born on an adjoining farm on Sec. 17, March 22, 1839, and is the son of John Moffitt and Margaret Dawson. His father was the son of John Moffitt and Lydia Cox, and was born in Ross county, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1802, and there grew to manhood. For fifteen years he followed flat boating down the Ohio, by way of the Scioto, and thence to New Orleans; made his first trip in 1819. Along with eight of his brothers and sisters he came West, and settled in Peoria county at a very early day; one of his brothers settled in Stark county. He married in his native county August 8, 1824, Margaret Dawson, who was born April 24, 1805, by whom he has had nine children—Joshua, Alonzo, Hugh, Minerva (Mrs. P. T. Mathews), Matilda, Louisa (Mrs. A. A. Rankin), William, Mary (Mrs. Geo. M. Dixon), and John. The old gentleman and his wife now live in a fine home on the spot where their first log cabin was erected in the Fall of 1834. He owns 1,500 acres in a body in Chillicothe township. Mr.

Wm. Moffitt was reared on his father's farm, and has thus far devoted his life to it. He enlisted as private in Co. I. 7th Mo. V. I. June 18, 1861, was promoted sergeant in July, 1863, and was discharged in June of the next year. He married December 29, 1869, Adda I. Pond, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, November 24, 1849, by whom he has one son—Philip A., born December 12, 1870. He farms 160 acres of land upon which he settled immediately after marriage.

Mullen Patrick, farmer, res. Chillicothe.

MURPHY DANIEL L. harness maker and city marshal, Chillicothe, was born in Columbus, Ohio May 17, 1845, and is the son of John Murphy and Sarah Brown. His father was a farmer and a native of Ohio, and is still living at Elmwood in this county. His mother was born in Pennsylvania. When very young he came with his parents to Kosciusko county, Ind., and in 1854 removed to Berrien county, Mich. Came to Elmwood, Peoria county, in the Fall of 1861 to learn the trade of harness maker, and in the succeeding Fall enlisted in Co. I. 77th I. V. I.; was present at the siege of Vicksburg, at Arkansas Post and up the Red river, under Gen. Banks; was discharged in August, 1865; served as harness maker for the 13th Army Corps during the latter part of his term of service. Upon discharge he returned to Elmwood where he completed his trade, and in 1867 set up in business in Brimfield, removing thence to Chillicothe in 1870, where he has since resided. Has been running a dray for some years. He married Mary J. Augst, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has three children—Minnie Alice, Gertrude May, and Irvin Louis. Was elected city marshal in April, 1879; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and owns his residence and two lots in town.

Nash Joseph, laborer, res. Rome.

NASH ROSWELL M. farmer, Sec. 7, P. O. Rome, was born in Fairfield, Conn., March 28, 1828, and is the eldest of six children of Henry Nash and Rebecca Raymond. Came to Springfield, Ill., in 1851, and for four years lived near Abraham Lincoln's house; settled on his present farm in 1855. He enlisted October 20, 1864, in Co. D., 11th I. V. I., and was present at the siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely; was slightly wounded by a spent ball on the neck at the former action, and was mustered out October 20, 1865. In 1854 he married Sarah E. Jennings, who was born in Connecticut, October 20, 1829, by whom he has five children: Marvin Melville, Henry Homer and Morris Raymond, twins, Lorena Hill, and Nellie Elizabeth. Mr. Nash has held some local offices, is a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, and owns 114 acres in the home farm, worth about \$4,000.

Neill Stewart, trader and feed dealer, res. Chillicothe.

NICHOLSON CHARLES, farmer and stone and brick mason, Sec. 6, P. O. Rome, was born in Lancashire, England, and is the son of Thomas and Helen Nicholson; came to America and settled in Jacksonville, Ill., in 1840, where he remained for ten years; thence to Sangamon Bottoms, Cass Co., where he engaged in farming, and seven years later sold out and removed to Beardstown, where he resided for six years, and carried on a dry goods business. In 1863 he came to Rome, Peoria Co., with the intention of establishing a dry goods business and built for that purpose, but not being fully satisfied with the prospect, ultimately abandoned the idea; married in England, in 1829, Miss Mary Needham, also a native of Lancashire, by whom he has had seven children, five of whom are now living: Ellen, wife of Robert Cole; John, editor of *Illinoisan*, Beardstown; Thomas, Samuel and Charles. Mr. Nicholson joined the M. E. Church, in Jacksonville in 1846, and his wife is also a member of the same body. He is superintendent of Sunday school in Rome; owns eighty-two acres fine farming land in home farm, worth \$50 per acre.

Nicholson T. B. farmer and grower, res. Rome.
Nutt Uriah, painter, res. Chillicothe.
Oakford Thomas, carpenter, res. Chillicothe.
Parsons L. farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.
Perry Peter, farmer, P. O. Rome.

PETRY ADAM, miller, res. Chillicothe, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1842, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Petry. When eight years old he removed with his parents to Holmes county, Ohio, where they still live. Is the second child in a family of four sons and two daughters. Engaged in the grain trade at Millersburg, Ohio, for a number of years, thence removed to Chicago, and for one year was in the clothing and furnishing business, after which he located in Chillicothe in 1868, and fitted up his present mill. He married, in 1863, Miss Lizzie Foust, by whom he has one son, Victor A., born in December, 1867. Is a member of Masonic Blue Lodge and Chapter, and also of I. O. O. F.

PIPER GEO. M. beekeeper, res. Chillicothe, was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, February 12, 1842. His parents were Geo. H. Piper and Elizabeth A. Thompson, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Indiana, and he is the second of their seven children. His parents came to Peoria in 1849, and his father went to California. Two years later removed to a farm in Medina township, and several years afterwards to a farm one mile north of Chillicothe, where he grew up to manhood. On September 19, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A., 17th I. V. I., and fought in the battles of Fredericktown, Missouri, in October of that year, Fort Donaldson and Shiloh. Was discharged from hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, owing to disability, December 18, 1862, and for a year attended school in Omaha; kept books for about nine years, one year for General

Sheridan, was in the mowing business for two years in Omaha, and was burned out with total loss in 1872. Settled in Chillicothe in 1873, kept books for two years for U. S. Express Co., which position he resigned in August, 1877, and has since been engaged in bee culture. He married June 20, 1865, in Keokuk, Iowa, Victoria Louie Griffin, who was born in Indiana, November 15, 1847, and was brought up in Illinois, by whom he has two children — Adrienne May, aged eight years, and Casimir Lee, aged four. He owns his residence and two lots in town.

FORREST L. TRAPP, son, Chillicothe.
 FRANK A. C. TRAPP, son, Rome.
 FRANK CARROLL MILES, son, Chillicothe.

PROCTOR ALFRED S., Capt. The subject of this sketch was born in Washington county, O., May 16, 1820. His father was from Massachusetts, his mother from Rhode Island. His father was one of the early pioneers of Ohio, one of what was known as the "Ohio Company," that crossed the Alleghany Mountains and opened up the wilderness of Ohio about Marietta and the Muskingum River, during the prevalence of the early French and Indian wars.

Alfred S. remained with his parents upon the farm until the age of fourteen, when he received a terrible wound in the forehead from the kick of a horse, that fractured his skull and brought him near to death's door, and resulted in great and protracted physical prostration. His father soon after dying, he went to reside with an older brother, Jacob, a merchant of Lawrence county, Ohio, with whom he continued as clerk and partner for twenty-one years, when he sold out his interest and came to Illinois, in 1856, engaging in agriculture at the head of Peoria Lake, near the town of Chillicothe. He was married in 1846 to Miss Vilaty Reckard, by whom he had two children, one only living, Eva, now married and residing in Ohio. His wife died in 1843, and in 1846 he was again married to Miss Elizabeth Gillett, by whom he has three children — Newell, Vesta and Orla—all living. He has been reasonably successful in business, having acquired a competency of this world's goods.

Mr. Proctor, from boyhood, has been somewhat actively engaged in the Sabbath school, temperance and other benevolent enterprises, and being a man of decided opinions, and outspoken, he has often arrayed men bitterly against him, because of duplicity exposed or nefarious schemes thwarted. Residing for many years on the banks of the Ohio river, near the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky, he had an opportunity to observe the workings of slavery, and early formed and expressed anti-slavery sentiments that made him an object of dislike to slaveholders across the border and their sympathizers and instruments on this side, and at one time he came near losing his life at the hands of a pro-slavery mob, after having addressed a

meeting on the subject of slavery and the return of fugitives to bondage. When the war of the rebellion began, he enlisted as a private, Aug. 13, 1862, in Company C, 86th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in Aug. 27 as a sergeant, and as first sergeant in December following. He was with his regiment in its campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. He was wounded at Perryville, and again at Resaca, being thereby subjected to some three months' experience in hospital life.

While the army was before Atlanta, he received notice through the Adjutant-General of the Army, of his appointment by the President as a lieutenant in the 57th United States Colored Infantry, in the 7th Army Corps, stationed in Arkansas, to take effect from and after June 20, 1864. He was mustered as first lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1864, and assigned to the command of Company A. Soon after joining his regiment, he was detached to staff duty at headquarters first brigade, second division, 7th Army Corps, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and while on duty there was promoted to captain and mustered as such Jan. 6, 1865. He continued to serve on staff and with his regiment until May 22, 1866, when he was honorably discharged from the service.

Mr. Proctor was for some years engaged in mercantile business in Peoria, but last year purchased the large farm known as the Boken Farm, at Rome, and removed to it in the Fall of 1879.

RAMEY ALFRED H. grocer, Chillicothe, was born in Peoria, January 6, 1846, is the third in a family of seven children of Alfred H. Ramey and Melona Rathbone, natives of Pennsylvania. When about six months old, they removed to Hallock township, where he was brought up on a farm, and in the Spring of 1864 he entered government employ, freighting to the government posts on the frontier. He helped to erect Forts Phil Kearney and Smith, and on October 30, 1865, he volunteered to go out with the soldiers to fight the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, and was wounded five times at Pine river. One of his wounds cost him his right leg at the hip, and he arrived home July 23rd of the following year, being just able to ride on a couch. After regaining something of his strength, he took a course at the Commercial College, in Peoria, and with a capital of \$4, he started in business in that city with a little fruit and nut stand, on the corner of Main and Washington streets. In three months he netted \$300, and coming to Chillicothe, entered the grocery and fruit business, which he has since profitably continued. He married in 1869, Alice Brower, who died eighteen months later, leaving behind her one child, Mary V. Ramey. In October, 1872,

he married Emma Seeley, a native of Peoria county, by whom he has had three children, two of whom, Myrtle and Eugene, are now living. He owns his store, house and lot in town, and has been able, besides making his own way in life, to afford material assistance to many of his friends.

Ratliff John, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.
 Reagan Chas. blacksmith, residence Chillicothe.
 Reynolds L. Mrs. residence, Chillicothe.
 Ricker Wm. Mrs. residence Chillicothe.
 Robinson R. E. farmer, residence Chillicothe.
 Roleway Ezra, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.
 Rose H. S. farmer, P. O. Rome.
 Rosanza Wm. saloon, residence Chillicothe.
 Seabolt M. Mrs. residence Chillicothe.

SCHEELER AMON, farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Chillicothe, was born in Germany, April 24, 1832, and was there raised on a farm, coming to America in 1852. He remained in New York State for over two years, farming, and in the Fall of 1855, came to Peoria county, and settled on his present farm with a total capital of \$65, and for the next two years, worked out by the month. After several removals, one of which was to Kansas for one season, he finally settled down on his farm in 1875. He farms 320 acres of land, and owns 160 acres in home farm, worth about \$10,000; makes a specialty of breeding horses—the Norman crossed with thoroughbreds—and also breeds Short-horn cattle, and Poland and China hogs. In 1856 he married Sarah Dixon, a native of Ohio, by whom he has had four children, viz.: Rose Matilda, Frances M., now Mrs. Kellenback; Arthur J., and Carrie Scheeler.

Seymour H. laborer, res. Chillicothe.

SHEPARD FRANCIS E. farmer, Sec. 8, P. O. Chillicothe. Was born in Courtland county, N. Y., in 1820, and is the son of Nathaniel Shepard and Polly Billings. His father was a native of New Hampshire and his mother of Vermont. Being the son of a farmer he was brought up on a farm in his native county, removing from there in 1846 to Kalamazoo county, Mich., where he remained for fourteen years; came to Chillicothe in the Spring of 1860, and to his present farm a year later; was married December 24, 1844, to Hannah Smith, a native of Broome county, N. Y., who has presented him with four children—Mary E., Mrs. Carver, Ellen, Mrs. Snowden, Neil, Earnest F. and Ada Shepard. Mr. Shepard owns 280 acres in the home farm, worth about \$6,000, and has been for several terms township assessor and commissioner of highways.

Shane Wm. road commissioner, res. Chillicothe.
 Stein Mary Ann, res. Chillicothe.
 Storey Clarissa Mrs. res. Chillicothe.
 Storey J. tailor, res. Chillicothe.
 Storey Wm. deputy sheriff, res. Chillicothe.

STOWELL SOLOMON, retired lumber merchant, res. Chillicothe. Was born in Bainbridge, Chenango county, N. Y., July 27, 1819, and is the seventh in a family of twelve children, of Arad Stowell and

Marcy Warner, daughter of Col. Warner, of Revolutionary fame. His father was born in Vermont and his mother in New Haven, Conn. He was brought up on a farm, and was educated at Oxford, Mannington and Newtonville academies; taught school during Winter months for many years, and for three years continuously, at Annapolis, Md.; sailed from Buffalo in October, 1849, on the "A. D. Patchin," with 1,000 passengers, and arrived at Chicago after a passage of nine days; came directly to Chillicothe, and made his home with Lyman Robinson. In March, 1855, he married Ostana Pratt, who was born in Broome county, N. Y., February 27, 1822; settled on a farm in La Prairie township, Marshall county, for eight years, and executed many improvements, and in 1863 removed to Chillicothe. Went into the lumber trade, and acted as salesman for Jack & McFadden for three years, at the expiration of which time he bought a yard, and conducted it on his own account for several years, when he retired from business. Has been township clerk and school treasurer for a number of years; owns his dwelling and a number of lots in town. Both himself and wife are members of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

STUBER ADAM Capt. farmer, Chillicothe. Was born in Bavaria, Europe, June 15, 1824; came to the United States in 1839, and settled in Holmes county, Ohio, where he remained until he enlisted to participate in the war with Mexico, in 1846; went through with Gen. Scott's command to the end of the conflict; came to Illinois and settled in Chillicothe in 1849; married Elizabeth Sherlotte, a native of Peoria county, in April, 1852. She died two years after, leaving one child, Emma—Mrs. Groom. In 1856 Mr. Stuber married Louisa Groom, born in Virginia in 1834. Their union has resulted in eight children, only two of whom are living, Philip and Albert D. Mr. S. recruited Co. M, of the 11th Illinois Cavalry, in Chillicothe, in the Fall of 1861, and went out as its captain, which position he held until mustered out of service in the Fall of 1863. He has served a number of years in the Board of Aldermen of Chillicothe, and is now a member of that body. Is also a prominent member of the Temperance Reform Club, and a very effective and zealous worker in that commendable cause. In 1864 or 1865 he, in connection with Mr. George Gibbons, laid out an addition to the city of Chillicothe. Owns a 190 acre farm in the township, and several city lots, also a farm in Cowley county, Kansas.

TAYLOR ORRIN, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.

THOMAS ALEXANDER C. grocer, res. Chillicothe. Was born in Champaign county, Ohio, May 30, 1832, and came with his parents to Peoria county in 1836, removing thence to Woodford county, Ill., four years later, where his parents both died in

1844. In the same year he came to Chillicothe, and sold goods as clerk, and bought grain, etc., till 1861, when he embarked in the grocery business, succeeding J. W. McCollough, and carrying it on till 1866, when he sold it back to Mr. McCollough. In 1867-68 he erected a planing mill, and ran it for six months, when he sold out the machinery and afterwards converted the building into a flouring mill, selling it in 1871 to Adam Petry, the present owner. He re-embarked in the grocery business in 1873, and has since profitably carried it on. He married Annie E. Aspinall, who was born in England, August 29, 1839, by whom he has had five children—Charles A., Ellen J., Edward L., Mary E. and Annie M. Thomas. Mr. Thomas is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the oldest member save one in Calumet Lodge, No. 196; has filled several township offices, among them those of supervisor, assessor, collector and town clerk; owns a dwelling and several other pieces of property in town.

Thomas Malinda, res. Chillicothe.

THOMAS JOSEPH F. physician, res. Chillicothe, was born in Urbana, Champaign county, O., July 14, 1826, and his parents removed to Hallock township, Peoria county, in the Fall of that year. There were then some eight families settled on the borders of LaSalle Prairie to the south, and between them and Fort Clark (now Peoria); but on the north there were none nearer than the settlement of Galena, one hundred and forty-two miles away. His father bought and settled on the north half of section 26. Dr. Thomas was educated at the High School of Princeton, and an Academy in Greene county, Ill.; read medicine with Drs. Chamberlain and Paddock, of Princeton, and graduated from the medical department of Missouri University, St. Louis, March 1, 1852; practiced till 1854 with Dr. Chamberlain, at Princeton, and then removed to Northampton, Peoria county, where he practiced till 1862. Upon August 27th, of that year, he entered the service of the United States as captain of Company C, 86th I. V. I.; was promoted major, March 25, 1864; served as assistant surgeon of hospital No. 25, at Nashville, Tenn., during the Winter of 1862-3; was wounded by a musket ball in the thigh, October 5, 1864, near Florence, Ala., and still carries the ball in his body; was disabled by the wound for ten weeks. He was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., June 6th, 1865. He married at Joliet, Ill., April 12, 1852, Miss Emline Walker, who was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 5, 1830, and seven children have resulted from their union, four daughters and three sons—three daughters and two sons living: Inez, now Mrs. Holloway, residing at Winfield, Kas.; Dr. O. H. Thomas, residing in Chillicothe, and partner of his father; Watie, Trella, and Lewis H. Since his return from the army, the doctor

has practiced in Chillicothe; has been president of Marshall County Medical Society, and one of the Board of Censors of Peoria City Medical Association; also, a member of the State Medical Association. He was one of the organizers of Chillicothe Red Ribbon Club.

TOMLINSON JOSHUA O., M. D. res. Chillicothe, was born in Lexington, Ky., on the 10th day of April, 1807. His parents, Ambrosia and Mary Tomlinson *nee* Dykes, were natives of Virginia, where they died at a ripe old age. His grandsire, William Tomlinson, settled in that State in 1780, and was one of the pioneers. Young Tomlinson read medicine with Drs. Watson and Sneed, Frankfort, Ky.; attended lectures in the medical department of Transylvania University, Lexington, and was awarded the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1836. He practiced several years in Frankfort; from thence came to Chillicothe in November, 1840, where he has been an active member of the profession for nearly forty years. He renounced the allopathic system in 1858, and has since been a staunch advocate and practitioner of the homeopathic school. In the Fall of 1836, he married Clarinda H. Craig, born in Zanesville, O., by whom he had four children; only one now living—Anna, thirty-three years old. Mrs. Tomlinson died December 29, 1853. The doctor has ever been prominently identified with the moral and educational interests of society; for many years a member of the local School Board, and is police justice of Chillicothe.

THOMPSON NEWTON, manufacturer of tinware and stove merchant, res. Chillicothe, was born in St. Thomas, Canada, October 5, 1844, and came with his parents to United States, in 1852, settling in Peoria; came to Chillicothe in 1860, and in the following year began the tinners' trade, which he continued for over five years, and then worked for a year in Peoria; thence to Peru, Ill., where he worked for five years, and returning to Chillicothe, in March, 1875, entered into business on his own account in the next March. He married Henrietta Bell, August 31, 1874, who is of English parentage, and was born October 4, 1852. They have two children: Mabel, born June 3, 1875, and Claude, born Feb. 27, 1877; owns his dwelling and five lots in town.

Turner M. Mix, res. Chillicothe.

TRUITT HENRY, banker, res. Chillicothe, was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, Jan. 1, 1819. Is the oldest of four children of William and Elizabeth Truitt *nee* Remley. He enjoyed a limited attendance at the district school, in a log school house, until thirteen years of age, when, having lost his father five years before, he started out to provide his own living. Hired the next year to T. S. Bradley, then engaged in buying and shipping produce on the Ohio and Mississippi



J. Wilbur M.D.

CHILLICOTHE.





HARVEY HOLMAN.
CHILLICOTHE.



HENRY TRUITT.
CHILLICOTHE



J. O. TOMLINSON. M. D.
CHILLICOTHE



JOHN MOFFITT
CHILLICOTHE

rivers, and continued in that trade eighteen years. At the age of thirty-two he came West, and settled in Chillicothe, and embarked in the grain, lumber and produce business, under the firm name of Truitt & Jack. Their trade soon became heavy, running many thousands of dollars a year. In 1868, Mr. T., in company with S. C. Jack, P. T. Mathews and Harvey Holman, established a bank in Chillicothe, in which business he is still engaged as cashier and manager, and has been very successful. Some years ago Mr. Jack retired from the firm, leaving the other three partners in control. In March, 1843, Mr. T. married Miss Frances Godard, a native of Indiana, who died in 1863, leaving two children, Sarah, now Mrs. J. W. Fuller, and Frances E., now Mrs. N. S. Cutright. Mr. Truitt married Eliza Moffitt Jan. 1, 1865, who was born in Ross county, Ohio. Their union has resulted in one child, Rollin H. Truitt. Mr. T. has over 600 acres of land in Peoria, besides a large quantity in other counties. He has been many years a member of the Baptist Church, and a prominent temperance worker.

Tinger John, laborer, res. Chillicothe.
Watson Thos. laborer, res. Chillicothe.

WEBER ANDREW, furniture manufacturer and dealer, residence Chillicothe, was born in Germany, November 15, 1827, and came to America with his parents when nine years of age; settled in Baltimore for one year, and then removed to Cincinnati. His father, Jacob Weber, having come to Woodford county, Illinois, and bought a farm, returned to Cincinnati for his family, and embarked with them on board steamer "Mosel" May 5, 1839. When about half a mile above Cincinnati, the four boilers of the steamer exploded, and she went down in ten minutes, and by this sad accident Mr. Weber lost his father, two sisters and a brother, and another of the family was severely wounded. They lost every thing, and when, three months later, his mother, with the remnant of the family, came on to Woodford county, they had just money enough to buy a cow. Up to the age of fourteen he shared his mother's log cabin, and endured all the privations of poor and early settlers; used to carry eggs to Peoria, and sell them for three cents a dozen, and carry corn a peck at a time, three miles to mill on foot. When fourteen he went to learn his trade, and after four years steady application, went to St. Louis, where he worked for a year, then to Iowa for about another year; returning to Peoria, remained there for two years, and in the Fall of 1852 came to Chillicothe and established the business which he still conducts. In the Fall of 1861 he enlisted in Co. M., 11th I. V. C., Captain Adam Stuber commanding, and after serving two years, was discharged for disability, in the Fall of 1863. He married, November 22, 1849, Gertrude Wietz, a native of Germany; has five children living—Eva, Elizabeth, Peter, Ger-

trude, John (deceased), and Mary; whole family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Weber owns his store, residence, and two lots.

WESCOTT CHARLES C. cashier Truitt, Mathews & Co., bankers, res. Chillicothe, was born in Washington, D. C., June 29, 1849, and afterwards came to Henry, Marshall county, Illinois, where his father, James Wescott, is now Clerk of Circuit Court. His mother died in 1858. Five years of his life were spent on a farm, and the rest in the towns of Henry, Lacon, Sparland and Chillicothe, selling goods and keeping books. Came to the latter place Oct. 1, 1875, and has been in his present responsible position ever since. On December 22, 1870, he married Mary A. Kidd, who was born in Wisconsin in August, 1850, and who has presented him with four children—Edith, Eddie, Lyman and Willie. Mr. Wescott has during the last three years given part of his leisure time to numismatics, and has already a fine collection of over 700 pieces, among them several French coins of rare date and great age, besides numerous rare specimens of U. S. coins, worth several hundred dollars.

Weiler B. laborer, res. Chillicothe.
Willard E. Mrs. res. Chillicothe.

WILMOT ASAH EL, M. D., Chillicothe, is the third son of Jesse and Hannah Wilmot *nee* Bunnell, and was born in Broome county, New York, on March 24, 1804. His parents were both natives of Cheshire, Conn., where his father was born in 1770, mother in 1776, but removed to Broome Co., N. Y., in youth, and were married there in 1796. After the birth of their two eldest children, they returned to Connecticut, to care for their parents, the other brother, Amos, being absent for several years, where they remained two or three years, and then returned to their former home in Broome Co. Doctor's childhood and youth were spent on the farm and at school, his educational course having been completed in Binghamton high school. When past twenty-two years of age he was attacked by a hip disease, which resulted in crippling him for life. He taught school several terms, and at the age of twenty-four commenced reading medicine with Dr. A. F. Bigelow, of that county, and a year later went to Bettsburg, Chenango Co., completing the course under the preceptorship of Dr. Nathan Boynton. Attended lectures at the medical branch of the State University at Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., from which he received the degree of M. D., January 31, 1832. After seven months practice with Dr. Boynton, he located in Coventry, Chenango Co., and continued over ten years discharging the duties of his profession, when, catching the inspiration of the westward bound current he sought a home in the prairie State, landing in Peoria county in June 1843, after a tedious journey of several weeks with a wife and family of five small

children. Doctor settled at Hallock, "Blue Ridge," Hallock township and practised four years; then removed to Northampton, same township, and five years later to Chillicothe, where he has since been active in the profession, save the years 1857 and 1853, when failing health compelled him to desist from practice, which years the family spent in the west part of the State, on the Mississippi river. Forty years ago a physician's life in Illinois was not an enviable one. Dr. W. used to ride over an area of country extending ten to eighteen miles in various directions, a single round consuming from two to four days from home and embracing seventy to eighty miles. Dr. Wilmot married Olive Amelia, the daughter of Henry and Jerusha Smith, on March 6, 1833. She was born in Green Co., N. Y., Jan. 28, 1816. Their conjugal union resulted in eight children. The living are, Dr. Wm. Henry Wilmot, born Feb. 16, 1834; Franklin S., born Aug. 5, 1835; Jane E., Mrs. S. J. Gillette, born Nov. 30, 1837; Charles B., born May 9, 1840; Frances E. Mrs. G. P. Loring born May 3, 1842; Olive A., Mrs. C. W. Carroll, born July 22, 1844; Ann E. (deceased), born Oct. 1, 1847; died Oct. 2, 1848; and Mary E., Mrs. Wm. Endsley, born Sept. 29, 1851.

Wm. F. S. laborer, res. Chillicothe.
Wm. L. saloon-keeper, res. Chillicothe.
Wm. Mrs. res. Chillicothe.

WIRTH JACOB, baker and confectioner, res. Chillicothe, was born in Germany, January 29, 1838, and came to America in 1851. Settled in Philadelphia for two years, and in 1854 came to Peoria, where he learned his business. In 1866 came to Chillicothe and opened shop. Married in September, 1861, Maggie Bogard, who was born in Ohio, January 26, 1840, by whom he has had two children—Annie, born August 7, 1863, and Daisy Lulu, born March 23, 1875. He

owns his residence and store, and also a vacant lot in Chillicothe.

Wood L. A. retired carpenter and capitalist, res. Chillicothe.

WOOD SIDNEY, stove and general hardware merchant, res. Chillicothe, was born in Switzerland county, Ind., May 8, 1850. His parents, Latham A., and Mary Wood, came to Chillicothe in the year succeeding his birth, and his mother dying in 1852 he was sent back to Indiana where he remained for ten years, returning to Chillicothe in 1862; finished his education in the State Normal School; engaged for eight years in the dry goods business as salesman for Mathews & Holman, and embarked in his present line on his own account in May, 1877. He married Miss Lucy L. Matthews, a native of Chillicothe, in October, 1875, by whom he has had two children—Grace M., born September, 1876, and Bessie, born July 12, 1878. Mr. Wood was for one year township collector, and at present fills the office of city treasurer.

WYLIE MARY Mrs. widow of John Wylie, farmer, res. Chillicothe, was born in England, of Scotch parents, in 1827, coming with them to America in 1838, and to Peoria county in 1842. Her father, William Bryden, has spent his active life in farming and teaching. He taught for many years in the old country, and also in New Richmond, O., Princeton, Ind., and in Chillicothe. Elizabeth Bryden, her mother, has been some years dead. Mrs. Wylie married John Wylie in May, 1865. He was a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, was born in 1814, and was a farmer by occupation. They settled in La Prairie township, Marshall county, where he died in 1873. Mrs. Wylie owns a homestead in town, and is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, of which Church her husband was some time an Elder.

ELMWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Adams James, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

ADAMS STEPHEN, deputy sheriff, Elmwood.

All Geo. W. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

ALLEWELT S. carriage trimmer, Elmwood.

ATHERTON ISRAEL D. farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Elmwood, was born in Delaware county, O., on the 9th day of July, 1818, was reared in the mercantile business and received a common school education. Married Miss Ann Angel, a native of England. She was born in Berkshire, Eng., April 12, 1812. They were blessed with five children, two boys and three girls, viz.: Julia, Rufus, Lid, Katie and Snyder, all of whom lived to adult age. Immigrated to Peoria county in 1841; came by land, making the trip in sixteen days,

and located at Harkness Grove, where he remained three years. Then came to his present place, where he has resided since. Has 120 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$8,000. Has held several local offices of trust.

ATHERTON RUFUS, farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Elmwood, was born in Delaware county, O., on the 8th day of May, 1840, and when two years old came to this county with his parents, where he has remained since, with the exception of the time he was in the army. Enlisted in the 77th I. V. I., Co. I. After entering into active service, the first engagement participated in was Vazoo Bayou; thence to Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River

Bridge, Siege and Capture of Vicksburg. Then he was sent to New Orleans on the Red River Expedition, where he was taken prisoner with about 1,000 others, at Sabine Cross Roads, and was sent to Tyler, Texas, where they were kept until the close of the war. While Mr. A. was there, 300 Union prisoners died. After returning home, married Miss Martha, daughter of Wm. Kennedy. She was born in Trivoli township, May 13, 1841. They have two children, Clarence and Orin. Has eighty acres of land, valued at \$4,000.

Rages Otis, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Ray T. painter, P. O. Elmwood.
Barber N. S. retired farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

BARNARD J. R. carpenter, res. Elmwood, son of Isaac and Dorothy Barnard, was born in Hebron, Grafton county, N. H., on the 10th day of March, 1816. Came to Peoria county in the Fall of 1855, and located in this town, where he has followed his trade since. Married Miss Ruth J. Bowers. She was born in Hill, N. H., on the 7th day of Sept., 1816. They have had two children, both of them now dead. Mr. B. has lived in the town of Elmwood from its infancy, coming here when there were but few houses in the town. Has a fine residence and home in the village, worth \$2,000.

Barrett Mrs. P. O. Elmwood.

BARTHOLOMEW A. G. insurance agent and justice of the peace, res. Elmwood, is the son of A. C. and Aurelia Bartholomew, natives of Connecticut, who were born in 1809; came to Peoria county in 1838 and located in Elmwood, being one of the first settlers of the village where they still reside. The subject of this sketch was born in Elmwood township, July 21, 1845, where he received a common school education, and also attended Bryant & Stratton's business college. Married Miss Mary A. Coe, daughter of Silas Coe, October 16, 1867, who was born in Ohio, December 24, 1849. The fruit of this marriage is four children—Harry, Edwin, Walter and Charles. Mrs. B. is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. B. enlisted in the 137th I. V. I. Co. D. in 1864, and was mustered in at Camp Fry, Chicago.

BARTHOLOMEW A. Y. farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 6, P. O. Elmwood, is the son of Luzerne and Betsey (Yale) Bartholomew, and was born in Elmwood township on the 26th day of February, 1838, where he was reared on a farm and received a common school education. When sixteen years of age he traveled through the Eastern and Southern States with his father. Some time previous his father went to California, where he succeeded in capturing a very large grizzly bear which he exhibited through this country and Europe, giving Mr. B. a good opportunity to see the country. After disposing of the show they came to Elmwood, where he embarked in farming. Married Mary E., daughter of John Ennis, in 1862, who was

born in Westmoreland county, N. Y., June 16, 1840. This union was blessed by six children, three boys and three girls—John B., born February 19, 1863; Orrie Y., April 22, 1865; Laura H., April 10, 1867; Charles A., January 16, 1869; Carrie M., March 7, 1875; Bessie A., October 5, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Congregational Church of Elmwood. Held several local offices. Has 224 acres of land in this township, valued at \$15,000, and also 160 acres in Iowa, valued at \$1,600.

Bartholomew H. retired farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

BARROWS B. E. marble dealer, Elmwood.

Baxter E. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Beutner Jos. laborer, P. O. Elmwood.
Bentley Wm. H. book-keeper, P. O. Elmwood.
Birkit John T. teamster, P. O. Elmwood.

BLUMENRADER HENRY, barber, res. Elmwood. All kinds of work done with dispatch. Makes a specialty of shaving, shampooing and hair dressing for ladies and children.

Bodim J. retired farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Roland Michael, laborer, P. O. Elmwood.
Booth Sarah J., P. O. Elmwood.

BOOTH HENRY A. fine stock breeder, res. Elmwood, is the son of L. L. and Harriet (Cogswell) Booth, natives of Connecticut, emigrated to this country in 1837, and located in Brimfield township, where they have remained since, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 3d day of September, 1841. Worked on a farm when a boy and attended the district schools. Married Miss Sarah Slaughter, daughter of Harrison and Elizabeth Slaughter, who located near Princeville, in 1843; she was born in Kickapoo on the 23d day of December, 1849. Mr. Booth in 1861 enlisted in the 47th I. V. I., was in the service eighteen months, and was discharged for disability, by cause of a sun stroke. Mr. B. has some of the finest blooded stock in the county, consisting of Abdallahs, Hambeltonians, Clays, Messengers, Tuckeyhoses, Gen. Logans, etc. Has one of the finest teams of matched stallions in the State. Has 120 acres of land under good cultivation, probably valued at \$7,000, besides his residence in town.

Blessing R. mason, P. O. Elmwood.

BOURNE M. T. retired farmer, res. Elmwood, was born in Barnstable, Sandwich, Mass., on the 30th day of December, 1806; reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1832 married Mary L., daughter of Dr. Isaac Bartlett, of Kingston, Mass. She was born on the 5th day of April, 1807. The fruit of this marriage was eight children, three of whom are still living, Alice L., now Mrs. Frank Hitchcock, of Peoria; Mary B., now Mrs. Isaac Taylor, of Peoria, and Ella G. In the Fall of 1834 Mr. B. immigrated to Peoria county, arriving on the 25th day of October, and located in Trivoli township, where he took up 160 acres of land, and opened a farm; re-

maining until February, 1870, when he came to Elmwood, and has lived retired since. When he came to the county was in very limited circumstances, only having \$14.00 in his pocket; worked out by the day and month to make \$20 more to take up his quarter section. The land was not in market until the following year. Their nearest neighbor was one mile and one-fourth. The first white child born in Trivoli township was Mrs. Frank Hitchcock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bourne. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Methodist Church, of Elmwood.

Brain: J. F. wagon maker, P. O. Elmwood.

BREWSTER WALTER T. retired, res. Elmwood, was born in Bolton, Conn., on the 8th day September, 1814, where he was raised on a farm and received a common school education. From the age of sixteen followed the manufacturing of woolen goods. In the Autumn of 1853 came to Illinois, Fulton county, locating in Farmington, and followed merchandising for a year. In the Fall of 1854 came to Elmwood, and in company with Mr. Tracy built the first brick in the place, and opened the first stock of dry goods of any magnitude as the firm of Tracy & Brewster; remained there until the following Spring, when he sold his interest and embarked in farming; continued in this for ten years. At the death of Mrs. B.'s father they returned to their native State, and remained four years; while there had charge of a cloth manufacturing establishment; afterward returned to Elmwood, and engaged in merchandising two years; since that time has been raising small fruits. He married Miss Mary Johnson, January 1, 1838. She was born October 3, 1811, and died in the Autumn of 1849, leaving one child, Henry, now of New Hampshire. For his second wife married Emily Chister. She was born in Middlesex county, Conn., on the 23d of October, 1822. The fruit of this marriage was two children, one living, one son and one daughter who died in infancy. Members of the Congregational Church of Elmwood.

BRIGGS JAMES, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Rosefield, was born in Lancashire, England, October, 1825, and came to Peoria county in 1853. Married Miss Mary Palmer, daughter of Thos. Palmer. She was born in the same shire, April 26, 1824. The fruit of this marriage was eleven children, eight of whom are living. Mr. B. is a member of the United Brethren Church at Southport. Mr. B. came to this country poor, but has, by good management and close attention to business, made a fine property and home. Has 300 acres of land valued at \$12,000. Had one son in the 77th I. V. L., Co. C, who died at Memphis of the typhoid fever.

Brown: Mrs. speculator, P. O. Elmwood.

BROWN EDWIN RUTHERSON, res. Elmwood. Born in 1825 at the foot of "Greylock"

mountain, in Adams, Berkshire county, Mass. His parents soon after removed to Cummington, Mass., where they remained many years and "raised" a large family. Hard work and small pay was the ruling condition for old and young, and leisure for school and study was the golden exception. At eight years of age Mr. Brown took his place as "a hand" in a woolen factory; at thirteen changed to farming; and at eighteen to school teaching in the Winter months, and cabinet maker for the rest of the year; afterwards going into the mercantile business.

In 1849 he married Miss Marilla Jenkins, of Cummington, Mass., a lady of rare good sense and equipoise of character, and in 1853 removed to Cheshire, Mass., where he built up a good business, but the "shutting down" of the iron and glass works of the place in 1855 depreciated property and wiped out the margin that had been gained. In 1856 he struck out with his family, nearly empty-handed, with the intention of settling in Minnesota. Stopping on the way to visit a relative or two near Elmwood, and being a handy painter, he took a few jobs by way of pastime, and has never found leisure since to complete the removal to Minnesota. Mr. Brown, being a born architect, has built, mostly with his own hands, two or three elegant residences, which adds no little to the beauty of Elmwood. In 1869 he opened a bookstore in Elmwood, adding to it in 1877 the jewelry and music business of his brother, D. S. Brown, now of Peoria, since which time in connection with his son, E. L. Brown, the business has been carried on under the name of F. R. Brown & Son, with energy and success. One son died in 1859, and an only daughter, Lois, is pursuing her studies at the Illinois University, Champaign. In 1870 Mr. Brown for a few months edited a daily paper in Peoria, but soon found his health giving way under the confinement and late hours, and resigned a position for which he was well qualified, as he has a fine literary taste, and is a clear and forcible writer. In 1870 he was appointed postmaster at Elmwood, by President Grant; a position which he still fills to great acceptance. Though nurtured under the stern tenets of New England theology, is in ardent sympathy with the oppressed, (learned largely from his mother,) and an intense love of liberty, civil, mental and religious, colored all his boyish aspirations and largely shaped his course in life. His motto is: "Truth for authority," never authority for truth. As a Garrisonian abolitionist, he often lectured on slavery before the rebel war, and became familiar with the features of pro-slavery mobs. His father, whose house in Massachusetts was long a wayside inn for the pioneers of liberty, still lives in Elmwood, in a serene and beautiful old age.

Brown: Hiram Jr. painter, P. O. Elmwood.



E. R. Brown

ELMWOOD.



Robert Wrigley

ELMWOOD



A. L. Tracy

ELMWOOD.



Henry P. Rogers

ELMWOOD.

BRUNTON ED. station agent, Elmwood, son of Josiah and Sarah (Black) Brunton, natives of Ohio, emigrated to Illinois and located in McDonough county, where the subject of this sketch was born, on the 14th day of February, 1854. Was reared on a farm and received his education in McDonough and Hancock counties; also attended Gem City Business College, at Quincy, where he learned a practical business education. Commenced railroading in 1874; his first station was at Kirkwood. In December, 1875, came to Elmwood, where he has remained since. Married Miss Ella M. Brain, daughter of J. T. Brain. She was born in Elmwood in 1860. One child bless this union: Earle, born April 10, 1879. Mr. Brunton is a young man of sterling integrity and untiring industry, whose influence will be appreciated in the community at large.

Butler John, laborer, P. O. Elmwood.

CALDWELL SILAS, res. Elmwood, blacksmith and carriage maker, of the firm of Venn & Caldwell, was the son of John and Mary Caldwell, natives of Pennsylvania, where they lived and died. The subject of this sketch was born in Washington county, Pa., on the 23rd day of October, 1833, was reared on a farm and received a common school education. Emigrated to Indiana in 1851, and remained two years; thence to Illinois, where he remained three years, and in 1857 went to Jackson, Miss., where he remained a short time, engaged with Phillips, Kall & Co., plow manufacturers; then he came to Farmington, Fulton county, where he married Miss Thena Tyler. The fruit of this marriage was five children, three of which are still living: Lucy F., John W. and Fannie. Members of the Congregational Church of Elmwood. Mr. Caldwell has also been a member of I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 122, for twenty-one years.

Carney Edward, laborer, P. O. Elmwood.
Carter L. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Caton Norris, laborer, P. O. Elmwood.
Chapman J. ret. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Coe S. W. merchant, P. O. Elmwood.

COE W. C. restaurant, Elmwood.

CONKLIN J. W. farmer, Sec. 21, P. O. Elmwood, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., on the 12th day of May, 1826, was raised on a farm and received a common school education. Emigrated to Peoria in 1845, and located in Elmwood township where he has followed farming and stock raising since. Married Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Ichabod Smith. She was born in Ohio in 1825. Five children blessed this union, four of which are still living: Esther J., Ella E., now Mrs. Elmer Graham, Eva E. Members of the Congregational Church of Elmwood. Has held several local offices of trust. Has 257 acres of land, valued at \$18,000. Mr. Conklin came to the county in limited circumstances, working out for some time by

the month, and by hard work and good management has accumulated a fine property and home.

Conklin G. F. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Conklin W. C. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Connell Wm. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Corbett D. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Corrigan Thos. laborer, P. O. Elmwood.

COWELL JOHN, harness maker, res. Elmwood, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, July 18, 1843. In 1855, his parents moved to Canton, Fulton county, where they both reside. Married Miss Margaret L. Reddingbow, April 24, 1868. She was born in 1844, in Pickaway county, Ohio. Four children, three boys and one girl. His father being a harness maker, commenced the trade when he was ten years of age, and has continued since he came to Elmwood, in September, 1878, and embarked in business in November of the same year. Is a man that is master of his trade.

COWSER JAMES, carpenter, res. Elmwood. Was born in Fayette county, Pa., on the 10th day of May, 1831, where he followed farming and attended school in his native county. Emigrated to Peoria county in 1850. Married Miss Carrie Nixon, daughter of William Nixon, one of the early pioneers of Peoria county, coming in as early as 1831, where she was born on the 13th day of August, 1834, in Richwoods. The fruit of this marriage was three children, William D., Frank E. and Edwin C. Mrs. C. is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. C.'s family was well represented in the Union army, having five brothers, who served in an aggregate of seventeen years. Has a comfortable home in Elmwood, valued at \$1,200.

Cox Henry, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

CRAIG W. H. insurance agent and broker, res. Elmwood.

CRATTY WILLIAM, P. O. Elmwood. Among the many people who came from Ohio and settled in the fascinating Prairie State were the Cratty family, from that State, in the year 1853, from Delaware county, and settled in Knox county, Ill.; from thence moving to Elmwood, Peoria county, in March, 1865. William Cratty, the father of the family, was born in Butler county, Pa., June 28, 1805, and came with his father to Delaware county, Ohio, in the Fall of 1814, it being the extreme Western State at that time. When the slavery question came to be agitated, and the anti-slavery party became recognized among the political parties of the country, the subject of this sketch took a decided stand in favor of human rights, and voted for James G. Birney as the first candidate for the Presidency, brought forward by the Anti-Slavery party, and ever after voted the anti-slavery or abolition ticket at State and National elections. For twelve or fifteen years he lived about half way from Cincinnati to Cleveland, on the main traveled road between the two places, and being well

known as an abolitionist, his house was made the headquarters for escaping fugitives endeavoring to get across the lake to Canada, and he was considered and *dubbed* as conductor on the underground railroad, and often heard violent threats made against him by slave hunters. They offered a standing reward for years to any one who would deliver Mr. Cratty to them on the south side of the Ohio river. There had a great many escaped slaves passed through his hands and under his roof.

All these escaped in violation of law, and all those who assisted them, either in word or deed, were liable to prosecution in any court of the United States for the assessed value of such slave, as the property of such pretended owner, without any regard to the conscience of the individual or the humanity of his nature.

The subject of this sketch was married in 1826, in Champaign county, Ohio, to Candice Bennett, a native of Rhode Island, and raised a large family of children, seven of whom are living—two sons and five daughters. The sons are known as the law firm of Cratty Brothers, in Peoria, and their ability and success are widely known. Having been brought up in the Presbyterian Church, Mr. C. has always been partial to that society; has been three times elected ruling elder in that church, and holds the office at present. When the late rebellion broke out, one of the boys enlisted, and when serving his third year died in camp at Little Rock, Ark. The youngest, Josiah, enlisted, and was discharged at the close of the war, having been in service about eight months.

DALTON AUREY, farmer and stock raiser, and one of the earliest settlers of the township, is a man of good standing, in comfortable circumstances, and enjoys the respect of all with whom he is brought in contact. P. O. Elmwood.

Daniels O. teamster, P. O. Elmwood.
Darnell John, brick mason, P. O. Elmwood.
Darvey Wm. blacksmith, P. O. Elmwood.

DAVIS J. J., manufacturer of mill machinery, res. Elmwood, was born in Vanderburg county, Ind., June 30, 1833, where he received a common school education, and when fourteen years of age learned the printer's trade. Married Miss Mary A. Lawrence. She was born near Columbus, Ohio, in 1834. Thirteen children blessed this union, of whom eleven are still living. For several years after he married, followed farming and dealing in stock. Since that time, he has been engaged in manufacturing mill machinery.

DEBACHER VALENTINE, laborer, P. O. Elmwood, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1828. Emigrated to the U. S. Dec. 17, 1851, and came to Illinois in 1860. Married Miss Caroline Drexler, in 1849, in Germany. She was born in 1822. They have

six children, four boys and two girls. Has a residence in Elmwood valued at \$1,000. Politics, Republican.

Dench Daniel, laborer, P. O. Elmwood.

DIXON C. P., liveryman, res. Elmwood, was born in Knox county, on the 12th day of February, 1854. His father was among the earliest settlers and located in Knox county, where he raised a family of ten children, four of which are still living. The subject of this sketch married Miss Viola L. Jones, daughter of E. R. Jones, who was born in Knox county, December 16, 1855. Two children bless this union. Embarked in the livery business in 1878, and keeps a general feed and exchange stable.

DOLLARD ROBERT Maj., attorney, res. Elmwood. At the outbreak of the war he was a private in Co. B. 4th Mass. Militia Inf., and entered the United States service April 16, 1861, the day following the call by the president for 75,000 men. Took part in the battle of Big Bethel, and in capturing and fortifying Newport News. Was mustered out July 22, 1861, and re-enlisted at Boston, September 5, 1861, in Co. I. 22d Mass. Vol. Inf., Col. Henry Wilson, late vice-president of the United States. Shortly after his company was disbanded, and he joined Co. E. 23d Mass. Vol. Inf., Col. John Krutz, and for efficiency as military instructor, was appointed sergeant. Was in the Burnside expedition at Annapolis, Md., in November, 1861, and in 1862 was engaged in the battles of Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 7 and 8; Newburn, N. C., March 14, where he was slightly wounded with a canister shot; South West Creek, N. C., Dec. 13; Kingston, N. C., Dec. 14; White Hall, N. C., Dec. 16; Goldsborough, N. C., Dec. 17. Was promoted to 1st Sergt. for meritorious conduct, May, 1862, and to 2d Lieut., Dec., 1862. Was engaged in the battle of Newburn, N. C., July 4, 1863, and recommended for 1st Lieut., Nov., 1863; resigned before promotion and accepted a position as captain of the 2d U. S. Cav. Vol. Was engaged, March 11, 1864, with his company, three others (200 men), and two howitzers at Norfolk, Va., in saving two companies of his regiment from being cut off, and successfully centered for that purpose four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, suffering a loss of one howitzer, and one-fourth of the men and horses. May 5, 1864, with his company, flanked, attacked and routed a battalion of cavalry at Jones bridge, on Chickahominy river, Va., capturing the redoubts and the entire camp and garrison equipage of the enemy. January 9, 1864, with the same command, he fought and routed a body of guerrillas in front of City Point, Va., and on the same day charged and drove the entire picket line and their reserves into their main line of works at Petersburg, and receiving from their batteries the first fire ever delivered in their defence, about May 16, 1864, with a detachment of thirty-five

mounted men. He charged and routed the enemy's picket line along the Appomatox, consisting of two companies of infantry and part of a company of cavalry, capturing, killing, and wounding a portion of them, and driving the remainder in confusion back upon a regiment of cavalry and battalion stationed in the rear, and engaged the same day in defending "Redoubts Converse" on the Appomatox against a charge by the enemy cavalry. About May 16, 1864, participated in the defence of the same redoubt against a vigorous assault of two rebel brigades and two batteries of artillery, and under a galling fire from twenty-six pieces of artillery, to learn the strength and position of the enemy, charged with his squadron between the flanks of their cavalry and infantry brigade, passing to the rear of one brigade and returning to the main body of their command. On the day following he engaged in a skirmish. May 27, 1864, with his squadron at the head of Gen. Hick's division, he made three charges, at close quarters in rapid succession on the Petersburg outposts and engaged in the general assault on the enemy's works, which shortly afterwards followed. June 16, 1864, was engaged in the battle of Petersburg and in the assault charged with his squadron into the enemy's works in advance of infantry columns. From this time until Sept. 29, 1864, participated in the siege of Richmond and Petersburg, and was almost constantly under fire. On Sept. 29, with 250 men, he led the assault on the enemy's works on the extreme right of the army of the James, where he was shot down after driving the enemy from their rifle pits and pursuing them to the trenches of their main fortifications. Of his conduct on this occasion, Gen. Butler says, Capt. Robert Dollard acting as field officer and in charge of the skirmish line at New Market inspired his command by his great personal bravery, coolness and ability until he fell severely wounded near the enemy's main line; hereby promoted to Major. Major D. having recovered from his wounds returned to the field in December following, and took command of his regiment, which was still actively engaged in the siege in front of Richmond, and was shortly thereafter recommended for promotion as Lieutenant. but on account of the war closing was not commissioned. The Major was at this time a mere boy in appearance, but twenty-two years of age and probably the youngest officer of his rank in either of the armies of the Potomac or James, with both which he had served and had literally fought his way from the ranks to the head of his regiment.

Donnelly D. laborer, P. O. Elmwood.

DOUGLASS WM. of the firm of Douglass & Son, emigrated in the year 1862 to Elmwood from Belleville, Canada, and commenced the carriage and wagon business on the site where the Elmwood

foundry and machine shops now stands, and continued until the Fall of 1866. Engaged in the mercantile business in the firm of Douglass & Vansickle, which business he followed until the death of Mr. V. Messrs. Jones and Vandeventer purchasing an interest, the firm was changed to Douglass & Co. In the year 1871. Mr. D. disposed of his interest and bought out S. Caldwell, and again entered into his old business of carriage and wagon making as the firm of Douglass & Venn. In the Spring of 1878, W. H. Douglass purchased the Venn interest, since which time the firm is known as Douglass & Son. They make a specialty of fine work, employ eight men and do a business from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year. Wm. Douglass was a blacksmith by trade and is the oldest established carriage maker in the town. In 1878 he embarked in the farming implement trade, as the firm of Douglass & Co., Wm H. taking charge of the same. Mr. Douglass is one of the solid reliable business men of Elmwood.

*Drumick A. N. gardener, P. O. Elmwood.
Duggins H. J. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Ellinger Hiram, laborer, P. O. Elmwood.*

ELLIOTT T. E. hardware, res. Elmwood, of the firm of Elliott & Truey, was born in Mercersburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., on the 31st day of March, 1851. Came to the county in 1856, and engaged to Hepenstall Bros., as book-keeper, and remained with them until 1879, when he in company with Mr. Tracy purchased the hardware interest of Bradshaw & Caldwell.

*Ewai G. M. D. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Ewalt W. D. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.*

FARNUM G. A. residence Elmwood, by profession a harness maker, son of James F. and Laura (Davis) Farnum, who emigrated to this county, Brimfield township, where he was engaged in farming for about four years. Thence moved to Brimfield village and embarked in the mercantile business, where he has remained since. The subject of this sketch was born in Windsor county, Vermont, on the 18th day of May, 1842. He married Miss Amelia Hannam, daughter of Chas. E. Hannam, natives of England; was born in Sommerton, Somersetshire, England, January 20, 1850. The fruit of this marriage two children—Chas. G., born December 2, 1874; Grace Atta, born December 22, 1877. Member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No-122, and the subordinate order of Encampment.

Fitzgeralds John, laborer, P. O. Elmwood.

FORBES WILLIAM, merchant, residence Elmwood, son of William and Susan Forbes. They were natives of Ireland. Emigrated to the United States in 1828, and located in Canada for a short time, from there to New Jersey, where they remained six years. Thence to Philadelphia one year, when they came to Peoria county, where they remained one year; then removed to Logan township, where his father died, August 31, 1875, at the age of eighty-four years. The

subject of this sketch was born in Logan township, on the 14th of November, 1838; where he was reared on a farm, and attended the common school. Married Miss Maggie L., daughter of Jacob Swickard. She was born in Richmond, Jefferson county, Ohio, November 7, 1844. There was three children, one of which is still living, Wm. J., born May 9, 1868. Members of the Methodist Church. Has held several local offices of trust, Enlisted in the 11th Ill. Cav., Co. H. After leaving the army engaged in farming and continued until the Fall of 1870; then clerked in Woodford county until the Fall of 1875; then came to Elmwood and clerked for J. D. Stewart until 1879; then entered into partnership with Mr. Prescott, as the firm of Prescott & Forbes.

Lozier John, blacksmith, P. O. Elmwood.
Lester S. W. carpenter, P. O. Elmwood.
Frye August J. P. O. Elmwood.

FRY JACOB, merchant tailor, residence Elmwood, was born in Switzerland in 1833. Came to Indiana in 1857. Commenced his apprenticeship when he was fifteen years of age, which trade he has followed since. In 1865 came to Elmwood. In 1861 married Miss Angelina Jay. She was born in Indiana, in 1836. The fruit of this marriage is four children—Mary E., Obun E., Viola M., Cruby J. Enlisted in the 8th Indiana (three months service); was in West Virginia.

GABRIEL ERNST, jeweler, and residence Elmwood, was born in Saxon, Germany, in 1844 father and mother still living in Germany). Emigrated to the United States in 1860, and to Elmwood in 1876. Was married in 1872 to Miss Ida Harberman. She was born in Erfurt, Prussia. The fruit of this marriage is two children—Emil and Ida. Mr. G. learned his trade in Germany while young. Is a first-class workman, and prepared to do all kinds of work. He has a fine stock of clocks, watches, jewelry, etc.

GARBER M. shoemaker, residence Elmwood, son of Daniel and Matilda Garber, of Ohio, was born in Richland county, Ohio, on the 18th day of April, 1853; reared to the trade, and received a primitive education in his native county. In 1876 married Miss Ida Brenttlinger, daughter of George Brenttlinger, of Ohio. She was born in the same county October 19, 1856. Two children blessed this union, one boy and girl, Harry, born Nov. 8, 1876, Leone, born March 21, 1878. Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. O. F., Belleville Lodge, O., No. 306.

Gardner John, blacksmith, P. O. Elmwood.
Gardner W. blacksmith, P. O. Elmwood.
Gardner John, blacksmith, P. O. Elmwood.
Giffin John, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

GOUDY J. W., insurance agent, Elmwood.
Graham C. T. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

GRAHAM J. H., farmer, P. O. Elmwood, was born in Highland county, O., August 19, 1827, is a son of Robert and Elizabeth Graham. His father was a

native of county Down, Ireland, and his mother of Pennsylvania. They had thirteen children, four sons and nine daughters. The subject of this sketch was born in Ohio, reared on a farm, and attended the district schools. In 1848 came to Peoria county, and did his first work for Thos. Hurff, in the neighborhood of his present home. He then worked for E. F. Smith, who lived on the place that Mr. Graham now owns and occupies. He was married on the 22d day of November, 1850, to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of John and Delilah Ruse, of Highland county, O. By this marriage he has had eleven children, nine sons and two daughters. After marriage he rented two years, and saved money enough to buy forty acres of land; improved and added to it, making a hundred and fifty acres; sold to a good advantage, and in fourteen years after he worked for Mr. Smith, he came back and bought his farm, paying \$18,000 for the same, the most of it cash down, and the balance in two years. Mr. G. and family are highly esteemed in the community in which they live.

Graham S. retired farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

GRAHAM WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. Elmwood, was born in Peoria county and was reared on a farm until he was nineteen years old, when he enlisted July 28, 1862, in the 86th I. V. I., Co. 1st; left Peoria September 7, and on the 8th day of October, 1862, participated in the battle of Perryville, Ky., where he received two wounds, one in the left arm and one in the left breast; was sent to the hospital at Louisville, Ky.; January 26, 1863, again joined his regiment, and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain. On the 27th day of June, 1864, was wounded in the right arm, from which he received his discharge; was mustered out at Mount City, Ill., February 18, 1865. Married Miss Mariah Shepard, of Logan township. Is at present engaged in farming; has a beautiful farm and comfortable home.

Greig J. S. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Greig M. J. P. O. Elmwood.
Greig John V. mason, P. O. Elmwood.

HARRNESS A. W., insurance agent and surveyor, res. Elmwood. Was born in Hampshire county, Mass., on the 3rd day of January, 1814; when three years old went with his parents to Tioga county, Pa., where he was reared on a farm and was educated in the district schools. Married Miss Emeline Curtis, who was born in Massachusetts and died in Peoria county, May 28, 1879. They had two boys and three girls, all of which lived to be men and women, viz:—Sarah J., now Mrs. S. D. W. Green, of Monmouth, Ill.; Mary E., now Mrs. R. B. Keyes, of Washington county, Ill.; Marcus O., of Peoria, Augusta B., now Mrs. W. W. Hurd, of Monica, Ill.; Holland H., Washington

county, Ill. In 1840 Mr. H. took the census of Peoria county, and held several local offices.

Harkness E. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Harkness Henry, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

HARKNESS HENRY S. farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Elmwood. Was born in this county on the 21st day of January, 1832, the first white person born in Tri-voli township. Married Miss Sarah Parker. She was born in New Jersey in 1832. Two children blessed this union, Hattie and Charlie. Has 100 acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$5,000. Mr. Harkness has lived here since the township was in its infancy, and has seen its development.

HARPER SAMUEL A. farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Elmwood; son of Alexander and Jane Harper; father a native of Virginia, mother of Ohio. They removed to this State in 1856, and located near Oak Hill, this county, where his father died in 1858. The subject of this sketch was born in Allen county, Ohio, on the 16th day of May, 1840; was educated in the common school; when nineteen years of age commenced teaching, and in April, 1861, enlisted in the 17th Ohio Infantry, Co. A, (in three months' service); mustered in at Lancaster, Ohio; from there went to West Virginia and served under Gen. Rosecrantz; at the close of the term was mustered out at Zanesville, Ohio; soon after enlisted the first Ohio, and served on staff as regimental band, and remained about ten months; at Columbus re-enlisted in the 52nd Infantry, then being organized; was mustered in at Camp Denison; was in several engagements; was at the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chicamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek; at the battle of Jonesboro was wounded by a musket ball in the right leg; also with Sherman on the march to the sea, and Grand Review. Married Miss Mary E. Walton, who was born in this township, November 7, 1847. The fruit of this marriage is four children, three boys and one girl.

HENRY S. R. grocer, Elmwood.

Reppnast J. miller, contractor and builder, P. O. Elmwood.
Huggins R. P. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Hoffman Augustus, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

HOFFMAN J. retired, farmer, Elmwood.

Hoffman W. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Hollenburg Peter, laborer, P. O. Elmwood.
Holiday Wm. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Holt Wm. miller, P. O. Elmwood.
Hopkins Pitt, speculator, P. O. Elmwood.
Horenden Geo. farmer, P. O. Tri-voli.
Borner Jas. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Hornier J. T. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

HOUCK WILLIAM J. hotel keeper, res. Elmwood. Mr. H. is the proprietor of the Leota House. The hotel is the first place of interest to the traveler or stranger upon entering the town, and oftentimes a good or bad impression is formed, as the case may be, according to the character and extent of its hotel accommodations. This house is comfortably furnished, and from base to attic the appointments are

strictly first-class. But better than spacious halls and fine appointments are the homelike *menu* and surroundings of the establishment. The guests not only find good beds and board, but also the kindest attention. The Leota House is a favorite resort for the traveling public.

Hulbert Mrs. millinery, P. O. Elmwood.
Humphrey W. J. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Hunt O. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Hurff D. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Hurff E. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

HURFF ISAAC, nurseryman and gardener, P. O. Elmwood, son of Isaac and Ann (Jaggard) Hurff, was born in Gloucester county, N. J., on the 1st day of Sept., 1835; was reared on a farm and educated in his native township. Emigrated to Peoria county in the Spring of 1856. Enlisted in the 8th Mo. Vol. Infantry in 1861. Mustered in at St. Louis; thence to Paducah, Ky.; thence to Forts Heiman and Henry, where they fought and captured 4,000 rebel prisoners; thence to Pittsburgh Landing participating in that battle; thence to the Russell House; he was at the evacuation of Corinth, and was soon after discharged, from failing health. Enlisted as a private but was commissioned second lieutenant before leaving St. Louis. Returned to Elmwood and stayed one year; then went to his native State and married Miss Elizabeth Lynch, born in Salem county, N. J., in 1836. They have had four children, two of whom are living. In the year 1876, Mr. H. took a trip to Philadelphia with his family, to attend the Exposition.

Hurff Thos. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Hulbert James T. carpenter, P. O. Elmwood.

IRA JAMES C. dentist, res. Elmwood, was born October 16, 1845, in Washington county, Pa. Son of George and Mary Ira, now living in Pennsylvania. Was married July 20, 1871, to Lucy, daughter of Wm. and Lucy Gleason, of Indianapolis, Ind. Had one child which died in infancy. He enlisted in the army, August 20, 1862, and served until the close of the war; was discharged July 19, 1865. Serving in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the battles of that army up to the Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded, which incapacitated him for active service, being on detached duty in Washington, D. C. He obtained a position at the Washington Theater, which he held up to the assassination of President Lincoln. On the evening of the assassination his duties not requiring his presence, in company with a friend, he visited Ford's Theater, and after spending a few moments, then passed out, meeting J. Wilkes Booth on the street, the three stepped into a refreshment saloon at the west door of the theater, after taking a cigar (Booth taking brandy,) they parted and went home to be astonished by the announcement early in the morning of the assassination. After the war studied dentistry; went to Omaha, where he remained a while.

located in Elmwood in May, 1877. He is expected a large practice.

Irwin W. S. carpenter, P. O. Elmwood.

JAY N. D. retired merchant, res. Elmwood, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Coats) Jay, natives of Pennsylvania. They removed in 1832 to Richland county, Ohio, and five years later to Lawrence, now Richland county, Ills., and was there at the organization of the county. The subject of this sketch was born in Tioga county, Pa., March 22, 1818, and attended the district school, sometimes going as far as two miles. He came to Elmwood, bought property and built in 1855. He married Elizabeth Fitch, in Crawford county, Pa., who was a native of Kentucky. She died in 1853, leaving two children, Robert B. and Wallace S. Robt. B. died in 1854. He married Ann I. Maxwell, born in Cecil county, Md., in February, 1832. They have five children—Frederick D., Walter M., Chas. P., Dora M., Annie E. Mr. Jay was a Methodist for forty years. He is now a minister of the Presbyterian. Mr. Jay held several local offices in Richland county, was justice of the peace for eight years; in 1876 was elected to the Legislature from this district, receiving a very large vote. He has done much to build up the town. Although coming to the State with only thirty-seven and one-half cents in his pocket, has accumulated a fine property.

JOHNSON AUGUSTUS, furniture dealer, res. Elmwood, was born in Sweden, in 1852, and emigrated to the United States in 1871, and located in Brimfield township. From there he went to Stark county, where he remained a short time then returned to Brimfield, and embarked in the furniture business on his own account and making it a success. Some time later moved to Elmwood, where he is prosecuting the same business, and by close application to business and fair dealing is building up a fine trade. Was married in West Jersey, Stark county, Ills., to Miss Elizabeth Swenk, a native of Stark county. By this marriage there is one child—Leo D., born April 19, 1879.

JOHNSON H. R. furniture dealer, res. Elmwood, son of Moses C. and Martha (Rounds) Johnson, who came to this county in 1848, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 4th day of May, 1852. Married Miss Anna B., daughter of Rev. R. N. Morse, of Marshall county, Illinois. She was born in Woodford county, Ills., February 26, 1854. Have two children, C. M. and G. R. Mr. Johnson commenced his present business in 1877; has by close application to business worked up an enviable trade; carries a stock of \$2,000 and has an annual trade of \$7,000. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Congregational Church of Brimfield.

JONES W. W. merchant, Alton, Ill.
Nancy, lat. laborer, P. O. Elmwood.

Robert Thomas carpenter, P. O. Elmwood.
James John, laborer, P. O. Elmwood.

KELLOGG WM. H. second son of Edward and Jane Hall Kellogg, who had a family of three sons and three daughters, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., July 31, 1830. He came with his parents to Elmwood, Peoria county, Ill., in 1837, and was raised on a farm in section 9-4, in Elmwood township, receiving his education at the common schools, except about one year spent at Galesburg Academy. On quitting school he went to California, in 1849, and after the varied fortunes of four years, returned home in 1853, and in March, 1854, commenced mercantile business in the town of Elmwood, and continued the same till January, 1859. In the meantime, November 27, 1856, he was married to Miss Lavinia, daughter of A. C. and Aurelia Bartholomew, of Elmwood, by whom he has one son and three daughters, all living. In June, 1859, Mr. Kellogg began in the grain and produce shipping at Elmwood station, handling grain very extensively and doing a prosperous and successful business, which he continued till 1865, when he went to Memphis, Tenn., and purchased mills, which he operated three years, and still owns. In 1868 he returned to Elmwood, and in 1870, re-engaged in his former business of handling grain. Mr. Kellogg is an active, energetic business man, and has accumulated a comfortable competence. In politics he has always been a Republican. In the memorable campaign of 1872, he warmly espoused the Liberal cause, and did all he could to secure the election of that most eminent Republican, Horace Greeley. He has never sought office, although he has been a member of the town council several years. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg are among the most highly respected people of the community in which they live, and take an active interest in all movements and enterprises tending to advance the moral and social welfare of the place.

KEMP DAVID, retired farmer, Elmwood.

James, lat. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Reuben, lat. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

KERR GEO. NEWELL, farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Elmwood, was born in Madison county, Ohio, on the 16th day of March, 1840; was the son of Samuel N. and Aletha Kerr, of Ohio. Married Miss Susan M. Graham; she was born on the 23rd day of April, 1838. The fruit of this marriage is five children: Aletha E., born February 4, 1865; Lewis G., born January 13, 1866; Josie D. born January 17, 1868; Susan M., born October 18, 1870; and Fred July 20, 1871. Fred B. born August 23, 1873. Has 100 acres of land under good cultivation; valued at \$10,000. Mr. Kerr had three brothers in the Union army.

Reuben, farmer, Jackson, P. O. Elmwood.
Reuben, farmer, Jackson, P. O. Elmwood.

RIGHTINGER C. H. dealer in stock, res.

Elmwood, was born in Crawford county, Pa., May 10, 1832; came to this county in 1835. Married Miss Deliska, daughter of H. B. Slayton; was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1843. Two children, Nettie and Edith. In June 1861, he enlisted in the 8th Missouri Infantry, Company G., and served three years. Was in the engagement of Fort Donaldson; then went by river to Vicksburg, and up the Yazoo, where they were in a four days fight; thence to Arkansas Post, where they captured 7,000 prisoners; thence to Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, and were employed on the canal, where they planted mortars and shelled Vicksburg for two weeks; thence down the river to Hurd, crossed the river and went to Vicksburg, and participated in the siege and capture; thence to Knoxville and relieved Burnside; thence to Memphis where they camped for the Winter. From there, went to Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Resaca, Big Shanty, Ga. Their time having expired, were sent to St. Louis, and were mustered out, and arrived home on the 8th of July, 1863. He afterwards went in as a substitute, and was assigned to the 11th I. V. L.; was in several engagements.

Lapsley Thos. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

LAWRENCE E. M. farmer, P. O. Elmwood. Son of Geo. P. and Phebe M. (Butler) Lawrence, natives of Coshocton county, O., who immigrated to Peoria county and located on the section where the subject of this sketch now resides, and where they lived until their death. Mr. Lawrence was born in Coshocton county, O., on Jan. 1, 1836; was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. Married Miss Emma J., daughter of John Green, who was born in same county, Feb. 24, 1842. The fruit of this marriage was four girls and one son. Has 159 acres of land, 130 acres under good cultivation and well supplied with fruit; valued at \$8,000. Has an orchard of 18 acres. Members of the United Brethren.

Layden John, laborer, P. O. Elmwood.

LEE JAMES, grain and stock dealer, res. Elmwood, is the son of John and Ann (Pollitt) Lee, natives of England. Was born in Lancashire, Eng., April 1, 1832, and educated in his native country. Came to the U. S. in 1854, landing in Philadelphia, Penn. Remained there six months and then came to Elmwood, Peoria county. Married Miss Susannah, daughter of Richard and Margaret Morris, born in Wales in 1832. They had three children, two living: Margaret A., now Mrs. S. M. Goddard, born May 14, 1855; Mary E., born March 6, 1865. In 1856 Mr. Lee embarked in the coal business, on lands owned by John W. Conklin, and later of Thomas Hurrff and of W. J. Phelps, and furnished coal to mills and to the country around in large quantities. In 1867, took into co-partnership W. J. Phelps and son, forming the firm of James Lee &

Co., and sank the first shaft in the county. This was the origin of the Elmwood Coal Co., now the most important coal works in Peoria county. Mr. Lee sank all the shafts in this region, and had the superintendency of them till the 22d of Feb., 1872. He sold out his interest to W. J. & W. E. Phelps, May 1, 1870, they purchasing on condition that he would take charge of the business, which he did up to Feb. 22, 1872. James Lee & Co. also carried on the business of making pressed brick with the Gard machine, worked by steam power and making from 18,000 to 25,000 per day. In 1872, March 4, he went into the grocery business, continuing it successfully until Jan. 1, 1875, when he engaged in the grain and stock trade. Has the only elevator in the town, which has a capacity of 60,000 bushels; handles about 200 car loads of stock yearly, and owns a homestead valued at \$3,000 and a farm in Knox county valued at \$5,000; value of elevator, \$8,000. He is president of the town board, has been trustee for several terms, and is also trustee of schools.

Leet Samuel L. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Leuchstus J. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Lilly M. C. blacksmith, P. O. Elmwood.

LOBAUGH JOHN J. physician and surgeon, res. Elmwood, was born July 27, 1829, in Latimore township, Adams, Pa., eighteen miles northeast of Gettysburg. His father, John Lobaugh, was a farmer, and grandson of Peter Lobaugh, who emigrated from Germany about the year 1740 and settled in Berks county, where he married Helena Pallio, a French lady. The subject of this sketch married Miss Mary John, of Welsh extraction, one of the John family who settled in Chester county at an early day. Dr. Lobaugh was the sixth in a family of eight children. When he was three years old his father removed to the vicinity of Newport, Perry county, Pa., where he was reared on a farm and attended the common school. In 1847 the family removed to Peoria county, and settled in Logan township, near Smithville, where there was abundance of hard work in opening up a farm. The son inherited a compact, hardy, physical organization. He read with avidity everything he could get hold of, and laid out his money chiefly for books of a scientific character. In 1849 he began teaching in the south end of Kickapoo township, and afterwards taught a long time in Smithville, boarding around with his pupils. In 1851, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Chas. Davis, a homeopathic physician in Henry, Marshall county, Ill., where he remained two years. In 1853 entered the office of Dr. John Evans, of Farmington, Ill., where he remained two years, teaching some in the meantime to support himself, and attending lectures at an Eclectic college, from which institution he holds a diploma. In 1854 he began practice with his preceptor. In 1855 he set up for himself in Glenwood, Knox county, Ill.; removed in June, 1856, to Elmwood, where he has

since resided. In March, 1870, he married Miss Sarah Cratty, daughter of William Cratty, of Elmwood, who was born May 17, 1838. He is now serving his fourth year as a member of the Board of Town Trustees, and eight years as school director. He is a member of the Western College of Homeopathy and of the Illinois State Homeopathic Society. He is extremely liberal in his views and sees much good in all the different systems, and uses in his practice whatever he deems of service in curing the ills of suffering humanity. Republican in politics. Mr. L. is an earnest temperance man. In religion he is a Swedenborgian, but attends the Congregational Church, of which his wife is a member. Seven children—Arthur C., born Aug. 20, 1862, died Sept. 20, 1875; Laura Grace, born Oct. 12, 1865; Carrie B., born March 3, 1868, died March 8, 1870; Ernest D., born April 26, 1871; Bertha May, born Feb. 25, 1873; Florence E., born Dec. 21, 1875, died Dec. 11, 1877; Lou, born Aug. 3, 1878.

Edmund S. J., farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
 James M. C., farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
 William S. N., farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
 Mathias J. J., farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
 Mathias J. J., farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
 Mathias J. J., farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
 Mathias J. J., farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

MCCANN GEORGE W. farmer, Sec. 27, P. O. Elmwood, son of Samuel and Susan McCann, natives of Cayuga county, N. Y.; immigrated to this county in 1837, and remained in Peoria for a short time; then moved to Harkness Grove for a couple of years; thence to where they now reside. The subject of this sketch was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., on the 5th day of March, 1837, and came to the county with his parents when a child, where he received a common school education. In 1862 enlisted in the 77th Regt., I. V. I., Col. Grier. The principal engagements participated in were, Yazoo Bottoms, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Ridge, siege and capture of Vicksburg, and others. Married Miss Minerva Eno, daughter of Imle Eno. She was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1841; two children, one died in infancy, Ada May, born April 28, 1877, died July 30, 1879. Has 100 acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$7,000. Mrs. McCann is a member of the M. E. Church.

McFarland, John, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
 McFarland, John, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
 McFarland, John, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
 McFarland, John, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
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 McFarland, John, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
 McFarland, John, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
 McFarland, John, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

MORRIS H. J. butcher, res. Elmwood, son of Henry and Ann Morris, natives of England, who came to the United States in 1841, and located in Peoria county, where the subject of this sketch was born on the

22d day of May, 1849. Married Miss Sarah Chapman. She was born in the same county on the 11th day of August, 1845. They have had four children, two of whom are living, Clarence and Frank. Enlisted in 1864 in the 8th I. V. I., Co. H, under Col. Shuts; was at the charge and capture of Ft. Blakesley, where the regiment lost sixty men; thence to Mobile and Texas; mustered out at New Orleans; thence back to this county, where he followed farming until 1874, when he embarked in the grocery business as the firm of H. J. Morris & Co., and remained in the same business until 1877, when he commenced his present business. Is a member of the A. E. & A. M., and the G. A. R.

Mosier, John, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
 Mosier, John, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
 Mosier, John, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
 Mosier, John, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

OLDFIELD GEORGE W. machinist, res. Elmwood; was born in Belleville, Richland county, Ohio, May 21, 1842. Was the son of Jonathan Oldfield, one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio, emigrated from Orange county, N. Y., to Ohio, in 1808; settling on Clear Fork, and made the first clearing where Belleville now stands. He was the father of fourteen children, all of whom lived to adult age. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of four sons, of his father's third wife, whose maiden name was Esther Andrews; he was reared on a farm until fourteen years old, when he engaged in the business of an engineer until twenty, when twenty-one married Miss Mary E. Reeves, of Washington, D. C., who was sixteen years of age, when twenty-two enlisted in the 187th Ohio Vol. Inf. and served until the close of the war, then removed to Illinois, and settled on a farm near Elmwood, one year. At that time the Elmwood Machine Works having completed their new building he obtained a situation as machinist and continued with the company ever since; the last ten years as foreman. In 1874, after four years illness, Mrs. Oldfield died, leaving three little children—Parry, aged eight; Sadie, six, and Henry, four years. Mr. O. married Mrs. Elizabeth Dickson in September, 1878. She was the daughter of R. M. Grey, of Putnam county, N. Y.

Oldfield, Jonathan, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

O'SHEA MICHAEL, laborer, Elmwood.

O'Shea, Michael, laborer, P. O. Elmwood.
 O'Shea, Michael, laborer, P. O. Elmwood.
 O'Shea, Michael, laborer, P. O. Elmwood.

PHILIPS WILLIAM E. Hon. eldest son of W. J. Phelps and Oliver B. Johnson, was born October 9, 1835, on the family homestead where he now resides. At the age of fourteen he commenced his education in a private school in the village of Farmington five miles distant, going and returning daily on horseback. His Summers were spent at work on the farm. He broke a large part of the prairie where the village of Elmwood now stands. He graduated from Knox College



W. E. Phelps

ELMWOOD.

at twenty-one, and again engaged in the business of the farm. Already Mr. Phelps took a lively interest in the political questions of the day and was frequently called on to address local gatherings. He was from the first a Republican, having returned home while in college to cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he was active in raising and equipping the first company that Elmwood put into the service, and had he followed his own inclination would have gone with them. He yielded, however, to the representations of many friends that his duty lay clearly at home. Mr. Phelps addressed numerous war meetings and assisted in recruiting four or five companies and parts of companies. In November, 1862, he was appointed United States Consul to St. Petersburg, Russia, which position he filled for three years. May 17, 1864, while at home on leave of absence he was married to Miss Ellen A. Wiley, with whom he started at once on the return journey to St. Petersburg. While here Mr. Phelps discovered that negotiations were in progress for the purchase of a steamer then in Cronstadt harbor for a blockade runner. He immediately secured the services of an able Russian broker through whom he obtained accurate information of the whole transaction including a careful description of the vessel. This was forwarded by the Navy Department to the Admiral commanding the blockade squadron, who captured the vessel on her first voyage. Mr. Phelps secured numerous complimentary letters from Secretary Seward recognizing special services. In 1865 he resigned, and came home, and has since resided on the old homestead, engaged in farming, mining and manufacturing. In 1868, after a hotly contested campaign, during which he addressed meetings in every township in Peoria and Stark counties he was chosen Representative to the Legislature. He served as chairman of the Committee on Education, and was also a member of the Canal Committee, in both of which positions he was regarded as an able and efficient worker. Since that time Mr. Phelps' business affairs have demanded so much of his time that he has positively declined to be a candidate for any office, although repeatedly solicited to do so by the leading Republican influences in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have had five children, four living. William Joshua, now thirteen years old, Margaret Wiley ten, Mary Violet, eight, Edwin (Lynd, died in infancy,) and James Wiley two years old.

PHELPS WM. J. Hon. Sec. 18, P.O. Elmwood. The subject of this biography belongs to a very ancient family. Their genealogy in England being traced back to the time of William the Conqueror. William Phelps of Parlock, England, was the first paternal ancestor in America. He emigrated to New England in 1630 and settled at Dorchester, near Boston. On the 15th of

October, 1635, he set out with his family and about sixty others for the valley of the Connecticut, the compass being their only guide, and settled at Windsor, Connecticut. He was a member of the first Court (Legislature), held in Connecticut, in 1636, also in 1637; was magistrate from 1638 till the close of 1642. Held many important offices from that period till 1663, and was truly a pillar in both church and State. The genealogy from William Phelps is as follows: Timothy, fifth son of William and Mary (Dover) Phelps, was born in Windsor, Conn., Sept. 1, 1639; Samuel, sixth son of Timothy Phelps, born Jan. 29, 1675; Joshua, son of Samuel Phelps, born Oct. 13, 1729; Joshua, son of Joshua Phelps, born Aug. 29, 1762; William Joshua Phelps, the subject of this record is the son of the last mentioned, was born at Burlington, Conn., March 2, 1808. He was bred a farmer and educated at the common schools and academy of his native State. At the age of twenty-one he began to spend his winters traveling on business, mostly in the Middle, Southern, and Western States, and returning home to spend the summers. During these trips he decided to settle in the West. He was married in Hurwinton Conn., on the 10th of September, 1834, to Miss Olivia B., daughter of Benoni and Abigail Johnson, and immediately departed with his young wife to Illinois. They arrived at Peoria after a three weeks' trip by steamboat, canal and stage on the 30th of September, 1834. The next day Mr. Phelps, leaving his wife in Peoria, started on an Indian trail to the vicinity of his present home. He purchased the pre-emption right of a settler, who had previously erected a rude log cabin. Removed his wife to it, and in this he lived about six years, when his present residence was erected, which has since been enlarged and furnished with the comforts and elegancies of a modern home. Additions were made to the quarter-section first purchased, till at present Mr. Phelps has about two thousand acres of rich and beautiful land, and one of the finest timber tracts in this part of the country. This valuable estate is intersected by the Peoria branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., and is rich in coal deposits, one of which has an important shaft in successful operation, with a side track from the main line of the railroad running to it; making the facilities for supplying the markets as abundant and advantageous as those of any coal region in Illinois. It was mainly through Mr. Phelps' untiring efforts in the County and Legislature that these roads were located and built, which have contributed so largely to develop the material and social interests of Elmwood and vicinity. When the first branch was built, he donated the right of way and the land for the depots. The township in which their new house was located, was not laid out for some years and their nearest post office was Peoria or

Canton, though a little later an office was established at Farmington, Fulton county. They desired that their home should be designated by some appropriate cognomen, and named it Elmwood, from the beautiful grove of elms near their dwelling. Thus Mr. Phelps' home became noted long before either the township or village was named. Having succeeded in getting an extension of the mail route to his place, he became postmaster, the office being named Elmwood. Subsequently the township, then the village and railroad station took the same name. Mr. Phelps owned the land on which Elmwood is built, and laid out the place in 1854. He declined to sell lots to persons who would erect buildings for saloons, or other immoral purposes, and offered special inducements to the best elements of society to come and settle there. Thus the young town got well started, and was the legitimate offspring of a high and noble purpose on the part of the founder. Mr. Phelps has been possessed of a vigorous constitution, embracing a happy combination of the temperaments, rendering him energetic and thorough going in whatever he engaged in, laying large plans and evincing extraordinary ability to execute them. Is a clear vigorous thinker, and a jovial, affable and generous companion; but is firm and independent in his own opinions. Is a staunch Republican, and a consistent member of the Congregational Church. He was elected justice of the peace in 1835, county commissioner in 1836, and was chosen representative to the legislature in 1840. In the several positions he discharged the responsibilities of his office with marked ability. Though always taking a lively interest in politics, and possessing a good knowledge of the science of good government, he has devoted his sole attention to his large private business, chief of which is the management of his large farm, one mile south of the public square, and the coal mining interest. He is one who has always acted upon the belief that it is better to wear out than to rust out. Mr. Phelps lived happily with the wife of his early choice till the 17th of February, 1873, when Mrs. Phelps departed this life, in the sixty-ninth year of her age. She was a woman admired and loved for her many excellent qualities and Christian virtues. Mr. and Mrs. P. had three children, one of whom died in infancy. Their two sons living are Hon. Wm. E. Phelps and Augustus S. J. Phelps Esq., in the practice of the law at Elmwood.

Phelps, A. S. J. lawyer, P. O. Elmwood.
Phelps, A. S. J. carpenter, P. O. Elmwood.
Phelps, A. S. J. blacksmith, P. O. Elmwood.
Phelps, R. blacksmith, P. O. Elmwood.
Phelps, James, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

PULSIFER GEORGE H. (deceased) farmer, P. O. Rosetield, was born in Rockingham, Vermont, Sept. 29, 1807, where he was reared on a farm and received a common school education. When twenty-one years of age went to Penn., where he followed ped-

dling for nine years; then came to Illinois in 1839. Married Miss Abigail Bosworth, daughter of Truman Bosworth. She was born in Clinton county, New York, June 7, 1817. The fruit of this marriage was six children—Laura O., born August 25, 1843, Lucia A., born May 20, 1845, Eliza Jane, born November 6, 1849, Fred. B., born July 22, 1851, Isabell, born September 30, 1853, Ethel May, born April 8, 1855. Mr. Pulsifer was a member of the New Church. Died June 11, 1861.

Pulsifer, Mrs. Farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

PUTNAM JAMES, proprietor Elmwood House, Elmwood.

RAMSEY ROBERT, retired farmer, residence Elmwood, was born in Brook, West Virginia, on the 23d day of March, 1804; was reared on a farm until he was sixteen years old, and received a primitive education. The fall he was seventeen years old went to New Orleans with the products of the farm. The next season came back to the farm, and farmed, and Winters made trips to New Orleans, until 1828. Then married Miss Jane Cleland. She was born in Ireland, and came to this country when a child. She died February 19, 1830, leaving an infant four days old. Then returned to the river and remained until 1834, when he married Miss Cornelia Shaw, daughter of William Shaw. She was born in Chenango county, New York, December 20, 1811. The fruit of this marriage was one son and four daughters, three of which are still living. Emigrated from West Virginia to Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1834, and engaged in the milling business, and in 1852 came to Illinois and located in Brimfield township and followed farming until 1867, when he came to the beautiful town of Elmwood.

REED J. B. harnessmaker, Elmwood.

REGAN JOHN, editor *Peoria Messenger*, Elmwood.

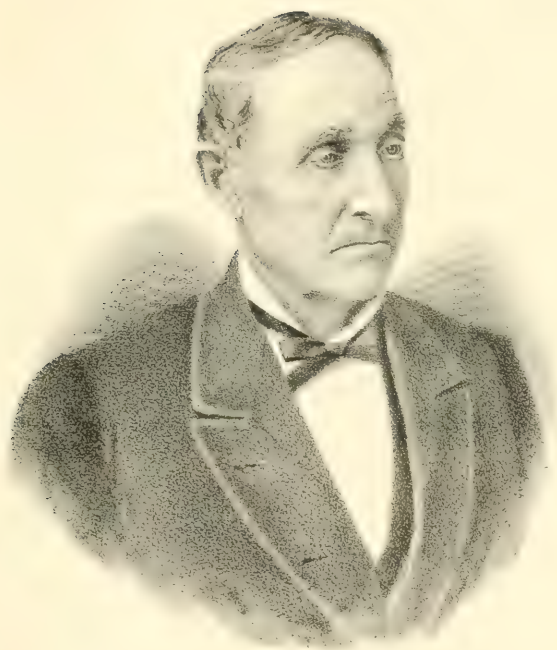
Regan, J. P. printer, P. O. Elmwood.
Regan, J. P. printer, P. O. Elmwood.
Regan, L. carpenter, P. O. Elmwood.
Regan, J. P. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Regan, Timothy, cooper, P. O. Elmwood.

ROBERTS A. H. stock dealer, Elmwood.

Robert, J. W. carpenter, P. O. Elmwood.

RODMAN J. M. hardware and stove merchant, Elmwood.

ROGERS HENRY P. lumber merchant, res. Elmwood, was born July 16, 1826, at Brockport, Monroe county, N. Y.; one of ten children, eight of whom are now living. His parents settled in Trivoli township, Peoria county, in July, 1838. His father died at his home in the village of Elmwood, Dec. 15, 1871, in the 87th year of his age. His mother is now living at her home in Elmwood in her 81st year, loved and respected by all. Henry P. Rogers is one of a large family, and in connection of whom it can be said, in character and worth, they stand second to none.



W. L. Phelps

ELMWOOD

The lumber interests of the county comprises one of its most important features, and its growth and development are synonymous with the various improvements that are in progress. And as regards Elmwood and vicinity this particular interest is well represented in the establishment and yard of H. P. Rogers, through whose energy the business has been brought up to a point which, in importance, is not inferior to any industry or enterprise in the place. Mr. R. has been identified with the lumber trade here for the last fourteen years, and is among the earliest settlers of the county. His yard is conveniently located, and is well stocked with hard and soft wood lumber of all kinds, together with builders' material of every description, embracing points, oils, sash, doors, blinds, etc.

ROSE J. J. mechanic, Elmwood.

ROWLAND E. retired farmer, Elmwood.

Runtien J. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

RYAN WILLIAM D. carpenter, Elmwood.

SCHENCK HENRY, farmer, Sec. 6, P. O. Elmwood, son of Peter and Catharine Schenck, natives of Ohio. Father born May 3, 1801, mother in 1800; father still living in Butler county, Ohio, at the age of 79 years; mother died in 1858. Henry was born in Butler county, Ohio, on the 14th day of December, 1835; was bred a farmer and educated in the district school, came to Peoria county in 1864 and located on the place where he now resides. Married Miss Maria C., daughter of David Kemp, of Elmwood. She was born in Butler county, O., Oct. 15, 1841, and died Dec. 27, 1869. He married Susan Snyder, widow of Jacob A. Snyder, born in Butler county, O., Jan. 29, 1837. By this marriage resulted, two boys and one girl. Ebert, born Aug. 18, 1871 (died July 31, 1872); Harry, born Oct. 28, 1872; Edna, born February 5, 1877. Has 210 acres of land one mile north of the city of Elmwood, beautifully located, and valued at \$20,000.

SCHENCK W. L. Mrs. Elmwood.

SECOND JAMES K. physician and surgeon, res. Elmwood. Was born in Lincoln Co., Canada, July 15, 1835, and worked on a farm till eighteen years of age. Then learned the trade of house and sign painting. Worked at it until 1859, then commenced the study of medicine and surgery, attending lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated. Was a volunteer under Gen. Walker, the one-eyed man of destiny, went to Central America, was taken prisoner, and returned with a number of others who were taken at the same time. Located in Yates City, Ill., for the practice of medicine, March, 1862. Enlisted in Co. F. 77th I. V. I., Sept. 1862, for three years or during the war. Served three years having been promoted to the Captaincy of the company. Was with Gen. Grant at the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and Jackson, Miss., under Gen. Sherman. Then transferred

to the department of the Gulf under Gen. N. P. Banks. Was at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, where Gen. Banks was defeated by Gen. Dick Taylor. Was mustered out of service by reason of expiration of term, July 1865. Married Miss Mary Carlton Sept. 18, 1865. Have had four children, two living, Maud and Norman. Located in Elmwood for the practice of medicine, but having poor health, due to the hardships and exposures of army life, removed to Texas in 1869; receiving no benefit returned to Elmwood. Thence to California for health, but not experiencing much relief returned to Elmwood, where he has since remained, having a good practice.

Settler J. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Shearer G. G. laborer, P. O. Elmwood.
Shipter H. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Slayton C. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Slayton H. B. carpenter, P. O. Elmwood.

SLAYTON H. B. retired, res. Elmwood. Was born in Woodstock, Windsor county, Vt., on the 16th day of September, 1807, was raised on a farm and attended the district school. When eight years old, went with his father to Genesee county, N. Y., and remained five years; thence to Morgan county. At the age of seventeen years, he went to Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he married Miss Eunice Chandler. She was born in the same county, March 10, 1814; she died in 1851, leaving four children. He married Electa Norton, who was born in Brattleboro, Vt., April 19, 1811. This marriage resulted in one son and one daughter. In 1853, settled in Knox county, Ill., three years; thence to this county, where he has remained since.

SLOAN W. T. M. D., druggist, P. O. Elmwood. The subject of this sketch is the son of John and Sebina Sloan, who were natives of Pennsylvania. His father died in 1855, and his mother — now Mrs. Johnson — is a resident of McLean Co., Ill. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. W. A. Baker, of Reidsburg, Pa., in 1868. In 1870 he attended lectures at the medical college of Cleveland, O., and during the years 1871 and 1872, practiced medicine in Jefferson Co., Pa. He attended lectures at Bellevue Medical College, New York city, in 1873, and in the Spring of the following year graduated, and moved to Elmwood, Peoria Co., where he has since resided and practiced. He has acquired a good share of the medical practice of the town and surrounding country, and in 1879 added the business of druggist and apothecary. He married in September, 1875, Miss Bertha Vandervoort, who was born in Canada in 1857, and by whom he has one child, Eleanor, born in June 1877.

SMITH D. H. stone cutter, res. Elmwood; was born in Kickapoo township, Jan. 27, 1845, and in 1867 went to Columbus, Ohio, and learned his trade, where he married Miss Bell Vance in 1872. She was born in Ohio in 1853. Have four children, Nellie, Dassie B.,

and Edson C. and Leroy. Came back to Illinois in 1875, and followed farming one year. Then removed to Elmwood and has been engaged at his trade since. Enlisted in the 14th Ill. Cav., Co. M., Feb. 1864, was in all the engagements of the company up to the time of Stoneman's raid, in which he participated, and was taken prisoner. He and others were taken to Atlanta Ga., by Graham scouts and from there was sent to Andersonville, where all his clothes and everything of value were taken. Their food consisted of a small piece of corn bread, and a mouthful of meat. After being confined three months there was sent to Millan, Ga. Thence to Savannah, Ga., where five days and nights without a mouthful to eat, and was shortly afterwards paroled, got a furlough and came home.

Smith F. S. engineer, P. O. Elmwood.

SMITH GEORGE S. livery and sale stable, res. Elmwood, was born in Peoria county on the 23d day of October, 1843. His father was one of the earliest settlers in the county, coming in 1831-32, and located in this township, where he has resided since, and raised a family of four boys and three girls. The subject of this sketch married Lucy, daughter of Joel Blakesley, who was born in Elmwood township, January, 1847. They have two children—a boy and a girl.

SMITH J. M. Sec. 4, retired farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

Smith L. retired farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

Smith Luther, carpenter, P. O. Elmwood.

SPANGLER C. W. grain and lumber dealer, Elmwood, makes a specialty of buying and shipping grain, stock, etc.

Spring J. H. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

Stalker A. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

STALKER WILLIAM, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Elmwood, was born on the Isle of Man, on the 3d day of September, 1827, and received a common school education in his native place. Immigrated to the United States in June, 1845, landing in New York city. Mr. S. engaged in public works soon after arriving, contracting and building railroads and canals, having been a contractor on the Illinois canal, and also worked on the Erie. In the year 1856, he located in Brimfield township, remaining there nine years; then came to Elmwood. In the year 1852, he married Miss Ann, daughter of William Corlett, born in March, 1827. Five children bless this union—Wm. H., John J., Rena, Hattie and Jennie. Mr. S. has held several local offices. They are members of the Episcopal Church. Has 230 acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$12,000.

STEVENS AMOS, retired farmer, res. Elmwood, son of Job and Elizabeth (Chase) Stevens, was born in Plainfield, N. H., on the 31st day of May, 1803, was reared on a farm and educated in his native town. When twenty years old he went to Virginia as teacher,

and remained there six years; thence to Louisiana, following the same occupation, and in 1833 came to Peoria, where he arrived in July. Immediately after obtained a preëmption on the Kickapoo fork of 160 acres, on which he remained two years. (Was the first settler in Rosefield township, built the first log cabin, and broke the first prairie.) When his brother purchased his claim at the end of two years, went to Peoria and followed clerking, and acted as deputy postmaster. In November, 1836, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of George Morrow, of Sussex county, N. J., who was born there August 8, 1815. One child—George M., born July 25, 1837. Mrs. S. died August 13, 1838. He married, for his second wife, Miss Sarah V., daughter of Deacon Zenas Hotchkiss, who was born in Burlington, Conn., July 14, 1810. Three children blessed this union—Mary V., Sarah E. P. and Ellen L. Mr. S. came to Elmwood in 1856, where he is living a retired life.

Stewart J. D. retired merchant, P. O. Elmwood.

TAYLOR ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Elmwood, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, January 4, 1830. In December, 1849, married Miss Elizabeth Thrush; she was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1832. They have five children: Eliza Jane, now Mrs. Frederick Anderson; Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. Fred. Pulsifer; Lavina B., now Mrs. Joseph Mettler; John F., and Jennie. Mr. Taylor owns 200 acres of land, 120 under cultivation; valued at \$10,000. Enlisted in the 31st I. V. I. Company D, in 1864, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea.

TAYLOR JAMES, clerk, Elmwood.

Taylor farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

THATCHER WILLIAM, harnessmaker, P. O. Trivoli.

Throck Wm. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

Throckmorth Isaac, farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

TRACY, T. H. & CO. In the Fall of 1853, Mr. Tracy came to the beautiful town of Elmwood and built what is known as No. 1 Lincoln Block, a two-story brick—the first brick in the town—and engaged in the dry goods business. There are certain leading features in the business interest of all communities, and certain elements that lead to prosperity and success, and fill wants and requirements of the general public. Mr. Tracy has these. His stock, which is one of the very largest in the place, is complete in all its various departments. The apartments and arrangements of the store are first-class. Upon the main floor or salesroom, dry goods and notions are seen in great variety. In the basement is the carpet department, with an extensive line. On the second floor is as complete a clothing store as any one will find in any province town in the State. The firm, which comprises T. H. Tracy & Co., was established about twenty-seven years ago, and A. L. Tracy, the founder, has

been continuously identified with it. It is the pioneer establishment in Elmwood, and among the earliest in Peoria county. The sales of the house amount to \$40,000 a year. Mr. Tracy has also a nursery east of town of thirty to forty acres, the receipts of which are about \$8,000 per year; ships his trees to all parts of the Northwest.

TRACY HARLAN P. banker, Elmwood.

Treert (Clas. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
Trickler W. gardener, P. O. Elmwood.

TROTH JOHN, farmer, Sec. 2, P. O. Elmwood, was born in Highland county, Pa., on the 14th day of January, 1813, reared on a farm and attended the district school. He married Phoebe, daughter of John Beans, and born in Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of August, 1813. They had ten children, nine still living: Lovena A., born June 5, 1833; Elizabeth, born March 30, 1835, died May 4, 1836; Wm. J., born May 2, 1837; Albert G., born May 31, 1839; Josiah, born June 23, 1841; Isaac, born April 14, 1843; Jasper N., born May 17, 1845; Huldah, born August 21, 1848; Sarah I., born July 9, 1850; Oliver, born February 24, 1853. Has eighty acres of land, sixty acres under good cultivation; valued at \$5,000. Came to Peoria county in 1842; came from Peoria with his family, on foot, to this place; erected a log cabin, in which they lived eighteen months, then built a frame building, where they still reside.

TROTH JOSIAH, plasterer, Elmwood.

TRUAX J. H. livery stable keeper, Elmwood.

Truse L. B. miller, P. O. Elmwood.
Tulley Rose, laborer, P. O. Elmwood.
Turner Jo., engineer, P. O. Elmwood.
Vandervoort A. G. traveling salesman, P. O. Elmwood.

VANDERVOORT J. A. retired merchant, res. Elmwood. Emigrated from Belleville, Canada, to the town of Elmwood when there was but two business houses in it, and engaged in the grocer's business, in the building opposite the Elmwood house. Style of firm, Jones & Vandervoort. Both families were compelled to live over the store as there was not a house for rent in the town. In the year 1861 or 1862, he bought a small residence of Daniel Caverly and paid him \$600 for the same; and was very proud of it as it was the first home he could call his own. The firm of Jones & Vandervoort in the year 1862 built a brick store in the block adjoining, and in 1876 Vandervoort & Wyley built an addition, twenty-four by one hundred, giving it the name of the block, *Palace of Trade*. It is one of the finest business rooms in the town. The firm continued until the death of Mr. Jones, which occurred June 19, 1871. It was then changed to Vandervoort & Wyley, until June, 1878. On Mr. Vandervoort retiring from business his two sons-in-law and brother formed a partnership as the firm Wyley, Vandervoort & Sloan in 1878, and are the representatives of one of the leading business establishments of Elmwood. The prin-

cipal features of stock are dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps. They occupy a store one hundred feet long, twenty-four wide, two stories high, and the largest in the place, and their stock is complete in all departments. It is bought with great care and is superior in character to those usually found in towns of this size. The house has an extensive trade.

VAN PATTEN E. photographer, res. Elmwood. Son of Joseph and Emeline (Brewster) Van Patten, natives of the State of New York. They came to Peoria county in 1845 and first located in Hollis township, afterwards removed to Rosefield township, where his father still resides. The subject of this sketch was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., on the 7th day of August, 1844, and came to the county with his parents. He married Miss Mary Turner, who was born in this county in 1846. They have one boy and one girl. Are members of the Methodist Church of Elmwood. Mr. Van Patten enlisted in the 86th I. V. I., Co. H., in 1862; was in the principal engagements of the Army of the Cumberland, at Perryville, Chancellorsville, Buzzard Roost, Missionary Ridge, etc. Was also with Sherman on the march to the sea, and the Carolinas. Had one shoulder broken to pieces and one foot crushed, and leg broken, by a falling tree near Goldsboro, N. C.

VAN WAGNER A. J. Rev. pastor Congregational Church, Elmwood.

Varnes E. D. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Venn James, cartmaker, P. O. Elmwood.
Vesper Wm. carpenter, P. O. Elmwood.

VICKERY ELIAS, retired farmer, res. Elmwood; was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., twelve miles east of Albany, on 28th of September, 1813; grew to manhood on a farm, and attended the common school. When seventeen years of age his father died. He then worked by the month, and day, and supported his mother, with his brother's help. At the age of twenty-four married Miss Polly, daughter of Peter Sipperly, born February 2, 1817. They had ten children, eight living: Chester, of Taylor county, Iowa; Malissa M.—now Mrs. John Patterson, of this county; Phoebe E.—now Mrs. Samuel Clark, of Peoria county; Roger, of Knox county, Ills.; Susan—now Mrs. Andrew Wilson, of Nebraska; Lewis, of Knox county, Ills.; Mary—now Mrs. I. Andrews; Burtha E.—now Mrs. James Runyon, of Knox county, Ills. Two died in infancy. In 1840, Mr. V. went to Victoria, Texas, and engaged in farming, remained about eighteen months, and came to Illinois, arriving on the 10th day of April, 1843. Came by water, and while crossing the Gulf of Mexico, came near being shipwrecked. The first two years after arriving in the county rented a farm, then bought what was known as the Wakefield farm. Mr. and Mrs. V. spent some eighteen years of their life in log cabins. Since that time has built two fine

brick residences. He sold the Wakenfield farm for \$1,000, after erecting a brick house, and afterwards bought the Egleston farm, where they remained four years. Then he purchased a farm in Knox county, four miles and a half west of Elmwood, where he built a brick house, and lived fifteen years. Then bought a farm in Rio township and remained on it until 1875, when he removed to Elmwood, where he has lived retired since. Are members of the Methodist Church and he is class leader.

WALKER E. I. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

WASHBURN SILAS HOWE, physician and surgeon, res. Elmwood; was born at Westford, Otsego county, N. Y., on August 17, 1821. Was the son of Lewis Edson and Lydia Doolittle Washburn, who were married October 15, 1809. They had four sons and five girls, all born in Westford, Otsego county, N. Y. His father was a farmer but owned and operated a saw and grist mill. Was killed in the mill December 13, 1836, at the age of forty-nine. His mother died August 4, 1868, at the age of seventy-five years. Dr. W. married Miss Sarah Annette Bradley, who was born in LeRoy, Genesee county, N. Y., July 24, 1829. At the age of twelve years she attended a select school at Pavilion, N. Y. On leaving the school in 1841, she received from the teacher Mr. A. J. Abbath, testimonials, certifying that she was abundantly qualified in all respects to teach a common school, and closing with the following language: "Her manners and deportment in particular are such as can not fail to have a beneficial and refining influence upon her pupils." About this time she united with the M. E. Church. In 1850, she came to Elmwood and united with the Presbyterian Church, in which she remained a member until her removal to Chillicothe, Ills., in 1875, when she received her letter at her own request to unite with the Reformed Episcopal Church of that place. Soon after her arrival in Elmwood she began teaching in the district school. Some of her early pupils have risen to distinction. By this union there were four children, two of which are still living—Hermia, now Mrs. F. E. Andrews, of Chillicothe, and Mattie who lives with her sister. Mrs. W. was a consistent Christian, loved and respected by all who knew her. She died in Elmwood July 7, 1878, in the forty-nine year of her age. Dr. Washburn commenced the study of medicine under Dr. J. W. Northrup, and remained with him three years, and attending lectures at Castleton, Vt., where he graduated in 1847. Commenced the practice of medicine at Bloomville, Delhi county, N. Y., and remained about one year and a half. Then came to Peoria county and located at Newburg, and has remained in Elmwood township nearly all the time since, and has followed his profession with success.

WASHBURN S. E. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

WATKINS I. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
WATKINS H. B. judge at Peoria, P. O. Elmwood.

WELTON CHAS. P. merchant, res. Elmwood, son of John J. and Maria (Wilcox) Welton, natives of Connecticut, was born in Richfield county, Conn., on the 9th of Feb., 1841. In 1860, came to Peoria county and worked on a farm for some time; afterwards, was employed as clerk, where he remained one year. Enlisted in the 132d I. V. I. Co. D (one hundred day service). After leaving the service, returned to Farmington, Fulton county, and was employed by Mr. P. P. Chapman in a store, remaining over four years. Then, in company with Geo. S. Smith, engaged in the grocery business. In 1876 he purchased Smith's interest and continued by himself until 1879, when he took in his present partner. In 1873, married Miss Carrie Darnell, who was born in Knox county, Ill., in 1851. They have one boy and two girls: Harry C., Berenice C. and Inez W.

WELTON S. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
WELTON H. G. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

WILEY A. M. farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Elmwood, was born in Pennsylvania, March 16, 1812, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Wiley. He came to Peoria county in the Spring of 1835, when the surrounding country was but a vast and lonely wilderness. He settled on Sec. 30, where he commenced to improve and lay out a farm of eighty acres, and in the Fall of 1839 he married Miss Mary Ewalt, a native of Ohio, who was born in 1820, by whom he has five children: Elizabeth, Lotta, Susan, Leonora and John E. Mr. Wiley continued to farm on his small tract of land, laboring under all the hardships and disadvantages of an early settler, but by strict economy and unremitting hard work, has been able to add acre to acre, until he now owns 1,100 acres of fine lands in Elmwood and Logan townships, worth \$15,000, besides considerable other land in Kansas.

WILEY E. C. merchant, Elmwood.

WILEY JAMES farmer, P. O. Elmwood.
WILLIAM R. H. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

WILLIAMSON SYLVESTER, wheelwright, res. Elmwood, son of Levi S. and Margaret (Scott) Williamson. Father a native of Virginia and mother, of Maryland. Emigrated to Illinois in 1836 or '37, and located in Peoria when there were but few log cabins in the town; thence removed to Rushville, Schuyler county, and lived there seven years; thence to Brimfield, where they still reside—father, at the age of 80, mother, 70. The subject of this sketch was born in Butler county, Penn., on the 9th day of Jan., 1832. In 1857, married Miss Mary E. Harper. She was born Feb. 10, 1837. They have five children, four boys and one girl: Joseph H., born Dec. 12, 1857; Harry F., born Jan. 17, 1865, died Sept. 12, 1867; Jennie Louise, born Aug. 27, 1872; Charles Frederick, born June 14,



John Regan
ELMWOOD



ELIAS VICKERY
ELMWOOD



L. J. Lobaugh
ELMWOOD.



S. H. Washburn, M.D.
ELMWOOD

1874, died Jan. 27, 1875; Walter A., born May 22, 1870. Members of the M. E. Church. Joseph H. graduated from the high school of Elmwood at the age of eighteen, being one of the youngest graduates of the school. He is at present engaged in teaching, at Ipava, Ill., where he is meeting with good success.

Wilkinson John H. grocery, P. O. Elmwood.
 Wilkinson J. J. farmer, P. O. Elmwood.

WILSON A. res. Elmwood, superintendent of paper mill, was born July 16, 1833, at Sand Lake, Rensselaerville, N. Y. Up to 1850 his father was extensively engaged in the milling and woolen manufacturing business, of which he learned a practical knowledge. In 1853 he became engaged in the manufacturing of paper, millwrighting, and machinists' work, and has continued this line of business up to the present time. Has aided in repairing and building several new mills, both East and West. Immigrated to the West in the Spring of 1861, and located at Beloit, Wis., following principally his present line of business. In 1865, came to Illinois, and has remained in this State since. Has been a resident of Peoria Co. for the last thirteen years, located in Elmwood in the employ of the Elmwood Paper Manufacturing Company since.

WILSON C. D. merchant tailor, res. Elmwood, is the son of Richard H. Wilson and Huldah McDowall. Father a native of England, and his mother of Albany, N. Y. The subject of this sketch was born in Greenbush, N. Y., March, 1839. At the age of twelve years he commenced to learn the paper making trade in Columbia county, N. Y., where he remained until he was twenty-two years of age. In the fall of 1861, he went to Beloit, Wis., and remained about two years;

afterwards attended school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; was at the oil regions of Pennsylvania one year and a half; thence to Illinois, where he has been in the paper and merchant tailoring business since. Has some good real estate in the village of Elmwood. He married Miss Annie E. Gowing, born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1847. Two children blessed their union—Edwin A. and Lavoscer G. Mr. W. has just embarked in the merchant tailoring business, carries a fine line, and guarantees his work.

Wing C. L. grain dealer, P. O. Elmwood.

WOOD WM. H. Elmwood.

WRIGLEY ROBERT, retired farmer, res. Elmwood, was born in Lancashire, England, near Manchester, on the 17th day of February, 1813, and immigrated to the United States in 1841. He married Miss Ann, daughter of Joseph Fenton, who was born in England, January 14, 1808. They had five children—Thomas, Joseph, Ann, William, and Eunice, who died Aug. 2, 1876, at the age of twenty-nine years. Mr. W. married for his second wife Mrs. Henry Robins, born in Yorkshire, England, May 30, 1830. Her parents immigrated to the United States in 1836, and located in Cincinnati, O.; thence to Peoria county in 1845. In 1841 Mr. W. came to this county and for the first two years worked on a farm by the month, for \$12 a month. Then purchased forty acres of land in Rosefield township, and built a log cabin 16x18 feet. Mr. W. at one time owned and controlled 596 acres of land, which is very valuable. He is now enjoying the fruits of his hard work in his old age. Is a member of the Methodist, and Mrs. W. of the Congregational Church.

HALLOCK TOWNSHIP.

Ayres R. E. farmer, P. O. West Hallock.
 Bagges D. laborer, P. O. Northampton.

BALDWIN WILLIAM J. farmer, Sec. 13, was born in Pittsburg, Pa.; is the only son of a family of two children of Capt. Thomas Baldwin and Letitia Jackson, both natives of the "Keystone State," where they were married in 1834. Their only daughter, Fannie, is now the wife of Dr. H. T. Coffey, of Peoria. Capt. Thomas Baldwin was born on Dec. 7, 1804, near Pittsburg, Pa., where his father, Col. Robert Baldwin, owned a large farm and a flouring mill, located on Chartier's creek. In shipping their flour to market, Captain and his brother conveyed it up the river in canoes and other small crafts, which was a tedious process, and young Thomas resolved, while a mere youth, to do what he could to develop a better system of water transportation, and such progress had he made

in the art of boating that at the age of nineteen years he was captain of a steamboat on the Ohio river. Nature had so well adapted him to his chosen work, that he became one of the leading steamboat men of his time; devoted forty-five years of his life to it, during which he built and was sole, or part, owner of twenty-six steamboats, a number of which were among the finest and swiftest upon the western rivers. Captain Baldwin's boating experience was chiefly upon the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois rivers. He removed to Peoria in 1844, and when the California gold fever broke out in 1849, Commodore Vanderbilt selected him to superintend a line of steamers to Central America, that being then the principal route, at a salary of \$10,000 a year. His health failing, he resigned the position at the end of ten months, and Mr. Vanderbilt presented him with a check

for \$10,000 in gold. Soon after the beginning of the late civil war he offered his services to the Government, which were accepted, and he was put in command of a transport vessel; later was appointed to the command of the gunboat Romeo, which he retained till the close of the war. He then retired from active business, and on Aug. 23, 1879, died at his residence in Peoria, ending a very active and useful life. Mrs. B. still occupies the elegant homestead on East Bluff. William J., being infused with the prevailing patriotic spirit of the times, enlisted, secretly, though a mere boy, and was in the army nearly a year, when his mother, after much effort, secured his discharge. He married Miss Jennie Scholes, a native of Peoria county. They have three children, Leon, Harry C. and Letitia.

Barlow Elmer, carpenter, P. O. West Hallock.
Barlow Olan, general farmer, P. O. Hallock.
Barlow Ida, dressmaker, P. O. Northampton.
Barnes W. J. farmer, P. O. Northampton.
Bass Mrs. P. O. Northampton.
Bass James S. miller, farmer, P. O. Northampton.
Barnstine John, gardener, P. O. Northampton.
Barnstine John, farmer, P. O. Northampton.

BRAYTON C. Y. farmer, Sec. 13, P. O. West Hallock, was born in the city of Peoria, April 13, 1858, and is the son of William J. Brayton and Mary D. Curtiss; father a native of Warren, R. I., and mother originally from Connecticut. His father, in partnership with two brothers, was for many years in the agricultural implement business in Peoria, and he served in the Union army during the late war, enlisting at Providence, R. I., and died of typhoid fever in Albany, N. Y., in the year 1865. Mr. C. Y. Brayton's mother died in Peoria, August 24, 1876. He was raised and educated there, and after the death of his mother came to Hallock township, and farmed on rented land until the Spring of the present year, when he moved to his present location on the borders of Akron township, where he owns eighty acres of fine farming land and forty acres under timber, the purchase price of which was \$5,500. He married March 26, 1878, in Lawn Ridge, Miss Lettie Cornell, eldest child of Stephen Cornell, merchant, Lawn Ridge; by whom he has one child, Ezra Jeremiah, born October 8, 1879.

Bridges A. farmer, P. O. Lawn Ridge.
Brown Daniel, farmer, P. O. Northampton.

BRYDEN WILLIAM, Jr. farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Northampton. Was born in Dundrieshire, Scotland, in August, 1838, and came to America with his parents when very young. His father was born in the Parish of Eskdalemuir, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, August 30, 1801, and is the son of James Bryden, Esq., of Burnelugh, and Mary Scott, both of the same parish. Mr. Bryden, Sr., was raised on the farm, received such education as the district afforded, and afterwards attended classes at Edinburgh College for four years; acted as tutor for two years, and then for three years conducted a private school at Birkenhead, in England; thence returning to his native country, worked a farm

for eleven years, under lease, and in the year 1858 immigrated to this country, landing at New York after a tedious passage of nine weeks. Stopping but short periods in Cincinnati and New Richmond, O., he came with his family to Princeton, Ind., where he taught in the Gibson County Seminary for three years, and in 1862 came to Peoria county, settling in the following year in Hallock township; rented a farm for four years, and then purchased his present home, where he has since resided, and where he owns about 145 acres of land, worth about \$8,000. He married in 1825, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James Jardine, of Artleton, Dumfriesshire, by whom he has had seven children; five survive and reside in his neighborhood. Their names are Mary Scott, James, Ellen, William, whose name heads this sketch, and Jessie. Mrs. Bryden died on the homestead January 29, 1870. Mr. Wm. Bryden, Jr., resided at home and worked on the farm till the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company L., 15th Illinois Cavalry, Captain Ford, commanding. Mr. Bryden, along with his company and regiment, took part in the battles of Shiloh, Farmington, Iuka, Corinth, Tusculumbia, Helena, Ark., and Big Creek, Ala., besides many smaller engagements; was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., January 9, 1865. Of 120 men who joined his company, but twenty-four were mustered out. Mr. Bryden was never wounded. Four years after leaving the army he married Miss Laura A. Swisher, who was born in Peoria county, in May, 1850, by whom he has had four children, three living, Frank, Harry and Julia. He is Republican in politics, has been two years a school director, and is a hard working and public spirited farmer and citizen.

Burdick H. P. wagon maker, P. O. West Hallock.
Burdick N. J. carpenter, P. O. West Hallock.
Burdick S. M. carpenter, P. O. West Hallock.
Burton Geo. P. O. Hallock.
Burton L. saw maker, P. O. Lawn Ridge.
Butler John, farmer, P. O. Lawn Ridge.
Cahoon Wm. farmer, P. O. West Hallock.
Carpenter George, P. O. Northampton.
Chapman Wm. farmer, P. O. Lawn Ridge.
Clark John, bee keeper, P. O. Hallock.
Coker S. H. gardener, P. O. Hallock.
Colwell Geo. farmer, P. O. Hallock.

COON F. M. farmer, Sec. 12, P. O. Northampton, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., October 4, 1828; father born in Rhode Island. Was raised on a farm, and came West in February, 1858, settling in Akron township, where he farmed on rented land for about twelve years, and then bought a quarter section of land in Hallock township, where he lived for two years, removing thence to a farm he had purchased in Chillicothe township; remained there for seven or eight years, and bought a farm on section 12, of Hallock township, to which he removed. About this time he cultivated three farms, but afterwards sold the Chillicothe farm and a portion of the Hallock one. Owns at present 240 acres of land, eighty acres of which are in Chillicothe township, and values the

whole at about \$8,000. He was married in New York State, July 7, 1849, to Miss Mary Ann Stillman, who was born in the same county as himself, February 24, 1830, by whom he has had eleven children, viz: Judson, Mary E., Alice J., Charles F., John F. (deceased), Albert Henry, Benjamin H., Arthur J., Edna L., Mattie E., and Willie A. Three of his children are married and settled in the neighborhood. Mrs. Coon is a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church.

Coon, Judson, farmer, P. O. Northampton.

CRADY PETER W. postmaster and shoemaker, P. O. Hallock, was born in Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y., March 14, 1831, and is the son of Peter Crady and Elizabeth Newey, both of New York. Moved with his parents to St. Albans, Vt., when about fifteen years old, and there remained till 1862, working at his trade. On August 1st, of that year, he enlisted in Company I, 10th V. V. I.; was disabled through sickness in the first Fall, and lay for five months in hospital at Burlington, Vt.; on partial recovery, was sent to camp at Alexandria, Va., but not yet being able for active service, was transferred to invalid corps, and after one year to veteran reserve corps; served while in that body in the campaign on the Peninsula, taking part in the fight at White House Landing, June 21, 1864, afterwards returning to Washington, D. C., where he remained till close of the war, and was mustered out June 24, 1865. His family in the meantime had removed to Peoria county, Ill., and he came West and joined them in Hallock township, where he has since remained, with the exception of five months in 1872, when he made a visit to Colorado for his health; has worked at his trade all the time he has been here; received his appointment as postmaster under President Grant's administration, in 1876. He married, October 21, 1857, Miss Laura A. Mallory, who was born in Northfield, Vt., about the year 1833, by whom he has had four children, three of whom now survive: Geo. E., Romeo Sumner (deceased), Henry Eugene, and Henrietta Hortense. The last two children are twins, born September 18, 1867. Mr. Crady is in politics a Greenbacker, and is a member of the local lodge of Sons of Temperance. Mrs. Crady is a member of the M. E. Church.

Cratz, James, farmer, P. O. Northampton.
Crosby, Moses, dairy farmer, P. O. West Hallock.
Dobell, L. farmer, P. O. Northampton.
Devlin, Ellen, farmer, P. O. Northampton.

EASTON WILLIAM, justice of the peace, and farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Southampton, was born in Newark, N. J., May 7, 1807, and is the son of William Easton and Elizabeth Drake, both of the same city. Was raised until six years old at Sunny Plains, N. J., and then removed to Ovid township, Seneca county, N. Y., where he remained some months, thence removing to Euclid township, Cayuga county, Ohio, where

he went to school, and where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1836, he came to Illinois, spending the first Winter at Wyoming, Stark county; then came to Peoria county, staying in it about a year; thence, removing to Tazewell county for about fifteen months; returning to Peoria county, for the next eight or ten years he divided his attention between farming and his trade, doing year by year less at the latter, till about 1850, since when he has confined his attention to farming. He owns 126 acres land, worth about \$7,500, and has a fine, neat dwelling house, surrounded by tastefully laid out grounds. He married, December 5, 1833, Miss Sophia Lake, of Kirklind, O., who died August 12, 1837, and afterwards he married Miss Sarah M. Hicks, by whose death, on June 24, 1873, he was again left a widower. On May 14, 1874, he married his present wife, Miss Isabella Jones, of La Prairie, Marshall county, Ill. By his second marriage he had three children, only one of whom, Joel J., born April 5, 1845, now survives. Mr. Easton is a Universalist, and Mrs. Easton a member of the Methodist Church at La Prairie. Mr. Easton has been a justice of the Peace in Hallock township for fifteen years, and also school trustee for many years; is a Republican in politics, and possesses a firm hold upon the respect of his neighbors, and all who are brought into business contact with him.

Epley, A. farmer, P. O. Lawn Ridge.
Evans Jenkins, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.
Evans Sarah C. Mrs. Farmer, P. O. Northampton.

EVANS WALTER T. (deceased) farmer, res. Sec. 23, P. O. Chillicothe, was born June 15, 1836, at Montgomery, Pa., and was the son of Walter F. Evans and Euphemiah Taylor. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of New Jersey. When about two years old he came with his parents to Hallock township, settling there in 1838 upon raw land which they bought. His father died in 1861. Mr. Evans married, in 1863, Miss Sarah C. Riel, who was born about twenty miles from Toronto, in Upper Canada, Aug. 31, 1839, by whom he had five children, four of whom survive, Effie, born Oct. 23, 1864; Ulysses G., born Aug. 7, 1866, died Aug. 14, 1866; Willie W., born Aug. 7, 1867; Ida M., born Aug. 27, 1871, and Rosa A., born Jan. 25, 1875. Mr. Evans died Aug. 18, 1877. He was an earnest, hard working man, who always had a kind word and a ready hand to cheer and to help. His neighbors who survive him can look back upon many an act of kindness done, and cheerful help rendered during his life. His widow, Mrs. Sarah E. Evans, still resides on the homestead; owns 180 acres of land, 125 acres under cultivation, worth altogether about \$8,000. Mr. Evans was a member of the Union Baptist Church, as is also Mrs. Evans.

Fairden, Susan, farmer, P. O. Northampton.
Ferguson, E. farmer, P. O. Lawn Ridge.

GALLUP JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 17, was born in Windham county, Conn., on the 4th of September, 1827, was reared and educated for a farmer. Besides the advantages afforded by good common schools, he attended Plainfield Academy in Connecticut, and Smithville Seminary in Rhode Island, several terms. He taught several terms of school with good success; came to Peoria county in 1850 to look after the land now composing his farm, then owned by his father; reported it covered with wild grass, rattlesnakes, wolves, deer, and sandhill cranes. Mr. G. erected a log house and made some other improvements on it that Summer; returned to the "land of steady habits" in September; taught school there the following Winter, and April 2, 1851, married Celia Gallup, of Voluntown, Windham county, Conn., and came to Peoria county in June of that year, settling on his present farm. Although late he raised quite a crop of vegetables, and being a good marksman could easily supply meat from the prairie and the thicket. Mr. Gallup has been quite successful in his chosen pursuit, and owns several hundred acres in the home farm, which is well improved and amply stocked. He jestingly says his "farming now is by proclamation." Mrs. Gallup died on July 17, 1877, leaving a family of five children, Judie A., born Jan. 16, 1852; Marion, born Nov. 20, 1853; Loren, born Dec. 15, 1858; Nettie S., born May 20, 1862, and Ellie J., born Jan. 29, 1865. Since Mrs. G.'s death the oldest daughter has managed the affairs of the household. Mr. Gallup is not connected with any church society, but is a Universalist in belief. In politics he is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of New England. Nathaniel Gallup, his father, was somewhat prominent in politics, and held a number of offices of honor, civil and military, and died in Connecticut in 1856, aged 58 years. Mr. G.'s grandfather, Benadict Gallup, served in the war of the Revolution, and died in 1858, at the advanced age of 88. He was the first white child born in the vicinity of Voluntown, and was, for many years, a member of the Legislature of Connecticut, and a large landholder. John Gallup, the great grand sire of Joseph, was the first settler in that region; obtained the charter for the first church in the place; took large land claims, and served for years in the State Legislature. A great portion of the lands he entered are now in the hands of the Gallup family. His father, John Gallup, made the first original purchase, together with two brothers, of lands from Governor Winthrop, who was a member of the Colonial Government. The original John Gallup, of Boston, Mass., emigrated from the west part of England in 1639.

Gallup's father, P. O. Hallowell.
Gallup's grandfather, P. O. Hallowell.
Gallup's great-grandfather, P. O. Hallowell.

GILLFILLAN HENRY C., farmer, res. Sec. 8, P. O. Lawn Ridge, was born in Ross Co., O., Nov. 7, 1831, is the tenth of a family of twelve children of Adam and Sarah Gillfillan *nee* Moets, both natives of Pennsylvania. He removed with his parents to Peoria in 1834, and the next year they settled in Limestone township, where his father died in 1834, and the widow removed with the family to Hall-ock township two years later. Mr. G. learned the trade of brick mason in youth and followed it for some time. Married femina Newell, a native of Madison Co., Ill., in November, 1860, and settled on their present farm. They have had three children, Lucy A., Charles Martin and Ollie May. He turned his attention to reading law some years ago, and now does considerable practice in the justice courts of the county. Their farm embraces 200 acres valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. G.'s mother died in 1875, and six of the twelve children have died.

Gillfillan's father, P. O. Hallowell.
Gillfillan's grandfather, P. O. Hallowell.

GLAZE COLLINS, farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Chillicothe, was born in Bedford Co., Pa., Jan. 15, 1834, and is the son of John Glaze and Sarah Bryden-dall, both natives of that county. His father died about 1853, and his mother in 1870. They were farmers. In the Fall of 1836 he removed with his parents to Peoria Co. settling in Richwoods township, where they lived for about one and a half years and removed to Medina township, where he grew up to manhood and after his father's death worked the home farm in company with his younger brother for four years and then removing to Hall-ock township, farmed for some time on rented land. His brother Isaac Glaze served three years in Union Army and at the close of the war they together went to Bureau Co., Ill., where they farmed for ten years and then selling out bought their present farm. Own 160 acres prairie land and twenty acres timber. He married Dec. 25, 1872, Alice Wheeler, daughter of William Wheeler and Ann Bethal, natives of Pennsylvania, who was born in that State September 5, 1849, by whom he has two children, Rosie, born Sept. 21, 1874, and Cora born Nov. 18, 1876. Mr. Glaze has been for five years a member of Neponset Lodge, No. 560 I. O. O. F.

Goodwin Win. brickmaker, P. O. Northampton.

GREENE JEFFERSON J., farmer Sec. 30, P. O. Southampton, was born July 12, 1830 in Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and is the son of Samuel S. Greene and Lucy Rose, who were both from the same State. When about six years old, he moved with his parents to Ostego county, N. Y., and after five or six years residence moved to Cayuga County in the same State. He came to Peoria Co. when about twenty-four years of age, and has ever since resided in it. He married July 3, 1855, Miss Mary Nelson, who was born in Rensselaer township, January 15, 1839, by

whom he has had six children, four of whom are now living, viz., Abbie L., born Dec. 27, 1857, Rose P., born June 22, 1860, Hattie A., born Nov. 17, 1862, and Sarah M., born January 6, 1865. His two eldest daughters are married and live in Peoria Co. Mr. Greene owns 210 acres of land in the county, 200 acres of which are under cultivation and worth \$60 an acre, also 640 acres raw land in Nuckolls Co., Neb., and 160 acres raw land in Wright Co., Iowa. He also owns "Wood's Hotel" in Chillicothe. He votes for the best man in local matters and on National issues is a Republican.

GREEN CALVIN, stock breeder, res. West Hallock.

Green W. N. P. O. West Hallock.
Gullett A., retired farmer, P. O. Northampton.
Gullett J., business maker, P. O. Northampton.

HAKES ANTHONY, farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. West Hallock, was born in Berlin, Rensselaer county, N. Y., June 22, 1817, and is the son of Rensselaer Hakes and Lana Eymmer, natives of that county. He was raised on a farm until twenty-five years of age, when he married, Sept. 17, 1842, Susan Saunders, a native of his own county, born Sept. 29, 1821, and in June, 1845, came with his family to Hallock township, Peoria county, and settled on Sec. 31, in company with his brother Alanson; came to his present fine farm about five years later. He owns 210 acres of land, 50 acres of it timber, and has a very fine, large dwelling, which was completed in 1870. His marriage resulted in two children: Mary S., born Dec. 1, 1845, and Egbert Eugene, born April 5, 1848. Mr. Hakes was in youth instructed in the tenets of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, and when about twenty-five years old, began to exercise his natural gifts in preaching, and after coming to Hallock gradually fell into the position of minister to the small circle of Seventh Day Baptists settled there. Some years afterwards, when the members increased in number, he was ordained minister, and for a number of years served the people in that capacity, both in the church at West Hallock and all over the surrounding country; has been pastor of the church at West Hallock for a number of years. His family are all members of the same church. Mr. Hakes has been supervisor of the township for three years, and assessor for one year.

Hakes A. E. farmer, P. O. West Hallock.

HAKES DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. West Hallock. Mr. Hakes' maternal grandfather was Anthony Eymmer, who was born in Germany and came to America as cabin boy in the fleet of Gen. John Burgoyne, in 1775, remaining in America after the surrender. He married in Connecticut and removed to Rensselaer county, N. Y., where he resided until his death in 1826. On the paternal side, his grandfather was Jesse Hakes, who was born in Connecticut and

afterwards removed to New York; served in the American army in the war of 1812, and was frozen to death on his post as sentinel. One of his sons was Rensselaer Hakes, who was born Feb. 16, 1788, in the county from which he took his name, and remained there until 1860, when he came to this county. He married Lana Eymmer, who was born March 1, 1793, by whom he had six children: Pamelia, born Nov. 26, 1811, died Jan. 4, 1861, Stephen V. R., born June 28, 1813; Esther, born Sept. 14, 1815; Anthony, born June 22, 1817; Alanson, born April 22, 1819; and Daniel, whose name heads this sketch, born Aug. 20, 1821. His wife died in 1822, and in the next year he married Lucinda Hendrick, born Dec. 30, 1795, who bore him: Courtland, Sept. 8, 1824, died in 1836; Lana, June 28, 1826; Alfred, Sept. 21, 1827; Rachel, Oct. 10, 1829, died Aug., 1864; Joel, Oct. 30, 1830; Emerson, July 21, 1832 (deceased); Martin, Nov. 10, 1833; Sarah Ann, Sept. 16, 1837, died 1845. His second wife died Aug. 30, 1862, and on March 15 of the next year he followed her, both dying in Peoria county. Three of the children by his first wife reside at present within its bounds. Daniel Hakes was born in the town of Berlin, Rensselaer county, N. Y., and resided there till May 15, 1848, when he removed to Peoria county and settled on his present farm with his family, having previously married, May 13, 1842, Dorcas, daughter of Peleg and Hannah Saunders, who was born June 11, 1823. They had one child, now living in Missouri, Zebulon P., born March 10, 1844. His wife died Aug. 12, 1848, and he married, May 9, 1849, Mary Dennis, born Dec. 17, 1824, in Clermont county, Ohio, daughter of Joseph Dennis and Rachel McClellan, natives of Pennsylvania. Her father was born in 1797, and died in Peoria county, March 10, 1857. By this marriage Mr. Hakes has had three children: Alonzo G., born Nov. 16, 1852, who was drowned in the Illinois river March 23, 1877; Albert, born Dec. 26, 1856; Nellie, born Jan. 6, 1863. Emily, an adopted daughter, was born June 20, 1852. While in the East Mr. H. was raised on a farm, he had also learned the trade of carpenter, and pursued it almost entirely during the first twelve years of his stay in Illinois, renting out his farm meanwhile. His natural ability as a mechanic has been of good service to him in devising and executing many improvements about his farm, and he has also made some inventions of great value to farmers, among them a hedge cutter and a water return. He taught singing schools for many years in the surrounding townships, and was in great request in that capacity. He owns 160 acres of land, about 120 acres under cultivation; has a large, fine dwelling, built in 1875 at a cost of over \$2,000; large barns and out-buildings, with orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, besides other fruit. He has been a useful man in his township, and has

filled many offices, among them that of supervisor; was president of Peoria Sunday School Association in 1875, and vice president of Sunday School Association of township for seventeen years, and superintendent of the same for twenty years. He and his wife and family are members of the Seventh Day Baptist Church at West Hallock. Is Republican in politics.

PHOEBE E. A. Farmer, P. O. Southampton.
Husband, John C. Farmer, P. O. Hawk Ridge.

HICKS LUCAS C. farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Southampton, was born in Jackson county, O., Aug. 25, 1819, and is the fourth child and second son of Joel and Phoebe Hicks. His father came originally from Nova Scotia, and his mother was a native of Connecticut. His family came to Peoria county in 1830, settling at first in Medina township, where they made a farm. He was married in 1846 to Miss Sarah Reed, of Ross county, O., who was born in 1827, and shortly afterwards he bought his present farm. Owns a 200-acre farm in Hallock, 144 acres in Medina, and also another lot of 160 acres of wet land in Hallock, worth altogether, about \$24,000. Has had seven children, six now living: Lucius E., Samuel F., Ira J., Emerson C., Fannie A. (deceased), Mark I. and Addie S. His second, third and fourth sons are farming in Medina township, and his oldest and youngest sons are in Hallock. He is an ardent Greenbacker, but votes with the Republicans on National questions, and has for several years served his township in the capacity of road commissioner and school trustee.

HUGHES JASON, Miss Farmer, P. O. Hartono.
Husband, M. Hughes, P. O. Hartono.

HOOVER I. L. physician, P. O. Lawn Ridge, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, September 11, 1830, and is the son Jacob Hoover and Phoebe Frazier, who are both alive and reside with him. His father celebrated his eighty-second birthday on Feb. 17, of this year. His father was originally from Lancaster county, Pa., and his mother from Loudon county, Va. The doctor was raised in Belmont county till he arrived at manhood, attended the common school there, and in 1850 began the study of medicine, and practiced some years before attending lectures. In 1858 he attended for one term at Starling College, Columbus, Ohio, and graduating with the degree of M. D., he came directly to Lawn Ridge, where he has since resided and practiced. He married Feb. 6, 1866, Miss Nettie L. Freeman, a native of Plainfield, N. J. Dr. Hoover has a large practice, extending over portions of Marshall, Stark and Peoria counties.

JENNETT J. Farmer, P. O. Northampton.
JENNETT H. H. medical, P. O. Hawk Ridge.
JENNETT H. W. reverend farmer, P. O. Southampton.

KEACH THOS. H. farmer, Sec. 31, P. O. Southampton, was born in Radnor township, October 9, 1848, and is the youngest child of Henry W. Keach

and Lucy Hall. His father was born in Phoebe Island, July 13, 1803, and his mother in Kentselaer county, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1808. In 1845 his parents moved from New York to Radnor township, and resided there twenty years, then coming to Hallock township, and settling on their present fine farm. They were married May 20, 1829, and have had eleven children, eight of whom are now living—Phoebe A., Louisa, Lucy (deceased), Charles H., William Augustus (deceased), Frank, Frances H., Rufus (deceased), Daniel B., Eugene L. and Thos. H., whose name heads this sketch. Previous to her marriage with Mr. Keach, Mrs. Keach had a son by a former husband. This son was named Wyatt Rose, and is now dead. Mr. Keach, Sr., in politics is a Democrat, and owns 150 acres of land, for which he paid \$70 an acre, and has 100 acres under cultivation. The farm is well improved, with a fine house and spacious outbuildings, and every thing is kept in apple pie order through the hard work of their youngest son, who is yet unmarried and resides with them.

KENDALL JOHN G. farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Southampton, was born in January, 1814, in Columbia county, Pa., and is the son of Andreas Kendall and Theresa Cornelia Wagoner. Was raised on a farm and went to school in his native county till 1839, when at the age of fourteen he went to sea, and led a sailor's life for sixteen years, during which he served in the U. S. navy and the merchant service. He was three years in the former, and made a voyage round the world in the U. S. frigate Columbia, and has visited all the principal ports of the world. In 1845 he finally left the sea, and instead of "ploughing the main," resolved to plough the prairie of Illinois, and accordingly came West and settled in Hallock township, where he now owns 193 acres of land, and has a very fine orchard with 100 apple trees, besides other fruit. His farm is well improved, has fine, large barns, etc., and every thing is kept in sailor-like neatness. He values his farm with all improvements at about \$15,000. He married Nov. 7, 1847, Miss Amelia Merrill, of Ross county, Ohio, by whom he has had eight children, five of whom are now living—Helena, Kent Kane, Eugenia, Rubie and Edward Everett. Mr. Kendall has cut loose from all political parties, and now votes for the best man.

KENNEDY TH. Farmer, P. O. West Hallock.
KENDALL J. H. Farmer, P. O. Hawk Ridge.
KENDALL A. Farmer, P. O. West Hallock.
KENDALL W. Farmer, P. O. West Hallock.
KENDALL J. H. Farmer, P. O. West Hallock.
KENDALL J. H. Farmer, P. O. West Hallock.
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KENDALL J. H. Farmer, P. O. West Hallock.

MOONEY M. T. farmer, Sec. 25, P. O. Chilli-
cuthrie, was born in Medina township, Dec. 31, 1842,
and is the third son of James Mooney and Elizabeth
Jennett. His father is a well known farmer in Medina

township and was born in New York, and his mother is a native of Ireland. He resided on his father's farm until 1867, when he came to his present location, and for six succeeding years farmed in company with his brother William. On Feb. 20, 1873, he married Mary Ann Rogers, daughter of John Rogers and Ann Mc-Avoy, natives of county Louth, who came to America previous to her birth in Medina township. April 6, 1855. The fruit of this union are three children—Mary Elizabeth, born March 4, 1875; Maggie Ella, born Aug. 13, 1877, and Annie Josephine, born Dec. 7, 1878. He owns eighty acres of fine farming land under cultivation. Himself and wife are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Medina. Mrs. Mooney's father and mother are still living and reside in Livingston county, Ill.

MOONEY WILLIAM A. farmer, Sec. 25, P.O. Chillicothe; was born November 11, 1840, in Medina township, Peoria county, is the eldest son of Jas. Mooney and Elizabeth Jennet, and a grandson of Thomas Mooney and Helena Stagg, who were among the earliest settlers in Peoria county. He was raised on his father's farm till about twenty-one years old, when he went to California, and there farmed and prospected for about three years. On his return, about 1864, he in company with his brother Thomas took up a lot of 160 acres in Hallock township, and together farmed it for about ten years, when on January 13, 1876, he married Miss Annie Burke, who was born in New Hampshire, July 20, 1853, and came to Peoria county in 1871. By this marriage he has two children—Herman, born October 28, 1876, and Annie Elizabeth, born January 31, 1878. Mrs. Mooney is a graduate of Mount St. Mary's Convent of Mercy at Manchester, N. H., and previous to her marriage taught music in the city of Peoria, and was organist in St. Mary's—now the Bishop's Church there. Mr. and Mrs. Mooney are members of the Mooney Catholic Church in Medina township; own 120 acres fine farming land, with good dwelling house, barns, etc., which he values at about \$10,000.

MILLER OLIVER M. farmer, Sec. 16, P.O. Chillicothe; was born in Knox county, O., August 29, 1837, and is the son of Jacob Miller and Mary Buyer. His father was a private in 10th Regt. U. S. Inf. during the war of 1812, and died in Putnam county, O., about thirty years ago. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, July 11, 1793, is still alive, and resides with him. When about thirteen years old he came West with his people and settled in Fulton county, Ill., where he remained for about two years, and removed to Peoria county in different parts of which he has since resided; owned at one time a farm on Sec. 16 which he worked for about four years, and in 1869 sold out and removed to his present location where he owns

116 acres of land; also owns a farm of eighty acres good land in Vermillion county, Ind. He was married January 1, 1860, to Amelia Rebecca Van Tassel, a native of Medina township, by whom he has had eight children, six now living—Augustus Orton, born November 10, 1860; Sarah Jane, born January 8, 1862; Amos Elison, born September 13, 1863; George W., born July 30, 1869; Orin Melville, born December 3, 1871, and Lewis Omer, born May 1, 1875. His eldest son and daughter are at present taking care of his farm in Indiana, and he thinks of selling out his present home and moving there in the near future.

Nurs G. Mrs. P.O. Hallock.

NURS HENRY H. farmer, Sec. 3, P.O. Hallock; was born on his father's farm in this township, October 26, 1843, and has remained there all his life except what time he spent in the army. Isaiah Nurs, his father, was born in Bainbridge, now Afton, Champaign county, N. Y., March 19, 1815, and was the son of Roswell Nurs and Jerusha Barton. His father was born in Ringe, N. H., April 3, 1787, and his mother was born and raised in Canaan, Litchfield county, Conn. Isaiah Nurs was raised on a farm till twenty-one years old, when in company with his father and Ebenezer Stowell, he came to Illinois, walking all the way with rifle on shoulder, except from Buffalo to Toledo, which they came by steamer. They were about three weeks making the journey, and after zigzagging over a large part of Illinois during the next three weeks in search of a desirable location, they finally, in the last days of June, 1836, settled on their present farms, and entered it at the land office at Quincy. Mr. Nurs remained on the land, and his father returning to his home in the East, brought out his whole family in the next Spring. Mr. Nurs still lives on the old homestead; owns 300 acres land, about 220 acres under cultivation, and the rest in timber, worth about \$40 an acre right through. His father died on the farm, March 9, 1863, and his mother August 16, 1838. Mr. Isaiah Nurs married January 1, 1838, May M. Hill, who was born in Peru, Vt., October 3, 1813, and who came to Peoria county and Hallock township in 1834; has had four children, three now living—Jerusha B., born October 3, 1838, died June 16, 1870; Martha C. born July 13, 1842; Henry H., born October 26, 1843, and Newell E., born June 17, 1848. Those alive are married and resident in the neighborhood. Henry H. Nurs whose name heads this sketch, enlisted August 13, 1862, in Co. C, 86th I. V. I., and with his regiment, served under Gen. Thomas in the Army of the Cumberland till the Fall of 1864, and took part in the many brilliant engagements fought by that army, among them Perryville, Ky., Chickamauga, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, with Sherman on his march to the sea, through N. and

S. Carolina under the same general, and at Averysburgh, March 16, 1864, when he was wounded by a rifle ball shattering his left knee, causing the loss of his leg by amputation immediately afterwards. He lay in hospital at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., nearly three months, and was discharged June 26, 1865, returning home July 23th, of the same year. He married November 5, 1869, Miss Lucinda A. Stevens, who was born November 8, 1842, at Columbus, Adams county, Ill., by whom he has one child, a boy, born July 27, 1877, and named Elbert I. Nurs.

NURS ISAAH, farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Hallock.

Oversen, Joshua, P. O. Northampton.
 Peter, M. S. Farmer, P. O. Lawn Ridge.

PERKINS S. P. farmer, Sec. 6, P. O. Lawn Ridge; was born in Dover, Stafford county, N. H., May 16, 1821, and is the son of Morris Perkins and Abigail C. Paul, who were both natives of same county and State. His father was a mechanic, ship carpenter and builder, and Mr. Perkins learned his trade of machinist, and worked at it in his native town till twenty-four years of age, when he moved to Philadelphia, and there for seven years took charge of a large machine shop. In the Fall of 1851, an offer was made to him to come to Kennelton, Ind., and take charge of a machine shop connected with a factory there; the offer was accepted, all his affairs were settled and household goods packed, ready to start for his destination, when a serious disagreement occurred between the owners of the factory and the agent they had empowered to manage their business, engage help, etc., resulting in the resignation of the agent, and consequent lapse of the arrangements he had purposed, among them the transference of Mr. Perkins to Kennelton. But a mischance of this kind was not allowed to stand in the way of his coming West, and he started with his family and came straight to his present farm, which he had some years previously bought, and where he has ever since resided. He married in Dover, N. H., July 2, 1845, Lydia Pierce, a native of Maine, born March 3, 1819, by whom he has had five sons, three of them now living: Morris, born June 4, 1847; Edwin, born in 1849, and died in following year; George, born in May, 1851, died November 3, 1861; Charles W., born September 11, 1853; Sumner, born March 14, 1857. Mr. Perkins owns 320 acres fine prairie land, worth \$60 an acre, and sixty acres timber; has been for five years supervisor of township, and has filled in turn almost all the township offices; is in politics a radical Republican. Himself and wife are members of Congregational Church at Lawn Ridge.

PHILLIPS C. O. postmaster and general merchant, Northampton, was born in Plainfield, Conn., July 30, 1836, and is the son of Jesse C. Phillips and Annama Brown, both natives of that State. He remained

at home till about nineteen years of age and received his education at the common and high schools, and in the Fall of 1855 came to Peoria county and settled on Hallock township, there engaging in farming pursuits; afterwards bought a farm in Sec. 16, Groveland township, LaSalle county, where he stayed three years, and then removed to Montgomery county, where he worked at his trade of carpenter for two years, and kept a general store for about three months, when he sold out, and in 1869 returned to Peoria county, and has since resided there. Since coming back he has farmed and worked at his trade till about one year ago, when he again entered mercantile business, and received the position of postmaster; carries a stock of about \$1,200 and does a good business. On February 22, 1860, he married Miss Mary Evans, daughter of Walter Evans, of Hallock township, by whom he has had two children, Euphemia N. and Peter E., both of them now living. Mr. Phillips is in politics a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Union Baptist Church.

Phillips, Mary S. (nee Northampton).
 Potter C. E. Farmer, P. O. West Hallock.

POTTER DANIEL, (deceased,) Sec. 30, address of widow P. O. West Hallock, was born in Rensselaer county, New York, February 20, 1816, and is the son of Ephraim Potter and Wealthy Hall, natives of that State. His father was by trade a blacksmith, and Mr. Potter learned the trade of wagon-maker, and worked at it for about eight years in Brookfield, Madison county, New York, removing, in 1838, to Alleghany county, New York, where he continued to work at his trade until April, 1865, when he came to Peoria county and bought a farm in Hallock township, which was worked by his son, he himself continuing to work at his trade as long as his health permitted. He was married in Brookfield, New York, January 14, 1836, to Rebecca I. Bowler, daughter of William Bowler and Nancy Coon—the latter a daughter of Elder Abraham Coon—who was born Nov. 28, 1816, by whom he had six children—William R., born Otsego county, New York, March 2, 1838, Albertus D., born May 21, 1840, in Friendship, Alleghany county, New York, Julius A., born April 16, 1844, in Genesee, same county, Daniel E., June 22, 1846, in Wirt, same county, N. Arvilla, born March 6, 1853, in Alfred, same county, and George F., born in Alfred, same county, April 29, 1856. Mr. Potter died May 23, 1878, in West Hallock, and his widow now resides upon the homestead with her youngest son. He was almost all his life a member of the Seventh day Baptist Church, and served as deacon in the congregation at Alfred, and also in the church at West Hallock. He was for four years justice of the peace in Alfred, and was township collector in Hallock for one year.

James R. (blacksmith) P. O. West Hallock.
 Cassius A. Mrs. Farmer, P. O. Hallock.

Prentice A. A. farmer, P. O. Hallock.
 Rankin H. farmer, P. O. Southampton.
 Reed C. farmer, P. O. Northampton.
 Reed Foster, farmer, P. O. Northampton.
 Reed J. farmer, P. O. Northampton.
 Reed Lyman, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.
 Reed P. H. farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.

REED SIMON, (deceased,) farmer, late of Hallock township, was born in Rensselaer county, New York, September 11, 1795, and was raised on father's farm in Delaware county, New York, where he married, October 13, 1816, Currance Sanford, who was born September 20, 1799 in New York State. A few years after marriage he removed to Jackson county, Ohio, where he resided until 1825, removing at that date, in company with two other brothers, to Peoria county, and settling on the farm now occupied by his sons, on Sec. 26. By his marriage he had fifteen children, and he also adopted one child—Sanford, born Sept. 16, 1817, died April 29, 1879, Jerusha, born March 17, 1819, Harriet, born Nov. 19, 1820, Esther, born Dec. 2, 1822, Anna, born Sept. 19, 1824, Amos, born April 23, 1827, Emily, born Nov. 23, 1829, died Feb. 16, 1880, Lyman, born Feb. 5, 1832, Norman, born Oct. 8, 1833, Clarissa, born Dec. 21, 1835, Phoebe (adopted), July 7, 1836, died March 19, 1862, Marion, born Jan. 9, 1838, Harrison, born April 6, 1840, Samantha, born Aug. 2, 1842, died Sept. 18, 1842, Henry, born Oct. 14, 1843, died October 10, 1844, Barbara, born Nov. 9, 1845. Simon Reed died on the old homestead in Sept., 1869, and his wife followed him April 6, 1876. At the date of his settlement within the bounds of Hallock township, there was no other settler there but Lewis Hallock, and he has the deserved credit of bringing to it many of the prominent families whose untiring labor has brought it to its present high state of cultivation. He was the pioneer of the colony from Jackson county, Ohio, among them the Moffitts, Sillimans, Roots and Hicks. His brothers, Samuel and Thomas, came West and settled, the former in Ogle county, Ill., and the latter in Medina township, a few years after Simon and Aaron Reed came here. He volunteered in the Blackhawk war of 1832; was detailed to act as teamster, and returning home for his team, served with it till the close of the war. He was the first justice of the peace resident within the present limits of the township; was a man of large, warm heart and generous sympathies, ever ready to help and encourage, never sparing himself where the public weal was concerned, and the memory of his social qualities and public spiritedness is warmly cherished by the older settlers.

REED HARRISON, farmer, Sec. 26, P. O. Chillicothe, was born in Hallock township, Peoria Co., April 6, 1840, and is the youngest living son of Simon and Currance Reed, who came to Peoria Co. in November, 1825. In 1861 his father divided the home farm between his sons Harrison and Marion, and the former got 100 acres prairie and forty acres in bluff,

which constitute his present farm. Much of this land has since been greatly improved, and he values it together with another lot of about forty acres recently acquired, at about \$10,000. He married March 3, 1861, Sarah Adeline Hammond, born in Ogle Co., Ill., January 4, 1842, by whom he had three children, of whom, only one, Charles Sanford, born March 17, 1864, now survives. The other children by this marriage were Lewis Edwin, born Nov. 29, 1861, died October 14, 1875, Herbert Irving, born Nov. 1, 1865, died Oct. 2, 1866. His wife died January 18, 1869, and he married November 1, 1869, Martha E. Scroggs, a native of Missouri, born June 30, 1846, who bore him one child, Lena M., born Nov. 13, 1870, and died November 28, of same year. On February 2, 1874, he married Clarissa Jane Pierce, born Aug. 27, 1845 in Medina township, Peoria county. Mr. Reed has been for one term, township commissioner, and is at present a school trustee. Himself and wife are members of the Union Baptist Church.

REED MARION, farmer, Sec. 26, P. O. Chillicothe, was born January 9, 1838, in Hallock township, and is the fifth son of Simon Reed and Currance Sanford, natives of New York State, who came to Peoria Co. in 1825, and settled on Sec. 27, where they built a log cabin and commenced clearing land. There were only thirteen white families on the present site of Peoria at that time. On this farm Marion Reed was born, and there he remained till Feb. 16, 1862, when he married Amanda Jane Dunbar, who was born in Champaign Co. O., March 28, 1847, by whom he had two children, Amy Jane and Amos Reed. His wife died Feb. 9, 1867, and in July 21, 1871, he married Elizabeth Ellen Dunbar, the half sister of his first wife, who was born August 20, 1855, in Peoria Co., by whom he has two children, John Edward, and Minnie May, born respectively, Feb. 16, 1877, and May 11, 1879. Owns 161 acres land, about 70 acres of which are under cultivation and worth about \$50 an acre. His eldest daughter was married Dec. 31, 1879, to Thomas Purcell, farmer in Chillicothe township.

Ridgway Jonathan, farmer, P. O. Northampton.
 Robinson N. L. farmer, P. O. Hallock.
 Roll C. farmer, P. O. Lawn Ridge.
 Roll Margaret, P. O. Lawn Ridge.

ROOT ALONZO M. farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Hallock, was born March 2, 1851, and is the son of Erastus C. Root and Barbara A. Reed, who were among the earliest settlers in Hallock township, was raised on the farm and educated at Lombard University, Galesburg, where he spent two years. Married Aug. 13, 1874, in Lacon, Ill., Miss Lillian H. Ellsworth, who was born in Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1854, and is the daughter of Lucien D. Ellsworth and Maria Bird. They have two children, Julius D. born July 13, 1875, and Gertrude, born May 11, 1877. Mr. Root is a young

man of energy and force of character. Has been township assessor, and at present has charge of his father's home farm.

ROOT CYRUS, farmer, Sec. 24, La Prairie township, P. O., Sparland Marshall Co., Ill., was born September 4, 1838, on his father's farm in Sec. 3, of Hallock township, Peoria Co. Was raised upon it and devoted all his energy to it until the year 1862, when on August 27, he enlisted in Co. C. 86th I. V. I., and formed part of the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 14th Army Corps, under command of Gen. George H. Thomas. He took part with his regiment in its many battles and skirmishes among them that of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Kenesaw, in which he was severely wounded on June 27, 1864, and was confined to the hospital at Nashville for about four months. After recovery took part in the battle of Nashville, and was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. He married Dec. 29, 1869, Miss Mary Cornelia Stowell, who was born in Hallock township, April 4, 1845, and four years afterwards moved to his present farm in Marshall Co. The fruit of his marriage is one child, a boy, who was born in June, 1874. He owns 100 acres of land, twenty of which are under timber.

ROOT ERASTUS C. farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Hallock, was born in Roxbury, Delaware Co., N. Y., July 26, 1805, and is the son of Jeriel Root and Sarah Coleman, both of whom were born and raised in Coventry, Conn. His father after marriage moved into Dutchess Co., N. Y., where for some time he taught school, and afterwards moved to Delaware Co., where he bought a farm, upon which the subject of this sketch was born and raised. He was third in a family of ten children. In the year 1817 the family removed to Ross Co., O., where they resided till 1830, when the whole family again removed further West to Illinois, settling in Hallock township of Peoria Co., in the Fall of that year, and took up the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 24, township 11, N. range 8 E. He married in Hallock township, Dec. 16, 1830, Barbara A. Reed, a native of Middletown, Delaware Co., N. Y., born Sept. 15, 1811, and in the Summer of 1832 moved on to the present site of the town of Chillicothe, being the first resident within its bounds. There he remained till April, 1836, and in the same Summer came to his present farm, where he has since resided. His farm consists of 240 acres in Marshall Co., and 160 acres in Peoria Co. A great part of the original farm has been given to his sons, who have left home and set up for themselves. Two hundred acres of his land in Marshall Co. are under plough, and his farm is worth \$40 an acre right through. The fruit of his marriage was ten children, Jeriel Perry, Caroline (deceased), James Lucas, Cyrus, Erastus, William, Sarah Lorina, Ann Eliza, Alonzo,

and Charles B. Root. All but one of those alive are married, and two sons live at home. Mr. Root has been township assessor, and school trustee for many years, but has not held any office of late. He is in politics a Republican.

Rose A. farmer, P. O. Southampton.
Ruff Arthur farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.

SANGER WILLIAM M. farmer, Sec. 7, P. O. Lawn Ridge, was born at Honeoye Falls, Monroe county, N. Y., November 22, 1828, and is the son of James Sanger and Maria Wheeler, both natives of Vermont, who settled in Monroe county in 1815; was raised on home farm until about fifteen years of age, and in October, 1849, came to Peoria county, and settled in the vicinity of his present farm. He afterwards made a farm of 160 acres raw land in section 12, of Akron township, and in 1864 sold out and bought his present fine farm; owns 320 acres prairie worth about \$60 an acre, and 340 acres bluff land worth about \$15 per acre. His farm is finely improved and has a handsome dwelling house upon it, which was built in 1867. Married May 13, 1853, Semirimis Kemble, daughter of Colin B. Kemble and Elizabeth Harlow, both natives of Kentucky; who was born in Paducah, Graves county, Ky., June 23, 1835, by whom he has had five children, three of whom now survive—James W., born February 2, 1856; Francis M., born August 31, 1859, died June 18, 1864; Willie, born July 25, 1864, died October 21, 1865; Carlisle B., born September 10, 1866; Semirimis E., born December 10, 1868. Mr. Sanger was at one time for five successive years township assessor. He and his wife are members of M. E. Church.

Saunders T., dairy farmer, P. O. West Hallock.
Saxton Sarah, P. O. Northampton.
Schneider Herman, farmer, P. O. Hallock.
Seely Danforth, farmer, P. O. Southampton.

SILLIMAN MARSHALL B. (retired,) Sec. 32, P. O. Southampton, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., May 12, 1812, and is the son of Gershom Silliman and Polly Coleman, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. His parents were married in Delaware county, October 9, 1809, and had nine children, of whom Marshall is the second child and son. Five are now living. His father served in the United States army until the close of the war of 1812, and while in the service saw much fine farming land, and becoming disgusted with the rough and stony country in which his family awaited his return, after being discharged he removed with them, and in company with many of his neighbors, in wagons, crossed the Alleghany mountains to Ohio, settling at first in Ross county, and afterwards in Harrison township, Jackson county. Here he was followed in a few years by many of his old neighbors from Delaware county, some of whom were afterwards pioneer settlers in Peoria county, among them the families of Reeds, Roots and Hicks. After a residence of some thirteen years in Ohio, dur-



ERASTUS ROOT.

HALLOCK T^P



SIMON REED.

HALLOCK T^P



ROBERT WILL.

HALLOCK T^P



ISAIAH NURS.

HALLOCK T^P

ing which Simon and Aaron Reed had removed west to Peoria county, Mr. Silliman's father became smitten by the Illinois fever, caught from Simon Reed, who had returned with glowing accounts of the land to be had in that State, and in the year 1828 the family left their farm in Ohio, and started in their wagons for Illinois, piloted on their way by Simon Reed. The journey occupied twenty-days, camping out every night, but two, in a tent. They arrived in Peoria, September 21. Simon Reed had a double log cabin upon his farm, and gave up one-half for the accommodation of his newly arrived friends. As soon as possible a log cabin of one and a half stories was built upon their claim, on section 35, and there the family resided for about two years, and then moved to what is now section 2, of Medina township, where they remained till 1837, and again removed to section 3, of same township. While there, Mr. Silliman commenced an improvement for himself at his present location, and on November 16, 1837, married Clarissa, daughter of Calvin and Mary Hyde, natives of Massachusetts; who was born in Broome county, N. Y., November 1, 1812, by whom he has two sons—Edwin C., born November 18, 1840; and Norman H., born October 30, 1842. His wife died November 5, 1842, and he married February 6, 1844, Nancy Y., daughter of Truman and Betsey Hawley; who was born in Otsego county, N. Y., March 27, 1816. Mr. Silliman has resided ever since his first marriage on his present farm, composed of 160 acres of fine land; also owns fifty acres in section 21, of Chillicothe township; a farm of 320 acres in Vermillion county, Ill.; and another of 400 acres in Iroquois county, Ill. All this land, except about 100 acres, is fine farming land, and under good improvement. Mr. Silliman's father died December 2, 1856, aged seventy-three years upon the old homestead in Medina township, and his mother died December 24, 1864, at the age of seventy-seven, while on a visit near Chillicothe. His eldest son is in business at Chenoa, Ill., and his younger is engaged in the grain business at Dunlap, and also runs a general wagon and carriage repair shop there. Mr. Silliman has of late years enjoyed but poor health, but has been an active and useful man in his township, filling many offices, among them that of supervisor, which he held for seven successive years. In religious faith he is a Universalist, and in politics a consistent Democrat.

SIMPSON JOHN, farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. West Hallock, was born in Banffshire, Scotland, June 14, 1811, and is the son of John Simpson and Elizabeth Howie, both of same county. His mother's father was in the English service during the Revolutionary war, and his mother was born in New York in 1778, returning with the army to Scotland, where she was raised. He worked on a farm till 1832, when he came to

America, landing at Quebec June 3d of that year. Went to Vermont for about one year, thence removed to New York State and to Illinois in Fall of 1847, settling near Farmington, Fulton county, for two years, and came to his present farm in the Fall of 1849, where he has since resided. He married November 16, 1842, Ann Saunders, a native of Rensselaer county, N. Y., by whom he has had a family of ten children, five now living—Pheobe R., born January 6, 1844; Robin M., born March 19, 1845; Eva L., born November 16, 1854; Murray W., born December 28, 1863; Rena Bell, born February 13, 1865. He owns 135 acres of land, worth \$65 per acre, all well improved; and twenty acres under timber. Himself, wife and family are members of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, and he has for many years been a church trustee.

Sims Chas., farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.

SIMS FRANK L., farmer, Sec. 25, P. O. Chillicothe, was born in Salem county, N. J., January 8, 1832, and is the son of John Sims and Susan Long; was raised on a farm till about twenty years of age, when he came west and settled in Trivoli township, Peoria county, where he farmed on rented land for seven or eight years, and in 1860 came to his present farm in Hallock township. Married in the same year Lucinda Booth, who was born in Champaign county, O., in 1840, by whom he has had eight children, five of whom are now living—Lilly, Laura, Frederick, Earl, and one as yet unnamed, and born November 25, 1879. He has 160 acres in home farm, and twenty acres in the bluff, which he values at about \$50 an acre. His farm was raw land when he bought it, and all the existing improvements have been made by himself. Is in politics a Republican, and is at present a school trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Sims are members of the Union Baptist Church. Mrs. Sims is a daughter of Isaac and Sarah Booth, who were natives of Champaign county, Ohio.

Sims Morris S., farmer, P. O. Lawn Ridge.
Smith W. E. hardware merchant, res. and P. O. Lawn Ridge.

SPICER JOHN G., dairy farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. West Hallock. Is the tenth of a family of nine sons and two daughters, nine living, of Joseph Spicer and Content Potter, natives of Rhode Island, where Joseph Spicer was born, March 9, 1797, Content Potter, Aug. 9, of the same year. They were married Nov. 12, 1818. John G. was born in Hopkinton, Washington county, that State, January 14, 1839. At the age of nineteen he left home and spent a year in Jefferson county, N. Y., then returned and helped to take the census of 1860, after which he spent another year in Adams Centre, N. Y., in the drug business. Came West, and making Decatur, Ill., headquarters, engaged in selling books a year, during which he bought a farm in Kansas, and in the Fall of 1862 went out and sowed a crop of wheat

on it; returning to Illinois and continuing in book business. In June, 1863, went East, and on the 29th of the month married Cornelia Babcock, in Jefferson county, N. Y., where she was born January 18, 1844. Returning to Illinois, still continued the book business. In the Fall of 1864, bought a farm in company with his brother William, in Hallock township, Peoria county, and settled on it the next Spring. Meeting with an accident soon after, which disabled him for farm-life, he sold out and returned to Jefferson county, N. Y., and engaged in manufacturing soap and candles. Having partially recovered from his injury, he returned to Peoria county, and bought and settled on the farm they now occupy, in the Spring of 1871. It contains ninety-two acres, improved, and twenty of timber, valued at \$6,500. Has had four children, three now living, Minnie, born May 22, 1869; Clara Almira, born Sept. 25, 1873, died Feb. 23, 1875; Clarence Winfred, born Nov. 30, 1875; and Ernest Samuel, born June 27, 1877. Both himself and wife are members of the Seventh Day Baptist Church.

SPICER WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. West Hallock. Was born July 4, 1836, in Hopkinton, R. I., the son of Joseph Spicer and Content Potter, natives of Rhode Island. His father was a harness-maker, and also owned and worked a farm, upon which the subject of this sketch was raised. He came to Illinois in 1856, and after a stay of a few months returned East, and for some time afterwards attended school in New York State, and came back to Illinois with intent to stay on Sept. 1, 1857, settling in Bureau county, where he bought a farm and remained until the Spring of 1865, when he sold out and purchased his present farm in Hallock township, upon which he has since resided. He married in Centre township, Bureau county, August 22, 1861, Miss Olive A. Gillman, daughter of Charles S. Gillman and Olive Whitcher, who was born at Northfield, N. H., May 15, 1843, by whom he has three children: Olive, born January 16, 1864; Lucella, born March 26, 1867; and Charles W., born Nov. 16, 1869. Mr. Spicer owns 130 acres of land, ten acres of it under timber, and worth about \$50 an acre. Keeps about forty cows, and from the milk thus supplied makes an average of 175 pounds creamery butter weekly, throughout the year, all of which is sent to the Peoria market. His creamery was the first erected in the county, and the butter thus made was the first of its kind introduced to any extent in Peoria. He is also interested in the cheese factory at West Hallock. Mr. and Mrs. Spicer are members of the Seventh Day Baptist Church at West Hallock. He is at present a school director, and has been for some years school trustee. Is Republican in politics.

Stewart Justice, farmer, P. O. Northampton

STOWELL CHARLES E. farmer, res. Sec.

32, P. O. Lawn Ridge. Is the sixth of nine children, and the fifth son, of Ebenezer and Laura Stowell, of Hallock township, Peoria county, where he was born, March 6, 1848. Was reared on the farm, and besides enjoying the benefits of the district school, attended Northwestern College, at Naperville, Ill., for a time. For four or five years he taught school in Winter and carried on farming in Summer. On the 10th of December, 1874, he married Mary E. Davis, daughter of John B. and Margaret Davis, *nee* Ayers, of Peoria county. She was born Oct. 10, 1853. They have two children living, Daisie, born Sept. 22, 1878; and Emma Blanche, born Nov. 10, 1879. Their homestead consists of 125 acres of fine farming land, on which they settled in 1875.

STOWELL EBENEZER, farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Hallock, was born October 19, 1807, in Chenango county, N. Y., and is the son of Abishai Stowell, born in Windham, Windsor township, Vt., in 1779, and Hannah Field, born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1782. The family comes from English stock. His father, when a boy, went to Chenango county, N. Y., where he settled and married, and where Ebenezer was born and raised on his father's farm. He worked for some years at the trade of mill-wright, and in 1836 started west with Roswell and Isaiah Nurs for companions, to locate a farm in the then but thinly settled State of Illinois. Part of the way they came by water, but chiefly on foot, and before they made choice of their land, the distance walked aggregated nearly 1000 miles. In the Summer of that year they entered their farms at the Government Land Office, at Quincy, and Mr. Stowell returned to the East, and in the Fall of 1843 came back with his family, to till and occupy his farm. Since then he has remained upon it, and the high state of cultivation it has attained, gives evidence of the earnest and honest work expended upon it. Mr. Stowell married February 23, 1833, Paulina, daughter of Reuben and Anna Bridgeman, who was born in Chenango county, N. Y., October 19, 1807. By this marriage he had one son—Orson B. Stowell, born May 7, 1834, and now resident in Hallock township. His wife died in giving birth to this son, and on July 12, 1838, he married Laura Bridgeman, also a native of his own county, by whom he has had nine children:—Calvin, born October 5, 1839; Henry Allen, born March 14, 1841, died March 16, 1853; Charles Edward, born September 23, 1844, died January 19, 1846; Mary Cornelia, born April 4, 1840; Charles Edward, born March 6, 1848; Samuel Reuben, born February 23, 1850; Anna Paulina, born May 14, 1851, and Ebenezer, born March 11, 1855; has seven children living—five married, and settled in the neighborhood, and two at home. He owns about 600 acres of land, valued at \$35 an acre; has 250 acres under cultivation. Mr. Stowell

with his wife and family are members of the Congregational Church at Lawn Ridge. In politics he is Republican all over.

STOWELL ORSON B., farmer, Sec. 7, P. O. Lawn Ridge, is the only son of Ebenezer Stowell, and Pauline Bridgeman, and was born in Binghamton, N. Y., May 7, 1834, coming to Peoria county with his parents in 1843. He has ever since been domiciled in the county. He was raised and resided on his father's farm, in Hallock township, until May 18, 1859, when he married in Toulon, Stark county, Ill., Miss Harriet R. Church, who was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., October 9, 1833, and is the daughter of Norman Church, a native of Massachusetts, and Rebecca Delurga, of French parentage, born and raised in Vermont, by which marriage he has five children: William L., born May 18, 1860; L. Paulina, born July 23, 1862; Laura Rebecca, born May 30, 1865; Fannie, born November 3, 1867, and Luther E., born January 20, 1875. He settled after marriage on southeast quarter of Sec. 7, where he remained for fifteen years, removing to his present location in October, 1875; has 80 acres in home farm, and another 80 acres at his old farm; also owns 80 acres timber land on Sec. 9. Himself, wife, and eldest daughter are members of Congregational Church at Lawn Ridge; has held various township offices, among them that of town clerk and commissioner of roads. Politically is a radical Republican.

Sweetman John, farmer, P. O. Lawn Ridge.
Swisher Joseph, cooper, P. O. Northampton.
Thomas Melinda E., P. O. Chillicothe.
Trimble Silas Mrs., P. O. Northampton.
Van Tassel David, farmer, P. O. Hallock.
Vars Thomas, dairy farmer P. O. West Hallock.
Watson Thos., laborer, P. O. Northampton.
Weidman C. E., farmer, P. O. West Hallock.
Wheeler Joseph, farmer, Northampton.
Will Geo., P. O. Lawn Ridge.

WILL ROBERT (deceased), farmer, P. O. Lawn Ridge, was born April 15, 1822, at Delmar, Tioga county, Pa., and was the son of Robert Will and Margaret Lawson, of Forfarshire, Scotland. He was the fourth child and third son in a family of seven children, and was reared on a farm in his natal county until the year 1837, when, at the age of fifteen, he removed with his parents to Hallock township, Peoria county, and settled on Sec. 3, near what is now Hallock post office. There he made his home till 1848, when, on June 7 of that year, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Lyman Robinson and Polly Nurs, who was born March 19, 1823, in Broome county, N. Y., and came with her parents to Illinois in the Spring of 1843,

arriving at Blue Ridge May 20, of the same year. Their marital union resulted in six children, three of whom are now alive, William, born May 1, 1849, and died when four years old; Helen, born Nov. 18, 1851, died April 26, 1853; John Wesley, born Feb. 1, 1854, died Dec. 29, 1872; Annie, born May 29, 1856; Minnie, born May 25, 1860, and Laura A., born March 25, 1865. Upon marriage they settled on the farm now occupied by his widow, and there all their children were born, and Mr. Will died, Feb. 14, 1876. Mrs. Will at present owns 120 acres of finely improved farming land worth about \$8,000. Mr. Will was, through life, an active, useful man, and his untimely removal was keenly felt and deeply regretted by many. He was, for twenty years, justice of the peace, and had acceptably filled, in turn, almost all of the township offices; was a notary public for many years, and county surveyor at time of his death; also for over twenty years was recording secretary of the Methodist Church at Lawn Ridge, and represented it at the annual conference several times. Mrs. Will and family are also members of the same church.

Will R. Mrs. farmer, P. O. Lawn Ridge.

WILMOT W. H. physician, P. O. Lawn Ridge, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., and is the eldest son of Dr. A. Wilmot (now and for many years a resident of Peoria county) and Olive A. Wilmot, nee Smith. He came with his parents to the county when very young, and when about fourteen years of age went to the Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and attended the classes there at various periods extending over almost two and a half years; afterwards began his professional studies, reading medicine under the care of his father, and attending lectures at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, and at Iowa University, Iowa City, graduating from the latter with degree of M. D., Feb. 16, 1858. Shortly thereafter he established his present practice in Lawn Ridge. He married, Nov. 8, 1860, Miss Carrie A. Stillman, who was born in Ontario county, N. Y., October 11, 1835, and who came to Peoria county with her parents, settling in the city of Peoria when two years of age. The fruit of this union are two children, Frank, born Oct. 18, 1861, who is now attending Antioch College, O., and boards with the same lady with whom his mother boarded while attending classes at the same college twenty years ago, and Edna, born Sept. 21, 1871.

Young Isaac, farmer, P. O. Lawn Ridge.
Zinck J. C. shoemaker, P. O. Lawn Ridge.

HOLLIS TOWNSHIP.

Adenwald Casper, farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
 Bishop Denis, farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.

BLACK G. R. farmer and justice of the peace,
 P. O. Harker's Corners.

Blanchard Geo. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
 Brunseder P. farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Brunseder Stephen, farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Bresendine W. A. farmer, P. O. Mapleton.

BUCK STEPHEN D. farmer and stock raiser,
 Sec. 6, P. O. Harker's Corners, is the son of Ahaliab
 and Ann (Drake) Buck. His father was born in
 Pennsylvania, but immigrated with his parents when a
 boy to Cayuga county, N. Y., and his mother a na-
 tive of Orange county, N. Y.; were married in 1801,
 and raised a family of seven children, five of which
 lived to adult age. They came to Peoria county in the
 Fall of 1831, and settled on Sec. 6, Hollis township,
 where they remained until their deaths. Father died
 in 1855 at the age of seventy-nine, and his mother in
 1860 at the age of eighty-three. Mr. Buck, the young-
 est of the family, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., on
 the 6th day of October, 1817, and came to this county
 with his parents when about fourteen years of age, and
 has resided on or near where they first located since.
 He married Miss Mary, daughter of James Smith, of
 Kentucky, born June 22, 1820. They were blessed by
 three boys and one girl—James A., Margaret A., Wm.
 J. and John Huston. Has 360 acres of land, all under
 good cultivation, elegantly improved, and valued at
 \$15,000. Has held several local offices in the township.
 His father was on the first grand jury in the county.
 Had one son in the army in the 151st I. V. I.

Buckers Nicholas, farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Burgess Joseph, farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Champs John, P. O. Mapleton.
 Clark James, farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.

CLARK JAMES C. blacksmith, P. O. Har-
 ker's Corners, was born in Adams county, Ohio, on the
 4th day of June, 1815, was reared to the trade, and re-
 ceived what advantages the district schools afforded at
 that time. Came to the county in 1837 and settled in
 Hollis township, where he has resided since. Has 114
 acres of land, valued at \$3,000. Held the office of
 road commissioner twenty-six years, and school treasurer
 twenty-two years. When he came to this county it was
 wild. Deers, wolves, turkeys, and other game could
 be seen from the cabin doors of the pioneers.

Crandall Charles, farmer, P. O. Orchard Mines.
 Crandall Wm. farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Crow Henry, farmer, P. O. Orchard Mines.
 Fuller Alex. farmer, P. O. Mapleton.
 Fuller Benj. farmer, P. O. Mapleton.
 Galtie R. H. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
 Giesler D. farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Gosses C. E. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
 Goodwin David, farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
 Haggston B. farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Hart Nelson, farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
 Hunt B. F. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
 Heitman H. farmer, P. O. Hollis.

Herr Jacob, farmer, P. O. Mapleton.
 Hill Henry, farmer, P. O. Mapleton.
 Hinson, farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
 Hornbecker David, farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
 Hornbecker J. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
 Hornbecker Jos. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.

JACOBS PETERS, sawyer, P. O. Mapleton,
 was born in Pennsylvania, June 1, 1823, came to
 Peoria county in 1858, and settled in Lancaster, Timber
 township, and, in 1876, came to Hollis. Married Miss
 Mary T. Kuley, who was born in Pennsylvania, July
 30, 1826. The fruit of this marriage was nine children,
 six of whom are living: William, Ulysses, Julia, Mary,
 Jennie, Hattie. Members of the Catholic Church.

Jaeger Leopold, farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
 Jenkins Wm. farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Jensen R. farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Jensen R. R. farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Jones R. B. farmer, P. O. Mapleton.
 Junker Lawrence, farmer, P. O. Mapleton.
 Kintz Peter, farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
 Kircher Philip, farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Kuhn Lewis, farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Kunz Jacob, son, farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
 Leitner Louis, farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Maple Abram, farmer, P. O. Mapleton.
 Maple A. G. farmer, P. O. Mapleton.
 Maple Isaac, farmer, P. O. Mapleton.
 Matson T. J. farmer, P. O. Mapleton.
 Naegle Lawrence, farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Nayler L. farmer, P. O. Mapleton.

NEWSAM FRANK, merchant, P. O. Mapleton.

NEWSAM RICHARD, merchant and coal
 operator, P. O. Hollis, was born in Lancashire, Eng-
 land, Nov. 11, 1833, and came to the United States in
 1869. Was bred a miner of the firm of Newsam Bro-
 thers, who control the Orchard and McGrew mines,
 and turns out 4,000 bushels per day. Is also in the
 mercantile business, in which they have a fine trade.
 Married Miss Frances Woltstunmed, who was born in
 England, in 1844. There has been seven children—
 four boys and three girls.

Newshwander J. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
 Norwood Geo. farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Palsen Geo. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.

POWELL A. G. farmer and stock raiser, Sec.
 16, P. O. Mapleton.

Rahn Jno. farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Reader F. farmer, P. O. Hollis.
 Reeves C. L. T. farmer, P. O. Mapleton.
 Reeves J. A. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
 Riggs J. farmer, P. O. Mapleton.
 Schwidenhamer A. farmer, P. O. Hollis.

SCOTT JOHN A. farmer and stock raiser, P. O.
 O. Mapleton, Sec. 12, is the son of John and Lydia (Mes-
 ser) Scott, natives of Virginia, who in an early day came
 to Ohio, and in 1834 came to Peoria county and located
 near Edwards Station in Kickapoo township, where
 they remained twelve years, and where the subject of
 this sketch was born on the 23d day of November,
 1836. When ten years of age went to Peoria and
 learned the trade of calker. Married Miss Phelancy C.
 Waters, daughter of Samuel Waters, born in Hollis

township, April 18, 1841. By this union there were two children, one of which is living—Julia, born Oct. 30, 1860. Has 120 acres of land, 100 under good cultivation, valued at \$6,000. Mrs. S.'s father came from Muskingum county, Ohio to Peoria county in 1837, and located in Hollis township.

SCOTT SETH, clerk, P. O. Mapleton, son of Shadrick and Lucy Ann Scott, mother a native of York State, and father of Kentucky, was born in Timber township, on the 11th day of November, 1852; reared on a farm and attended the district school. Followed teaching school about five years, and the rest of the time has followed clerking. Married Miss Minerva, daughter of Harrison A. Eddy, born in Hollis township, Dec. 25, 1857. Had one child—Julius S., born Sept. 16, 1878, and died March 2, 1879.

Spangler Peter, farmer, P. O. Hollis.
Starts E. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
Stoepchink Jacob, farmer, P. O. Hollis.
Stranz Martin, farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
Stranz Wm. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
Tapping Caleb, farmer, P. O. Hollis.
Tripps John, miner, P. O. Hollis.

VAN NORMAN WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. Harker's Corners, son of Jacob and Margaret (Van Patten) Van Norman, was born in York State in 1816, and brought up in Cayuga county. When eighteen years old he went to Oswego county and learned the

blacksmith trade, and in 1837 came to Peoria county. Married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Wm. Tappen, who was one of the earliest settlers of Hollis township, coming in 1836. She was born in London, England, and emigrated to this country when a small girl. There were thirteen children, nine living—five boys and four girls. Has 160 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Mr. V. has lived to see the county developed from a wild country to one of the finest in the State. Mrs. V. and one daughter are members of the Baptist Church.

Watrons Saml. farmer, P. O. Mapleton.
Weiler Charles, farmer, P. O. Hollis.
Weilge Dedrich, farmer, P. O. Hollis.

WHEELER STEPHEN C. farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Hollis, was born in Cincinnati, O., on Feb. 24, 1812, and came to Peoria county in 1844, locating in Hollis township, where he married Miss Sarah Martin, who was born in Argile, Washington county, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1822. Nine children, seven living, constitute their family—Joanna J., born Jan. 11, 1848; John M., born Feb. 10, 1850; Francis, born May 14, 1852; Wm. J., born Dec. 4, 1854, died Sept. 11, 1855; Jacob, born in 1856, (deceased); Stephen, born Dec. 5, 1857; David W., born Oct. 17, 1860; Mary, born May 28, 1863, and James A., born Jan. 8, 1866. Has 300 acres of land, valued at \$10,000.

JUBILEE TOWNSHIP.

Abbott James, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Allen Noah, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Anderson James, farmer, P. O. Robin's Nest.

ANDERSON J. farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Robin's Nest.

Austus Casper, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Bages Wm. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Bale Wm. farmer, P. O. Robin's Nest.
Blaudy John, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Blucher Andrew, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.

BLUNDY JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Brimfield, was born in England, March 11, 1830. Left England for the U. S. in 1852, and located in Peoria county on the place he now owns in 1853. Married in England Jane Snath, a native of that country. She died in 1864. He had, by this marriage, one child, Sarah J. now Mrs. Cowen. Mr. B. married for his second wife Caroline Prim, also born in England, in 1843. They have four children: Henry H., Francis E., Carrie E. and George L. Owns 217 acres of land, worth \$75 per acre, and 154 acres in Marshall county. Are members of M. E. Church. Politically, he is a Republican.
Bouton A. Mrs. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Bouton C. farmer, P. O. Princeville.

BOUTON JOHN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Princeville, son of Gehile and Maria Bouton, natives of New York State, who immigrated to Knox county, O., in 1808, where John was born on the 6th of May,

1831. He was bred a farmer, and attended none but the district schools. In 1837 he came to Illinois and located in Princeville, and in the same year bought the place which he now occupies in Jubilee township. Married Miss Kate, daughter of John Harding. She was born in Peoria county on the 8th day of Dec. 1848. Seven children resulted from this union, five still living: Maria, Samuel, Margaret, Almira and Thompson. Mr. B. has 505 acres of land, 495 under good cultivation, valued at \$20,000. Came to this country in limited circumstances. Mr. B. and brothers helped to survey the village of Princeville and the country between here and Peoria.

Brennen Eddy, farmer, P. O. Monica.
Brennan Jas. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Brower Herman, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Byrnes James, farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Cahill Cath. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

CHAHILL PETER, farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Brimfield, was born in the county Meath, Ireland, February 12, 1843. Father died in Ireland. He and his mother and two brothers emigrated in June, 1847, and located on the place where they now live; which consists of 440 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation; over 250 acres worth \$50 per acre. He

is now serving his second term as supervisor of Jubilee township. He and his mother and brothers are members of the Catholic Church. Democratic in politics.

Carlson, James, farmer, P. O. Princeton.
 Carrow Mary, farmer, P. O. Robin's Nest.
 Carrow Thos, farmer, P. O. Princeton.
 Casper A. C. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Chalmers J. S. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Church John, farmer, P. O. Maline.

CLARK STEVEN, farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Brimfield, was born in the town of Brimfield, Hamilton county, Mass., April 11, 1813. In the Spring of 1836, started West to seek a location in which to live, stopped for a time near Joliet, and then went to Chicago and worked as farm hand in 1840; concluded to try Ohio, but not being pleased with it, returned to Illinois, in 1841, and located in Peoria county, where he has continued to live, steadily engaged in farming; owns 190 acres of land in Jubilee township, valued at \$60 per acre, besides 160 in Iowa. Was married in 1845, to Mary Rook, who was born in Peoria county in 1839. They have had eight children; the living are: Frank W., James R., John H., and Mary; four deceased: Charles W., Eliza, George and Florence.

CLARK THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Brimfield.

Crane Thos farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Crow Isaac, farmer, P. O. Princeton.
 Custing Michael, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Davis Joseph, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Delaney Daniel, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Delaney Pat, farmer, P. O. Montic.

DELL GEO, farmer, P. O. Brimfield,

Dupey Jas farmer, P. O. Princeton.
 Ealt Jno, farmer, P. O. Oak Hill.
 Filly C. E., P. O. Brimfield.

FORNEY J. H. farmer, Sec. 7, P. O. Brimfield, was born in York county, Pa., July 29, 1825; grew to manhood on a farm in Pennsylvania. Married Margaret A. Allewelt. She was born in Adams county, Pa., Dec. 2, 1828. They have had nine children; the living are, Henry A., Adolphus L., Ephraim Y., Bellmina E., Leander E., James L. and Cora I. Those deceased Elizabeth L. and Clara J. Owns 160 acres of land in the homestead, worth \$60 per acre, and 80 acres in Ford county; has held the offices of supervisor, assessor and collector, and served in them with credit to his township. They are members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics he is Democratic.

Folk P. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Freling Eliza, farmer, P. O. Robin's Nest.
 Fritling Joseph, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Hart Joseph, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

HATHAWAY GILBERT, farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Summerset county, Me., July 27, 1818. Started West with only \$11 in his pocket, and when that gave out worked his way by day's work to Peoria county, arriving Aug. 30, 1838, where he located on a piece of land and commenced to make a home. He married Maria Sabin Willard. She was born in Rockingham, Vt., Feb. 7, 1807. By a former marriage she had seven children, four living, Francis

M., Harry C., Lot S. and Abbie R. The dead are William A., Lewis S., Isaac and Cynthia A. Mr. H. owns 160 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre; was supervisor three years, assessor four years, collector four years, and township treasurer twenty-seven years. They have one adopted child, Eunice. Are members of the Baptist Church.

Hayes Charles, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Hoff John, Mrs. P. O. Woodstock.
 Hoff John, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Huston J. farmer, P. O. Princeton.
 Johnson Wm. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Kalkan John, farmer, P. O. Princeton.
 Kaelley John, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.

KEAHL HERMAN, farmer, Sec. 34, P. O. Kickapoo, was born in Germany, Sept. 10, 1833. Immigrated to America, Jan., 1856, landing in New York, where he remained for a few years. Then he went to Peoria city, where he engaged in keeping store and peddling until 1874, when he located on his present farm of 160 acres, worth \$4,500. Was married in 1858 to Elizabeth Meyer, who was born in Prussia in 1831. They have seven children: Herman, John, Philip, William, Edward, Elizabeth and Henry. Are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Kelley P. farmer, P. O. Princeton.

KELSCH NICHELAS, farmer, P. O. Brimfield, Sec. 28, was born in Europe, Oct. 13, 1817. Came to America and landed in New Orleans in 1835; then went to Cincinnati, O., and later to Indiana, and finally came to Peoria, where, in 1844, he married Lena Bambeck, who was born in Europe in 1815 and died April 8, 1856. They had a family of five children, four living; Adam, Michael, Bearnhart and Mary. He married Frances Saekal in Feb., 1856. She was born in Germany, in 1834. By this marriage thirteen children have been born: John, Mary, Martin, Anna, Lydia, Nicholas, Joseph, Theresa, Katie, William, Jacob and Henry. One in infancy deceased. Mr. K. owns 80 acres of land in Jubilee. Are members of the Catholic Church.

Kelsh N. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.

KELSTEAD P. farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Brimfield.

Kingdom Jno, farmer, P. O. Robin's Nest.
 Klein Jno, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Koch Geo, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

KORTH FREDERICK, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.

Lamay Wm, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
 Lammam I. E. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Lawrence Margaret, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Lawrence N. farmer, P. O. Princeton.
 Lawrence F. farmer, P. O. Princeton.
 Lawrence F. M.
 Letterman D., farmer, P. O. Robin's Nest.

LETTERMAN JAMES, farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Brimfield.

Little J. W. farmer, P. O. Princeton.
 Mault Daniel, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Mackie Henry, farmer, P. O. Princeton.
 Mauden Emily, farmer, P. O. Princeton.
 Marshall A. A. M. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

Marshall C. M. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Martin J. R. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
 McSabe Pat. farmer, P. O. Monica.
 McCoy J. B. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 McDonald Jas. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 McIntire Patrick, P. O. Brimfield.
 Media Daniel, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Miller Chas. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Moffitt Edward F., farmer, P. O. Princeville.
 Moss C. C. farmer, P. O. Robin's Nest.

MOSS JOHN, farmer, Sec. 14, P. O. Robin's Nest. The subject of this sketch was born August 18, 1810, in the town and county of Onondaga, N. Y. His father died when he was but six years of age, leaving a wife and five children, with a small farm. Mr. Moss received his early education in his mother's family. At the age of eighteen spent one term in Onondaga Academy. At the age of twenty he left home to seek his fortune in the world. The four following years were spent in the pursuit of knowledge, and the means to obtain it. Several academic terms were spent in the study of the Greek and Latin languages, and mathematics under the tuition of Professors Woolworth, Fairchild, and Hendricks, of Onondaga Academy. During the Summer of 1833, he attended the Episcopal Academy, in Cheshire, Conn., under the tuition of Rev. Dr. Judd. In 1835 returned to farming; rented a farm in Onondaga county, for three years. On the fourth of May, 1837, was united in matrimony to Miss Julia A. Warner, who was born July 24, 1813, in the town of Skaneateles, Onondaga county, New York; received her education in the schools of that State—subsequently, spending several years in teaching. Hand in hand, they have passed through many trying scenes in life's checkered pathway. Having worked with varied success for two and a half years, the financial troubles and failure of crops in 1837, broke him up. The Spring of 1838 found him out of business and employment, so packing a few household goods and bidding good bye to friends, they started on the 14th of April for the far distant West; traveling by canal, lake and rivers, arrived in Peoria on the 12th of May, and located on the northeast quarter of section 14, now in the town of Jubilee, in which Jubilee College was located in the following Autumn, by Bishop Chase, of the Episcopal Church. Of which church Mr. Moss and all his family are members. There he still remains, having improved the land and made a pleasant home for their declining years. Have raised a family of five children. The eldest, J. N., a daughter, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College, in Chicago, is now a practicing physician there. C. C., the eldest son, owns and resides on a farm adjoining the homestead. J. M., after spending several years in successful teaching and other avocations, and a year in Colorado, returned home, and died of consumption at the age of thirty. J. C., and F. E., the third and fourth sons, both graduates, now reside in Kansas, engaged in farming. Mr. Moss contributed liberally in time and

means for the preservation of the Union during the late war. Has served several years as supervisor, also as assessor, and collector, and other minor offices, still pursuing his lifelong vocation.

Murloff A. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.

NOTZKA J. farmer, Sec. 34, P. O. Kickapoo.

Pacy Richard, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

PACY THOMAS, farmer and justice of the peace, Sec. 20, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Lincolnshire, England, March 8, 1829; attended the common schools of England, and farmed until 1852, when he came to America and stopped a short time in New Orleans; then went to Wisconsin where he carried on farming; thence to Boone county, Ill., and entered the school of Wheaton, Dupage county, and remained two years; then followed teaching for nine years in Iowa and Illinois, and, in 1866, located in Jubilee township, and turned his attention principally to farming. He married, in 1862, Elizabeth Hayes. She was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1840. They have had six children; the living are: Addison, Lincoln, Ellen and Harry. At the present time, Mr. Pacy is justice of the peace, which office he has held for six years; he is also township treasurer. They are members of the M. E. Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

Powell Emma G., P. O. Brimfield.
 Radley Jas. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 R. diev Wm. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Rowcliffe G. W. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
 Rowcliffe Wm. farmer, P. O. Robin's Nest.

ROWCLIFFE WM. farmer and minister, Sec. 29, P. O. Robin's Nest.

Ryan John, P. O. Princeville.

SAVAGE P. farmer and blacksmith, P. O. Brimfield.

Shane Susan L. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Schlinek Jno. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Slocum J. R. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Smith Jno. B. farmer, P. O. Robin's Nest.
 Stewart Jos. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Stewart Jas. W. farmer, P. O. Robin's Nest.
 Stewart Thos. farmer, P. O. Robin's Nest.
 Sutton Charles, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Thurmer Jas. farmer, P. O. Robin's Nest.

TUCKER BENJAMIN, farmer and post master, Jubilee, Robin's Nest.

Tulley John, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Tully Phil. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 Wakefield Tessa J. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
 Walker A. E. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
 White M. M. farmer, P. O. Robin's Nest.
 Willford Wm. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

WILSON J. K. farmer, Sec. 31, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Brown county, Ohio, August 31, 1820; he came to Peoria county in 1848, and followed farming until March 25, 1850. Started across the plains to Oregon and California, and engaged in the manufacture of shingles, mining, etc., until December, 1853, when he returned to Peoria county and again resumed farming. Was married Nov. 1, 1854, to Ethelinda Vail, who was born in Hamilton county, O.

He owns 160 acres of land under a good state of cultivation, worth \$60 per acre. Politically, is Independent. Mr. Wilson's parents are both dead.

Winn Eliza, farmer, P. O. Moline.
Winn Hugo, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Yess Augustus, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

KICKAPOO TOWNSHIP.

ABBORLEY JAMES, coal miner, P. O. Pottstown.

Ahten Alta, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Alexander James, coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
Alexander Robert, railroad-car-painter, P. O. Peoria.

ALLBRIGHTON THOMAS, miner, P. O. Edwards Station.

Allen E. farmer and coal operator, P. O. Peoria.
Alward T. brickmaker, P. O. Peoria.
Amos E. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Amster, Mary, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Amster Wm. coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
Anderson J. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Anderson Simeon, farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
Armstrong James, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
AWC. L. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Baekus N. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Backing J. coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
Bai. Ed. coal miner and operator, P. O. Peoria.
Barker J. gardener, P. O. Peoria.
Barnbrook I. coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
Barton L. T. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Barton W. C. H. farmer, distiller etc., P. O. Peoria.

BASLER NICHOLAS, farmer and grape-grower, Sec. 10, P. O. Kickapoo. Mr. Basler is a son of Philip and Eve Basler *nee* Stough, and was born in Germany, 31st May, 1825. He spent the years of his minority in his father's vineyard, and was thoroughly educated as a grape grower. He immigrated to America in the twenty-second year of his age, and landed at St. Louis, remained a short time and then went to Cincinnati, O., where he found employment among the vineyardists of that city for eight years. He united in marriage with Miss Catherine, daughter of Godfried and Magdalena Finck *nee* Houk, on the 29th day of February, 1851, and came to Illinois and settled at their present home in April, 1855. They had little but their German pluck with which to commence their home, but they fought bravely and well. They settled on wild land covered with a thick growth of small trees and underbrush. Mrs. Basler, although a small, frail woman, often helped her husband with the grubbing hoe, and otherwise in clearing the land, as well as in the planting and harvesting seasons. They worked and saved on their forty acre farm, and now own 120 acres valued at \$30 per acre. A part of the old homestead is devoted to grapes and small fruit, which yield handsome profits. They were raised in the faith of the German Lutheran Church, to which they still adhere. They have two children. John was born at Cincinnati, O., 2nd September, 1852, and Robert was born at the present homestead 2nd December, 1858.

Behrends John, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Beish J. coal miner, P. O. Peoria.

BELL GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Alta. Son of William and Mary Bell *nee* Stephens, was born in Ohio, 15th December, 1833. His father was a journeyman tanner, and moved from place to place as he could find employment. As soon as he was old enough, George commenced to work at whatever he could find to do, but mostly among the farmers of the neighborhood where his father lived, so that it may be said he was educated as a tiller of the soil. On the 18th day of March, 1857, at Cincinnati, O., he was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of John A., and Elizabeth Harris *nee* Leslie, who was born in Fayette Co., O., 18th May, 1838. In September of that year, 1857, they came to Tazewell Co., this State, remained there one year, and then went to Des Moines Co., Iowa. After three years in Iowa, they came back to Illinois, and have since remained in Peoria county. A part of the time they lived in the city of Peoria, where Mr. Bell engaged as fireman on a ferry boat, and part of the time as engineer at the pottery. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company G., 77th Illinois. The war closed in April, and Mr. Bell returned home in June. During the remainder of that year he engaged as a common laborer, and in the Spring of 1866, he leased a farm of R. M. Cole, which he occupied five years. In 1871, he moved to Abram Fry's place in Kickapoo township, which he occupied until the Spring of 1878, and then became a tenant on the farm of Robert Campbell in Sec. 1, Kickapoo township, on which he remained until the Spring of 1880, when he removed to his own quarter section as above, which he had previously purchased. This tract of land is valued at \$25 an acre. They have had seven children, Elizabeth Jane and James William, twins, were born 23rd May, 1859, John Franklin, born 28th February, 1861, Ida May and Elmer Ellsworth, twins, born 13th February, 1863, Elmer E. died 11th July, and Ida May, 11th October, same year, Luella Augusta, born 17th August, 1867, Cornelius Leslie, born 8th March, 1873. Mrs. Bell was baptized in the Baptist faith, to which she still clings. Mr. Bell has no church membership. Politically he is an independent Democrat.

Bergman H. farmer, Peoria.

BEST PETER, farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Kickapoo, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Best, *nee* Ebberlay,

was born in Franklin county, Pa., January 9, 1836. In the last days of October, 1843, the family left Pennsylvania to find a home in Illinois, traveling from Chambersburg to Pittsburg in a one-horse wagon. From Pittsburg they came to Peoria by boat, arriving in December. Temporary provision was made at Peoria for the accommodation of the mother and smaller children, and about five o'clock of a cold, stormy day, the father and three of the older children, including Peter, set out on foot for Kickapoo village, which they reached about 11 o'clock, and found shelter at John Schlenk's old pioneer hotel. A few weeks later the family settled on a tract of land purchased in Rosefield, where the children were raised, and on which the father died, in December, 1874, at the age of seventy-five years. The mother is still living, at the age of eighty. She has eight living children, fifty-eight grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren. Peter Best, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Rosefield, with such school advantages as the times afforded. On the 21st December, 1858, he married Mary, daughter of Adam and Margaret Eisenbour *nee* Geiger, who was born in Baden, Germany, 16th June, 1839. They lived two years on the Best homestead, and remained in the township until 1869, when they came to Kickapoo, and in 1870 to their present place. They now own 505 acres of land, valued at \$35 an acre, besides valuable personal property. Democratic in political sentiment, and Catholic in religious faith. They have nine children—Adam J., born Sept. 27, 1859, educated at Parish's Peoria Business College, and graduated therefrom May 1, 1879; Jacob F., born July 17, 1861, Elizabeth A., August 6, 1863, Joseph V., Sept. 12, 1865, Matilda M., July 2, 1867, Peter M., November 24, 1869, Anna M., April 3, 1872, Mary A., Aug. 20, 1874, Frances B., Jan. 25, 1878.

Blandin F. A., farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
Blank Geo., coal operator, P. O. Peoria.
Blower N., coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
Bohannon J., P. O. Peoria.
Booth W., farmer and J. P., P. O. Peoria.
Bourland R., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Bontz C., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Bontz Peter, farmer, P. O. Peoria, or Harker's Corners.
Bowers Frank, gardener and coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
Brast C., coal operator, P. O. Peoria.

BRADY CHARLES M., farmer, Sec. 12, P. O. Peoria.

Brown C. Mrs. P. O. Peoria.
Brown Isaac, retired, P. O. Peoria.
Bruniga Bruno, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Bruniga Geo., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Brumlinger H., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Brumling J., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Burdos J., coal miner, P. O. Peoria.

BURDETT JOSEPH, farmer, P. O. Peoria, son of John and Sarah Burdett, *nee* Sharman, was born at Sutton Bassett, Northamptonshire, England, September 7, 1826. He attended the free schools of England from the time he was six and a half until he was eleven and a half years of age, and was then set to work on a farm, and at the age of seventeen years

commenced working in the mines. July 22, 1849, he married Ann, daughter of John and Martha Fowles, *nee* Bagley, who was born on the 20th day of July, 1829. In the early Spring of 1850, he left England and his wife to make a home for her in America; landed in New York on the 18th day of May, proceeded to Ohio, and there found work by which he earned money enough to carry him to Illinois, and arrived at Peoria in November of that year. Worked in Aquilla Moffatt's coal mines, as a miner for two years, September 1, 1851, his wife joined him. In 1853, he commenced operating in coal on his own account. In 1857, he purchased the first 80 acres of the present homestead; began to improve it in 1860, and came to live on it in February, 1863. He has since added another 80 acres, making 160 acres in the home place, which is highly cultivated, and valued at \$50 an acre; also owns another 160 acres in section 27, valued at \$25 an acre. Politically Mr. Burdett is an uncompromising Democrat; was elected supervisor in 1868, and re-elected six years in succession; in 1879 he was again elected. Mr. B. is also a practical farmer, and an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and has been Master of the South Kickapoo Grange, No. 446, since its organization, May 16, 1873. He is also president of the Peoria County Grange Co-operative Association, and a member of the Big Hollow Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Company. They have had ten children; Joseph, born in England, 6th May, 1850; married Jane Benn, 5th July, 1871; Josephine, born Peoria county, 15th December, 1852, died 11th March, 1864; Arthur, born 19th June, 1854, died 1st October, 1855; Anna, born 10th February, 1856, married William Benn, 5th July, 1879; Sarah, born 7th November, 1857; Alfred, born 11th September, 1859, died 23rd December same year; Stephen A. D., born 29th January, 1861; Isaac, born 27th September, 1862; John, born 18th April, 1864; Martha, born 8th March, 1866; died 4th April following. The father and mother were baptized in the Church of England.

Cashoun W., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Cameron J., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Campen J., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Chambelin E., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Chambelin H., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Chambelin N., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Chapman J. W., coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
Chapman Wm., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Clark J., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Clark S. S., merchant, P. O. Peoria.
Classon N., farmer and coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
Clemens Sarah J., P. O. Peoria.
Closen Jos., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Cody Joseph, brick maker, P. O. Peoria.
Collier J., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Cornelius G., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Curtis James, coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
Daubet E., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Daubet Joseph, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Daubet Margaret, farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.
Daubet X. X., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Davis E., coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
Denton Caroline, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Donaldson Geo., coal operator, P. O. Peoria.
Donneberger A., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Dorger J., farmer, P. O. Peoria.

EDWARDS S. S., merchant, Edwards Station,

is a son of Thomas and Elenor Edwards, *nee* Scott, and was born in Hampshire county, Va., Feb. 18, 1827, and came with his parents to Rosefield township in the Spring of 1835. In 1857, when the Peoria, Okawka and Burlington, now the C., B. & Q., Railroad, was completed, he removed from the farm to Edwards Station, where he opened a grocery and provision store, and was appointed station agent by the railroad company; was also appointed the first postmaster in the place. In the Spring of 1862, he removed his family back to the farm and enlisted in Co. K, 77th Illinois. He was elected second lieutenant, and subsequently promoted to first lieutenant, and served three years, fourteen months of which time was spent in the rebel prison at Camp Ford, Texas; rations were sometimes nothing but a handful of corn a day to each prisoner. After returning home he engaged in farming until February, 1877, when he again removed to Edwards Station and opened a general store. He was appointed postmaster the same year, in which capacity he is still serving. December 18, 1851, he married Miss Mary J., daughter of Rev. Jacob Schamp, who was born May 4, 1825. They have had seven children—Florence Virginia, born Nov. 21, 1852, died Sept. 29, 1853; Thomas Justin, born Dec. 23, 1853; William Henry, born Oct. 6, 1855; Mary Susan, born Feb. 23, 1857; Isadore Jane, born Aug. 9, 1859; Charles Hamilton, born Dec. 23, 1861; Edward David, born April 17, 1866, died March 2, 1867. Mr. Edwards is Republican in political faith and practice. Mrs. Edwards is a member of the M. E. Church.

Engelke F. coal operator, P.O. Peoria.

EVANS ISAAC B. coal miner, Pottstown, P. O. Peoria, was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, Nov. 10, 1821. His parents, Isaac and Jemima Evans, *nee* Waters, came to America when he was three years old, settling in Florence, Washington county, Pa., where they remained ten years. At the age of fourteen, Isaac was apprenticed to the trade of a machinist. At the end of eighteen months he lost his eyesight. He subsequently traveled a number of years, seeking such employment as his impaired eyesight would permit, finally settling in Canton, Ill. In 1864-5 he had his eyes treated by Dr. J. Perrin Johnson, of Peoria, who succeeded in restoring the sight of one eye after five years of blindness. In 1868 he came to Pottstown, where, on Dec. 24 of that year, he married Eliza, daughter of Wm. S. and Sarah Jones, *nee* Potts, who was born in England, Nov. 22, 1843. Mr. E. returned to Pottstown in 1875, and dealt in groceries and notions. He served one term as constable, and was elected and is now acting as justice of the peace; is also operating a leased coal mine. He has three children—Sarah Ann, born July 26, 1870; Geo. F., born May 27, 1876, and Leon L., Dec. 29, 1878.

Fash D. Mrs. farmer, P.O. Peoria.

FINCK JOHN, farmer and grape grower, Sec. 10, P. O. Kickapoo, son of John and Magdalena Finck, *nee* Houk, was born near Wurtemberg, Germany, Dec. 19, 1817, and was educated as a German farmer. He came to America, spent three years in Penn., then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained about four years, during which time, in 1853, he united in marriage with Catharine Frederika Raff, who was born in Germany, Aug. 18, 1834. In 1856 they removed to Illinois and settled at the present homestead and commenced to make a farm in the timber and brush, and by their united industry have a comfortable home. They had eight children—John William, born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1855; Fritz J., born at the present home, Jan. 2, 1857; John, born Nov. 19, 1858; Robert, born Feb. 27, 1861; Caroline, born Feb. 18, 1863; Louisa Frederika, born Feb. 4, 1866; Nicholas, born June 4, 1868; David, born April 5, 1870. Mrs. Finck died Sept. 11, 1874. The parents were raised in the faith of the German Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Finck has always been Republican. He owns forty acres of land, part of which is devoted to grape growing, valued at \$50 an acre.

Fitzgerald Robt. farmer, P.O. Peoria.

FRYE BENJAMIN D. farmer, Sec. 1, P. O. Peoria, is the son of Abram and Eleanor Frye *nee* Campbell, born in Richwoods township, Nov. 26, 1840, and grew to manhood on the old homestead. In the Fall of 1865 he married Sarah D. Johnson, daughter of Joseph Johnson, who was born in Peoria about 1843. Soon after marriage he enlisted in Co. A., 77th Ill.; returned May 28, 1865, and took possession of the farm on which he now resides. His wife died July 17, 1869, leaving one child, George W., born May 30, 1866. He re-married May 8, 1873, with Ellen M., daughter of John and Eliza Batten *nee* Jeffries, who was born in the city of Peoria Aug. 29, 1850. They have four children—Clara E., born April 23, 1874; Eugene, Sept. 1, 1875; Mabel, July 17, 1877; Elizabeth B., April 16, 1879. Mrs. Frye is of the Presbyterian faith, and Mr. Frye Baptist. Politically he is Republican. He is a son of one of the oldest settlers, his father having come to Peoria county in 1833.

Geddes B. farmer, P.O. Barker's Corners.
Geddes R. H. farmer, P.O. Peoria.
Gelz B. coal miner, P.O. Peoria.

GLAZE RICHARD, coal miner and farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Peoria, is a son of William Glaze, and was born in Staffordshire, England, Oct. 15, 1832, and was raised in Warwickshire as a miner. May 27, 1855, he married Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Harriet Hodson, who was born March 4, 1833. Mr. Glaze came to America in advance of his wife and daughter Agnes, arriving in July, 1862. He stopped in Michigan a short time, and in September came to Hale's Mill,

where he was joined by his wife and child in November, and where they have continued to reside, except a few months spent in Colorado by Mr. G. in 1878, engaged as above. They have had four children—Agnes, born in Fozley Tamworth, England, Dec. 7, 1861, George Washington, born at Hale's Mills, April 13, 1864, Harriet, born Aug. 22, 1865, died Nov. 27, 1879, Sarah Ann, born Oct. 8, 1870, died Dec. 23 following. Mr. G. is Republican in politics. He owns fifteen acres of land, valued at \$75 an acre.

Goodrich B. C. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Grant Peter, coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
Graffman H. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Graffman P. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Green L. wholesale grocer, P. O. Peoria.
Greenwood C. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Grischott M. coal operator, P. O. Peoria.
Gronewold H. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Guppy R. coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
Hall E. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

HALLER CHRISTINA M. farmer, Sec. 11, P. O. Peoria. Mrs. Haller is a daughter of Jacob and Christina Koerner, *nee* Grill, and was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 2, 1823. When she was eight years of age her parents came to America, and settled at Cincinnati, Ohio. On the 15th of May, 1842, she united in marriage with Conrad Haller, a butcher, and remained at Cincinnati until 1850; came to Illinois and stopped in Peoria until March, 1851; then settled on the present Haller homestead, on which the second cabin in the township was erected, in 1834, by John L. Wakefield. They had eight children—Jacob, born March 10, 1843, died February 23, 1844; Conrad, born January 20, 1845; Frederick, born April 19, 1846; Jacob, (2) born January 17, 1848, died June 2, 1849; George, born January 20, 1850; Catharine, born October 8, 1851; Rosina, born April 11, 1853; Christina, born November 27, 1855. Mr. H. died November 9, 1855. The daughters were educated for the profession of teaching, at the Peoria Normal School, from which they graduated with honors. The Haller family, parents and children, were raised under the religious teachings of the German Lutheran Church. The homestead embraces 160 acres of highly improved land, worth \$50 per acre.

Haller J. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
Hamilton Wm. R. coal operator, P. O. Peoria.
Haren H. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Harker D. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
Harker J. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Hatterman B. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Hatterman H. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

HANLON T. J. farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Edwards Station.

HARRIS F. farmer, Sec. 11, P. O. Kickapoo.

Henderson A. retired, P. O. Peoria.
Herman C. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Henneman Class, farmer, P. O. Peoria.

HOLMES HARRIET E. farmer, Sec. 36, P. O. Peoria. Mrs. Holmes is an adopted daughter of the late Judge William Hale. She was born in Oswego county, New York, and was adopted by that gentleman when she was about two and a half years

old, and when Judge Hale came to Kickapoo, in September, 1836, was about nine years of age. She was as carefully nurtured and educated, and as liberally provided for as if she had been an own child, and she cherishes the memory of her adopted father very sacredly. She possesses an apt and ready mind; has written several poems of merit. One poem, dedicated to the memory of her eldest son, DeSilva, "Her Boy with the Nut-Brown Hair," who died a soldier in Florida, was a wail from a loving mother's heart. It found a place in the columns of many a newspaper, and is still preserved in many a scrap-book as a gem of real worth. On the 28th day of April, 1844, she was united in marriage with Jessenia Holmes, who died in March, 1875. They had seven children: DeSilva, who enlisted in the U. S. Army and died in Florida; Martha, who married John Wolstenholme; Pauline, who married James Phillips; George D., Ira and Edward. Mrs. H. owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre.

Homan L. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Hoye Patrick, coal operator, P. O. Peoria.

HOWARTH RICHARD, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 30, P. O. Edwards Station. The subject of this sketch is a representative man of an English community in this township, the individual members of which are noted for their economy, thrift, prosperity and high moral character. He was born in Lancashire, England, April 12, 1824, and is the sixth son and one of twelve children of Richard and Martha Howarth, *nee* Greenwood, who were married in 1805. He was born and raised in a mining district, to which business he was educated. His family sailed from Liverpool on the 23rd day of February, 1842, and after stopping a while at St. Louis, reached Kickapoo in September, and settled on the farm he now occupies. Their first American home was a sod house, which was in great contrast with his present large stone residence. In 1844, sickness came upon the family and at one time they were all down together, not one of them being able to help the other. The father and Samuel, one of the sons, died within a week of each other, in August of that year. The memory of the neighbors, James Clark, the Bensons, and Bishop Chase, is dearly cherished by Mrs. Howarth, for kindness in that time. The mother died in May, 1851. Richard Howarth commenced to Americanize as a miner and farmer, and so continued until 1867-8, when he abandoned the former. On the 25th day of October, 1849, he married Alice, daughter of Thomas and Ellen Lonsdale, *nee* Halstead, who was born in Lancashire, England, October 10, 1828, and came America in 1843. They commenced life on the Howarth homestead, which they have always occupied, and where, by their industry and economy they have acquired an extensive and valuable

landed property. They have had two children: Samuel, born August 29, 1850; died August 21, 1881; Martha Ellen, born December 24, 1851, married William Taylor, April 12, 1876. Religiously, the family are of the Protestant faith. Politically, Mr. H. is a Republican.

Hughes Mary, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Hutchinson H. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Hutchinson L. J. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Hutchinson M. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Hutchinson R. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Hutchinson S. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Hutchinson T. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Hutchinson W. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Hutchinson J. H. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Hutchinson J. R. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

JOHNSON JOHN, Sen., retired, res. Sec. 36, P. O. Chillicothe, is a well preserved representative of physical manhood. He was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, 5th November, 1797. In 1799 his parents, William and Eunice Johnson *nee* Petty, removed from Kentucky and settled in what is now Switzerland county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. His educational advantages were confined to the subscription schools of the period. On the 25th of December, 1823, he united in marriage with Miss Hannah, daughter of Caleb and Jane Mounts *nee* Walleck, who was born in Fayette county, Pa., 22d March, 1805. In September, 1831, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson loaded all their household effects on an ox wagon and in company with two or three other families they started for Illinois. They arrived at Peoria on the 7th day of October, 1831, and soon after Mr. J. rented a farm from Peter Menard, above Mossville, which he occupied for three years. He continued in that neighborhood until 1836, and then made a claim to a tract of 240 acres of land near the present site of Jubilee College, which he purchased from the Government in 1837. Here he improved and occupied the farm until 1841, when he sold the land to Bishop Chase, and purchased 200 acres in Sec. 13, Kickapoo township, residing there until their removal to his present home in March, 1880. While a resident of Indiana, Mr. Johnson served four years as Lieut.-Colonel of the 44th Regiment Indiana State Militia, and the old records testify of his efficiency as an officer. He also served three years as deputy sheriff of Switzerland county. Since his residence in Peoria county, he has filled almost every office in township government. He was elected justice of the peace in Kickapoo township in the Spring of 1851, and continued in that capacity by re-election from time to time until his removal to Hallock township, when he resigned. Religiously he is a Baptist in faith. Politically, is a staunch Democrat. Mr. Johnson has been the father of ten sons and daughters, Crawford, born 2d November, 1824, died 10th March, 1859; Jane, born 16th September, 1826, married Eli Albertson, 10th November, 1845; Marion, born 28th March, 1828, married Mary Bell in 1862; Perry, born 2d December, 1829, married Harriet Roberts in 1851, and both died

in 1855; America, born 18th February, 1833, married Miles Bosworth, March 1852, died 13th February, 1857; Rachel, born 30th January, 1836, married Omer Bosworth, January, 1856, died 14th January, 1866; William R., born 7th March, 1839, married Catherine Welch at Bloomington, Ill.; John, born 6th June, 1841, married, first, Miss Sarah Whittington, 22d November, 1863, who died 22d June, 1874, and second, Miss Vera, daughter of James L. and Susan Hindmarsh, 13th February, 1877. Two children died unnamed. Mrs. Johnson, the wife and mother, died 7th October, 1873, after a residence of exactly forty-two years in Illinois.

JOHNSON JOHN JR., farmer, Sec. 13, P. O. Peoria.

Johnson I. Mrs. Samuel, retired, P. O. Peoria.
Johnson E. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Jones H. W. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

JONES HENRY W., farmer, Sec. 34, P. O. Peoria. Henry Jones, the father of the subject of this sketch, was of Welch parentage, and was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, where he grew to manhood, and married Sarah Zinn, who was of German and English extraction. They immigrated to Ohio about 1804, and settled in Gallia county, where Henry W. was born on the 7th of February, 1819. In November, 1831, they came to Illinois and settled at Peoria, spending the first Winter in a small log cabin that stood at the foot of the Main street bluff. In April, 1832, they moved out to the Rocky Spring (on the Farmington road) and settled on what is still known as Jones' Prairie, where Henry W. grew to man's estate. He has lived in that immediate neighborhood ever since, and is justly entitled to be regarded as one of the *old settlers*. He has been closely identified with the growth and development of Limestone and Kickapoo townships. On the 30th day of October, 1842, he married Miss Rebecca, daughter of Reuben and Nancy Miller *nee* Sturgeon, who was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, 28th December, 1821. In 1844, they moved from Limestone to this township; spent the Summer of 1845 in Jo Daviess county; came back in the Fall of that year, and in 1846, settled on their present farm. From a stumpy quarter-section, Mr. Jones has made a handsome and attractive farm, the result of his own industry and mechanical ingenuity. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had twelve children: Clarissa C., was born November 15, 1843, married Francis Peppard, June, 1860; Lovina, born February 15, 1845, married Charles Daly, November, 1869; Amanda E., born March 8, 1847, married Thomas Newcomb, (third husband) July 24, 1876; Charles P., born July 5, 1849, married Miss Caroline Daly, November 17, 1869; Lucinda, born March 21, 1851, married Robert Acoll, June 18, 1873; James H., born February 21, 1853, married Alice Brown, December 1, 1878; Malinda J., born February 24, 1855; John F., born November 28, 1856, died

March 5, 1867; George N., born September 15, 1859, died August 5, 1861; Anna, born April 8, 1861, died in infancy; Adaline C., born February 23, 1863, married William Edwards, January 6, 1879; Euphemia B., born November 27, 1865. Mrs. Jones' grandfather, when she saw him last in 1829, was 116 years of age, and her mother lived to be eighty-seven. Mr. Jones' mother lived to be eighty-nine. Protestant in religious sentiment. Mr. J. is a Republican of the liberal type. He owns 189 acres of land, valued at \$40 an acre. He has held various local offices, such as town assessor, etc.

Jordan Pat. farmer, P.O. Peoria.
Jordan P. Mrs. farmer, P.O. Peoria.

JOSS GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 34, P.O. Peoria, is a son of Coradin and Anna Joss, *nee* Men, and was born at Andeer, Switzerland, May 21, 1826. He received all the advantages of the common schools of his native country, and one year in a school devoted to the study of tree culture, and was awarded a second grade diploma, to earn which two or more years were usually required. He still preserves as a memento of his school days, a book with tree drawings, essays on their nature, the best means of cultivation, yearly growth, etc., drawn and written by him, that is a model of penmanship. At seventeen years he was apprenticed to the carpenter trade. When he had served three years, a rebellion broke out against the government, and he was drafted into the army for six years, as was then the custom in Switzerland. When he had served three years, he bought the remainder of his time and came to America, arriving at Peoria in October, 1849, and until 1871, engaged at the trade of a carpenter in this State and Wisconsin. He has been twice married; first on the 6th of November, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Lenenberger, a country-woman of his. This wife died without issue October 6, 1855, and on the 24th of December, 1864, he married his present wife, Elizabeth, daughter of George and Emily Breidenstein, *nee* Kleinsmith, who was born at Niederscheldt, Germany, February 14, 1836. Five children have blessed this union: Anna, born October 18, 1865; George Theodore, born August, 1867; Amelia, born September 20, 1869; Margaret Henrietta, born September 16, 1871; William Tell, born October 12, 1873. In 1871, they came to occupy their present home and farm of 160 acres, valued at \$35 an acre. Religiously, they are of Protestant faith.

Keller George, brewer, P.O. Peoria.
Keppel Christ, farmer, P.O. Peoria.
Keppel Frank, farmer, P.O. Peoria.
Kroleskey Theodore, farmer, P.O. Peoria.

KEACH CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 1, P. O. Peoria, born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., June 1, 1833. His parents were Henry and Lucy Keach, *nee* Hall. In the Fall of 1846 his father, with a view to bettering the condition of his family, came to Illinois, and being

pleased with the country around their present home, erected a shop in Radnor township, and began forging a home for wife and children. In the Fall of 1847 he returned to New York, sold his possessions, came back, settled near his present residence, engaged in blacksmithing and farming until age and infirmity compelled a cessation from labor. Charles remained at home assisting as blacksmith and farmer. In November, 1854, he went on a visit to his boyhood home, and while there married Laura Jane, daughter of Wm. Doty, and returned with her to his father's home in Radnor. She died in September, 1858, leaving one child, William E., born Nov. 28, 1856. During the years subsequent to 1854, Charles was engaged principally in farming. On the 25th of March he married Marion Ann, daughter of Abram B. and Georgietta Fash, *nee* Smith, born in Peoria, Feb. 8, 1842. The very next week they began as farm tenants in a log cabin on the 80 acres next north of their present residence. Mr. Keach is one of those who touch nothing that does not turn to good account. In the Spring of 1864 he bought his present homestead, on time, with not even a nickel towards making the first payment. But they were promptly met. He has added other lands until now he owns 260 acres and the prettiest home site in Kickapoo township, valued at \$75 an acre. His present wife has been a true helpmate in all things. Though raised in the city, with little knowledge of farm life, she took naturally and kindly to farm duties. Mrs. K. was baptized in the faith of the M. E. Church, but is not now a communicant. Mr. K. believes in practical Christians, with hearts and hands always open to the relief of suffering and distress wherever found, regardless of creed. Politically Mr. K. is an independent Democrat. They have four children, Effie Georgietta, born Jan. 18, 1863; Chester Burton, born Oct. 6, 1864; Cora May, born Oct. 27, 1867, died Aug. 28, 1869; Jessie Irene, born Nov. 1, 1869.

KINGSLEY CHARLES M. farmer, Sec. 8, P. O. Edwards Station, son of George O. and Fanny Kingsley, *nee* Eams, was born in this township, Dec. 9, 1843, where he was raised and educated as a farmer's son. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, 77th Illinois, and served until the close of the war. He participated in a number of engagements, a full account of which will be found in the regimental history elsewhere published. He was mustered out of the service at Alabama, July 10, 1865, and arrived at home on the 29th, since when he has engaged as above. On the 22d of January, 1868, he united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua and Mary Jane Brown, *nee* King, who was born in Rosefield township, July 22, 1852. They have had six children, Eli Chester, born Jan. 30, 1869; Charles W., Dec. 14, 1871; Cynthia, Nov. 5, 1873; Lillian, Jan. 1, 1875; George O., Nov. 20, 1877,

died June 12, 1876; Fannie, born Jan. 27, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. K. are of protestant faith. Politically he is a Democrat, true and steadfast. He was elected town assessor in the Spring of 1876, but did not qualify in consequence of sickness. He owns 328 acres of land, valued at \$30 an acre.

KINGSLEY FANNY, farmer, P. O. Peoria. Mrs. Kingsley is the third child and daughter of Benjamin and Harriet Eams, *nee* Smith, and was born at Willoughby, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, June 18, 1825, and came to La Salle county, this State, with her parents in June, 1840. In the beginning of January, 1841, she married George O. Kingsley, son of Perley and Anna Kingsley, *nee* Mason, who was born at Brattleboro, Vermont, February 14, 1810. He came to Peoria county and settled in the Kickapoo valley in 1833. He was thoroughly educated in the schools of Vermont, and was qualified both by nature and education for any position in life. His name is intimately associated with many of the public improvements and buildings of the county, as well as in other ways. He was the contractor for the mason work, viaducts, etc., on the Illinois and Michigan canal, when it was building, and during the time was associated in a dry goods store at Marseilles, with William Pierce, which was the second general store opened at that place. The honor of making the first farm improvements in the Kickapoo valley belongs also to George O. and Frank P. Kingsley. On the 5th day of May, 1841, Mr. Kingsley and his wife landed at Peoria from a steamboat, and the same day came out and occupied the cabin of which mention is made in the general history of this township. In the beginning of 1842 they moved up to the site of the home now occupied by Mrs. Kingsley, where she has ever since resided. Mrs. Kingsley has been the mother of five children—Cynthia, was born November 30, 1841, married John Kirkman in October, 1858; Charles Mason, was born December 9, 1843, married Lizzie Brown, of Rosefield, January 22, 1868; James, was born January 26, 1846, and died at nine months; Harriet Romania, was born May 13, 1850, married William Spurck, August, 1869; George Pliney, was born April 26, 1860. Mrs. Kingsley is not religiously connected with any church. Mr. Kingsley's death is noted in the general history of Kickapoo township.

KOERNER CHRISTIAN, farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Kickapoo, is a son of Jacob and Christina Koerner, *nee* Krill, and was born at Bald Hill, near Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, March 27, 1834. When he was fourteen years of age his parents removed to Peoria county, and he has ever since resided in the neighborhood where he now lives. On the 25th of March, 1858, he married Miss Nancy Ann, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stringer, who was born at Moss-ville, August 24, 1839. Five children were born of

this union—John, was born February 26, 1859; Christine Elizabeth, was born February 26, 1861; Mary Ann, was born June 21, 1866; David William, was born December 21, 1872; Thomas Christian, was born September 24, 1876, and died January 28, 1877. Mrs. Koerner died April 7, 1877. Mr. Koerner was raised in the faith of the German Lutheran Church, but is not identified with any religious organization. He is Democratic in politics. He owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$30 an acre.

KOERNER DAVID, farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Kickapoo, is a son of Jacob and Christina Koerner, *nee* Krill, and was born at Bald Hill, Hamilton county, Ohio, October 15, 1835. In the Fall of 1848 his parents removed to Illinois and settled on the farm he now occupies. On the 11th of December, 1860, he married Miss Louisa Siebold, who was born at Fell-back, Germany, July 17, 1837. When she was about three years of age her father came to seek a new home in America. After two or three letters from him, the last one dated at New Orleans, all tidings of him were lost and the supposition was that he died suddenly, with nothing on his person by which he could be identified. When Louisa was in her seventeenth year her mother sent her to America, intending to come herself if her daughter was pleased; if not, she promised to send her money to carry her back to her German home. Louisa was pleased, however, and wrote her mother that she had found a good home, but before the mother could complete arrangements to come, she sickened and died. In time Louisa found a home in the family of John Stringer for nearly three years, and from which she was married. David Koerner and Louisa Siebold had six children—David, born March 6, 1862, died May 29, 1871; Jacob C., born September 4, 1863; Caroline Rosina, born November 30, 1865; Frederick William, born July 21, 1868; Louisa Christina, born April 24, 1873; Mary Elizabeth, born July 5, 1879. The parents were both brought up in the German Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Koerner is a Democrat. He owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$30 an acre. The parents of Mr. Koerner both died on this place, and were buried in a handsome plot of ground set off for that purpose in their life time.

Lammers C. grocer, P. O. Peoria.
Lane J. coal miner, P. O. Peoria.

LASER AUGUST, farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. Kickapoo, was born at Erfurt, Prussia, Aug. 28, 1828. His parents were Wilhelm and Louisa Laser, *nee* Orphal. He was educated at the muster school until twelve years of age, and then entered the lower or under class of the gymnasium, where he studied two years. His father was a gardener and seedsman, and when August was fifteen years of age he began an apprenticeship to that trade. At nineteen he entered the Prus-

sian army and served three years. Came to America in his twenty-second year, landing at Buffalo, and worked at the Oakland nursery and greenhouse; thence he went to Ross county, Ohio, as gardener for Doctor Thatcher. In the Fall of 1856 he went to New Orleans as a private gardener; soon after came to Peoria and had charge of B. L. T. Bourland's greenhouse for two years; then worked for John Griswold two years, and laid off the grounds and planted the trees on that much admired homestead. In January, 1862, he removed to his present residence with a view to making it a fruit farm. In the Spring of 1856, he married Sophia, daughter of Elias and Maria Bartholenman, who was born near Erfurt, Prussia, Dec. 26, 1827. They have had five children—Henry, born May 19, 1858, drowned Sept. 23, 1865, while trying to save a younger brother from drowning; Lizzie, born July 14, 1860, died in Peoria, Sept. 1861; Rudolph, born Feb. 8, 1862, drowned Sept. 23, 1865; Lizzie, 2d, born May 9, 1868. Religion, Protestant; politics, Republican. Mr. Lasher makes botany a study; owns eighty acres of land, worth \$2,500.

Leonard M. coal operator, P.O. Peoria.
 Look B. E. farmer, P.O. Peoria.
 Look E. Mrs. farmer, P.O. Peoria.
 Look John B. farmer, P.O. Peoria.
 Look J. E. farmer, P.O. Peoria.
 Look G. farmer, P.O. Peoria.
 Look Lambert E. grocer, P.O. Peoria.
 Look L. B. farmer, P.O. Peoria.

LONSDALE RICHARD, farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Peoria, son of Thomas and Ellen Lonsdale, *nee* Halstead, was born near Aislington, Lancashire, England, 26th Sept., 1817, and commenced life as a hand-loom weaver at the early age of eight years. At eleven he entered a cotton mill at Elwood, Lancashire, where he was employed in various capacities for twenty-one years, thirteen years of which he superintended the engines that furnished the power for two large mills, remaining there till he came to America in 1849. He arrived at Peoria 14th Nov. of that year, and joined his father's family in Kickapoo. He occupied rented land until the death of his father in March, 1863, when he succeeded to the ownership of the Lonsdale homestead, and has added other land, until he now owns 560 acres, valued at \$25 to \$35 an acre. When Mr. L. reached Kickapoo, he had but little means, and he has acquired his possessions by industry and careful economy. On the 25th day of Dec., 1838, he married Miss Ann, daughter of John and Betty Wadsworth, *nee* Ovenden, and a faithful helpmeet she proved in their struggle in America. Mrs. Lonsdale was born in Yorkshire, England, 24th April, 1810. Her parents were hand-loom weavers, and from childhood she learned lessons of industry and economy. Eleven children were born of this marriage: Martha, born 5th Feb., 1840; Colonel, born 12th July, 1842, died 9th July, 1843; Ellen, born 3d Aug., 1844, died 8th March,

1845; Mary Hannah, born 10th Jan., 1846, died 4th Dec., 1855; Ernest, born 4th June, 1848, killed by accident at Peoria Gas Works, 1st Feb., 1870; William, born 23d Dec., 1850, married Ellen Mitchell, 18th Sept., 1873; John, born 26th May, 1853; Richard, born 11th Sept., 1855; Mary Ellen, born 21st Sept., 1857; Betty, born 21st Oct., 1859, died 10th Aug., 1860; Sarah Ann, born 29th June, 1863. All the living, except William, remain at home with their parents. Politically, Mr. L. is a Democrat.

Lottman C. farmer, P.O. Peoria.
 Lottman Fred. grape grower, P.O. Peoria.

MARIE JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 34, P. O. Peoria. Nicholas Marie, the father of Joseph, was born, raised, and married the first time, in France and came to America and settled in Stark county, Ohio, in 1828. His first wife died, childless, in 1829, and about a year after he married Mary Ann Smith, who was also born in France, September 20, 1800, by whom he had four children: Joseph, Mary Ann, Julia and Malinda. Joseph was born in Stark county, O., October 31, 1831. In 1838, his parents removed from Ohio, and founded the Marie's home as above. Their first house was a small log cabin that stood at the foot of the bluff in Jones' Hollow. Deer were often seen sporting on the bluffs, within easy shooting range of the cabin. In the Fall of 1840, Nicholas Marie, the husband and father died. Joseph was the oldest of the family, and the burden of their support fell on him, and hence it may be said that from his ninth year he has had a family to maintain. On the 5th day of June, 1861, he married Johana, daughter of William and Nancy Holden, *nee* Corcoran, who was born at Red Acre, county Kilkenny, Ireland, May 29, 1841, and came to America with her parents when she was quite a young girl. They first settled at Newark, Licking county; subsequently in Zanesville, Ohio; came from there to Illinois about 1852. They had eleven children: Mary Ann, born June 3, 1862; Nellie, born June 15, 1863; the third child was born August 29, 1864, and died; Nicholas, born September 15, 1865; William, born January 27, 1867; Joseph, born May 4, 1868; James Francis, born May 23, 1870; Anna, born October 14, 1872, died May 23, 1875; Malinda, born November 16, 1874; Thomas Centennial, born June 20, 1876; John Edmund, born March 30, 1878. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically, Mr. Marie is an Independent Democrat. He served as justice of the peace from 1866 to 1870, and has filled other local offices. He owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 an acre. His mother, now in her eightieth year, has a home in his family.

MARSHALL JOHN, farmer, Sec. 36, P. O. Kickapoo, was born in Devonshire, England, July 17, 1826, and worked on a farm for his father till he was twenty-six years old, when he married Rebecca Horse-

well, by whom he had four children: Thomas E., Elizabeth, John, and Richard, all of whom still reside in England. He buried his wife in the Fall of 1863, and in the Spring of 1869, immigrated to America, arriving at Peoria, August 7th of the same year, and settled in Kickapoo. He has always been a consistent professor of religion, and since obtaining his citizenship has generally voted with the Republican party. He has always conducted himself as a good citizen of his adopted country.

MASSING MATHIAS, farmer and grape-grower, Sec. 16, P. O. Kickapoo, son of Andrew and Mary Massing, *nee* Greoci, was born on the river Rhine, Prussia, October 16, 1812, and bred a farmer. In the Spring of 1840, he immigrated to America and settled at the present site of Mossville, and engaged as wood chopper and common laborer. He bought his first horse from Captain Moss, and paid for it in clearing land and making rails. The wheels of his first wagon were made from sections sawed from a large oak tree; there was not a particle of iron in the entire make up of the vehicle. In March, 1841, he united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew and Catharine Klein. She was born at Kreisnocht, Prussia, November 27, 1819. They remained at Mossville until 1845; lived two years on the bluff farm of Captain Moss, and in 1847, came to the site of their present comfortable home, which was worked out of the timber and brush. They now own 260 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. A part of the home place is devoted to grape growing, and a part of their other land is underlaid with coal. They have had nine children: Mathias, born August 28, 1842; Andrew, born June 6, 1843, died at three months; Andrew, the second, was born October 13, 1844, and died at the age of thirteen years; Elizabeth, born May 15, 1847, married Frank German, November 23, 1868; Edward, born February 27, 1849; Catharine H., born September 3, 1853; Frederick, born April 25, 1855; Mary, born April 5, 1859, married Henry Dailey, in 1879; Frank, born April 5, 1869. Parents and children are members of the Catholic Church. Politically, Mr. Massing is a Democrat.

Metamorphosed farmer, P. O. Peoria.
McGowan, Mrs. Farmer, P. O. Peoria.
McIntosh, D., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
McIntosh, D., carpenter, P. O. Peoria.
McIntosh, D., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
McIntosh, D., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
McIntosh, D., farmer, P. O. Peoria.

MIDDLETON JOSEPH HENRY, grocer and wholesale and retail dealer in coal, Pottstown, P. O. Peoria. The subject of this sketch is the architect of his own fortune and essentially a self-made man. He is the son of Joseph and Bridget Middleton, *nee* Connors, and was born in the city of Peoria 22nd September, 1855. His mother died when he was about seven years of age. Soon after, he quit the com-

mon schools and commenced to earn his own living by working among farmers and whatever he could find to do. In 1874 he came to Pottstown and engaged to drive a coal-hauling team, in which capacity he continued for some time; then formed a partnership with Frank Stemplin, and commenced the manufacture of brick. In 1878 Stemplin was succeeded by George Potts. In 1879 Middleton withdrew from the business and, with other parties, leased a coal bank from Samuel Potts, senior, and commenced business as above. His wife Lucy, to whom he was married on the fourteenth of November, 1876, is the daughter of Samuel and Ann Potts, *nee* Padgeter; was born 24th July, 1858. They have one child, John Henry, who was born 25th August, 1877. Mr. Middleton is an advocate of morality and temperance in all things.

Miller John, coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
Miller Wm., coal miner, P. O. Peoria.

MILLER JOHN F. blacksmith, village of Kickapoo, P. O. same, was born in Germany, 15th March, 1842, his parents being Henry and Catherine Miller, *nee* Creager. They came to America when he was a year old, and settled first at Pekin, where they remained three years; then removed to Limestone township, this county, John remained with parents till he was 17, then engaged with Frank Wilkenhamer, of Peoria, to learn the trade of a blacksmith. When the war came on, he enlisted as a blacksmith in the 11th Ill. Cavalry, and served four years. Upon being discharged he returned to Peoria, and in 1866, in company with Frank McCann, commenced a shop at Smithville, and staid two years. He married 7th June, 1866, with Irene, daughter of George and Lydia Ann Toland. She was born in Perry county, Pa., 23rd Feb., 1845. After making several removals, Mr. Miller settled, in 1874, in Kickapoo, where he now resides and carries on business. They have had seven children: Stephen F., born 25th March, 1867; William Henry, born 19th May, 1868; John Addison, born 23rd September, 1869, died 16th August, 1870; James Otto, born 19th August, 1871, died 16th August, 1873; Clara Irene, born 23rd October, 1873; Charles Martin, born 12th January, 1875; Laura, born 27th September, 1877. Mr. Miller's father died 1858, aged 76, and his mother, in 1871, aged 87.

MILLER MORTIMER M. farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 25, P. O. Peoria. The subject of this sketch is the son of Frederick A. and Sarah A. (Miller) Miller, and was born in Newport, Campbell county, Ky., Feb. 3, 1837. When about sixteen years old he went to work in an oilcloth manufactory, and worked at that trade for two years. He then spent two years at the trade of painter, and afterwards joined his father upon a farm in the same county, and remained there until 1857, when he came to Illinois and settled upon what is known as the Hickory Grove Farm, in

Richwoods township. Afterwards came to Peoria and worked some time as brick-mason, and finally removed to Kickapoo township and bought the farm upon which he now resides.

Moffatt A. W. grocer, P.O. Peoria.
Mohn Fred. coal operator, P.O. Peoria.
Moivre Susan, farmer and coal operator, P.O. Peoria.
Monroe Jas. coal operator, P.O. Peoria.
Morrill D. coal miner, P.O. Peoria.
Mutter F. coal hauler, P.O. Peoria.
Nali George, coal operator, P.O. Peoria.
Nichols Wm. coal miner, P.O. Peoria.
Niltner J. coal miner, P.O. Peoria.
Norwood G. farmer, P.O. Peoria.
Norden E. coal miner, P.O. Peoria.
Ojeman G. farmer, P.O. Peoria.
Overmeyer A. farmer, P.O. Peoria.
Peack M. plaster, etc., P.O. Peoria.
Penski John C. farmer, P.O. Peoria.

PEPPARD FRANCIS, coal miner, Edwards Station. A son of Francis and Bridget Peppard, *nee* Rale, was born in county Longford, near Dublin, Ireland, 27th September, 1837, and came to America with his sister Elizabeth, in 1851. Halted first at New Orleans, then came to Peoria, where he remained a short time, and then went to Logan township, where he stayed about four years, and then to Kickapoo township. In the Spring of 1858, he went to the head waters of the Missouri river in the employ of the American Fur Company, where he spent that Summer. Four months of that time they saw neither bread nor domestic vegetables of any kind, but subsisted entirely upon wild meats, fish, etc. He returned from that trip late in the Fall, and on the 12th of May, 1859, married Caroline, daughter of Henry N. and Rebecca Jones, who was born in Limestone township, 15th November, 1843. They have had thirteen children, six of whom died in early infancy. The seven living children are, Edward, born 17th October, 1863; John, 19th February, 1867; Frances, 15th May, 1870; George, 22d February, 1872; Caroline 5th May, 1874; Charles, 15th April, 1876; Robert Emmett, 8th November, 1879. Mr. Peppard is a Catholic; his wife is a Protestant. Politically he is a Democrat.

Perry Wm. M. teamster, P.O. Peoria.
Peters Wm. farmer, P.O. Harker's Corners.
Peterson Jno. horticulturist, P.O. Peoria.
Pfeiffer Geo. retired, P.O. Peoria.
Pfeiffer P. superintendent Pfeiffer's carriage works, P.O. Peoria.
Phillips F. gardener, P.O. Peoria.

POOLE GEORGE, laborer, village of Kickapoo. P. O. same, son of Thomas and Mary Poole, *nee* Pritchard, was born in Tetbury, Gloucestershire, England, Feb. 6, 1825. At St. Saviour's Church, Tetbury, April 28, 1853, he was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Stephen and Ann Smith, who was born in Gloucestershire, England, Aug. 11, 1827. They came to America in 1854, settling first at Pulaski, N. Y.; remained there two years and came to Peoria; lived for a time on the Knoxville road, between Peoria and Kickapoo; settled in the village of Kickapoo in 1868. They have had three children—Eliza Ann, born Jan. 8, 1854, died and buried at sea on the voyage to America; William Henry, born June 8, 1856, and married

Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James and Elizabeth Kingdom, *nee* Brown, Aug. 17, who have two children, Elizabeth Ann and Harriett. The parents, George and Mary Ann Poole, were baptized in the Church of England. Mr. Poole has never been naturalized; his son William H., is a Democrat. Mrs. Wm. H. Poole was born in the village of Kickapoo, July 26, 1857. Her mother died Dec. 17, 1860, and her father on Dec. 26, 1878.

Porte L. coal miner, P.O. Peoria.
Pothoff Theodore, retired, P.O. Peoria.

POTTS GEORGE, brick maker and coal miner, Pottstown, P. O. Peoria, is a son of Samuel and Ann Potts, *nee* Padgeter, and was born in the parish of Foleshill, England, July 24, 1856, and came to what is now Pottstown with his parents in 1857. For the last three years he has been engaged in making brick in Summer and mining coal in Winter. He married Anna Cody, and has had by her two children—Samuel, born Feb. 2, 1877, and Joseph M., born Dec. 21, 1878. Mr. Potts, like his father, is an energetic business man.

POTTS SAMUEL, coal operator, Pottstown, was born in Bredon, Leicestershire, England, Dec. 24, 1821. Ann Padgeter, his wife, was born in the parish of Foleshill, county Warwick, England, March 28, 1831. They were married in the parish of Foleshill, by Rev. James Harris, Oct. 13, 1844; came to America in 1856; stopped in the mining regions of Pennsylvania until 1857, and then came to Hale's Mill with eleven dollars in their cash box. Mr. Potts was an experienced miner and quickly found employment. From a common miner, with no capital but his industry and English pluck, he has come to be the owner of some two hundred acres of coal land, and the employer of many men. His enterprise has developed the coal interests at Hale's Mill, and made the village at that point, and has been careful to foster and encourage every undertaking that promised to result favorably to the county and township of his home. Politically he is a Democrat; has served as supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. Potts have had fourteen children: Hannah, born Nov. 28, 1845, died Oct. 14, 1866; Susan, born Nov. 7, 1847; Sarah, March 15, 1850; Samuel B., Sept. 6, 1851; Mary Ann, March 19, 1853, died Oct. 4, 1854; John, born Jan. 23, 1855, died Feb. 22, 1855; George, born July 5, 1856; Lucy, July 24, 1858; John Henry, Feb. 2, 1860, died Sept. 16, 1861; Eveline E., born Nov. 17, 1861; Isadore Leviney, July 17, 1863, died Sept. 13, 1864; Michael, born March 15, 1865, died in early infancy; Eliza Menetta, born Nov. 28, 1866; Leah, March 31, 1869.

POTTS SAMUEL B. coal operator, Pottstown, P. O. Peoria, is a son of Samuel and Ann Potts, *nee* Padgeter, and was born in the parish of Lowe, England, Sept. 6, 1851, and came to America with his

parents in 1856, and to Pottstown in 1857. In his eighth year he commenced to drive a coal team, and during all the years of his minority worked hard at whatever his father had in hand. His opportunities for going to school were limited, but he made good use of such advantages as were offered. On the 15th of Feb. 1870, he married Leah, daughter of George and Ann Randle, *nee* Woodhouse, who was born in the parish of Foleshill, England, in July, 1851, and came to America in June, 1865; they have had four children: Samuel, born Aug. 25, 1871, died Oct. 26, same year; George, born Jan. 24, 1873; Lucy Minetta, born June 28, 1875, died July 24, following; Lillie May, born May 24, 1878. Methodistic predilections. Independent Democrat.

POWELL M. M. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

POWELL Wm. E. carpenter and farmer, P. O. Peoria.

PRITCHARD JOHN, farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.

FYE S. F. coal miner, P. O. Peoria.

RANDLE ABRAHAM, farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Peoria.

RICE D. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

ROELFS J. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

ROSEMAN H. farmer and carpenter, P. O. Peoria.

ROSEMAN T. coal operator, P. O. Peoria.

ROTHBARD Wm. coal operator, P. O. Peoria.

SARGENT, gardener, P. O. Peoria.

SARGENT, Jas. Fitterer, P. O. Peoria.

SARGENT Wm. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

SARGENT, coal miner, P. O. Peoria.

SCHERTZ F. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

SCHMIDT C. coal hauler, P. O. Peoria.

SCHNEBLEY G. coal miner, P. O. Peoria.

SCOFIELD JACOB, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 29, P. O. Edwards Station. The subject of this sketch is the eldest son of Samuel and Ann Scofield, *nee* Greenough, and was born at Heyworth, Lancashire, England, December 30, 1821, and was educated to the local express business, which he followed until he immigrated to America. On the 14th of January, 1842, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas and Ellen Lonsdale, *nee* Halstead, who was born the same year with Queen Victoria—February 7, 1819. They immigrated to America in 1844, coming the entire distance to Peoria, with the exception of the first eight miles, by sail and steam vessels, arriving on the 14th of June. In coming up the Mississippi from New Orleans they were passengers on the steamer Macedonia, which took fire just below Natchez and burned to the water's edge, and from which the passengers barely escaped with their lives—most of them with nothing but their night clothes. Scofields lost nearly all their luggage, but by returning to the burning boat after he had once got to the shore, Mr. S. succeeded in securing what money they had, which had been hidden away in a barrel for safe keeping. When the Scofields reached their journey's end they had \$60, with which to commence life. After a few days rest among their friends, Mr. Scofield went to work as a

common laborer at \$10 per month, one-half cash, and one-half store pay. Mrs. S. also went out to service at \$1.50 a week, and worked thus for two years. After two years of hard times, they purchased forty acres of land, built a cabin, and commenced for themselves. Before the cabin was finished, they both fell sick. Their cabin had neither doors, windows, fire-place nor cooking-stove. In clear weather those who took care of them cooked their food out of doors; when it was rainy and bad, a plank was lifted from the floor, a fire kindled there and the cooking done inside. After their recovery, they set to work with renewed energy and industry; and prosperity has followed them to the present. Other land was purchased from time to time until they now own 360 acres, which is well improved, with good stone residence, etc., and well stocked. They have never had any children, but have adopted and raised three to manhood and womanhood, and recently adopted a fourth one—Carrie Barker, a bright-eyed, pretty and intelligent orphan of twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Limestone Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. Scofield has always voted with the Democratic party since he was naturalized.

SCHOTT Jos. gardener and farmer, P. O. Peoria.

SHOUL A. coal operator, P. O. Peoria.

SHOUP A. M. farmer, P. O. Barker's Corners.

SHUTTA F. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

STICKES M. farmer, P. O. Barker's Corners.

SLOUGH GEORGE W. farmer and carpenter, P. O. Peoria.

SLOUGH HENRY CLAY, farmer, Sec. 13, P. O. Peoria. Son of Jacob and Ann Elizabeth Slough, *nee* Cype, was born in the city of Peoria, September 23, 1836. When he was about twelve years of age his parents removed to Richwoods township, where he grew to manhood. On the 26th of July, 1857, he married Miss Maria, daughter of Isaac and Abigail Pratt, who was born in Peoria county, January 30, 1839, and soon after removed to their present residence. On the 2d of September, 1862, Mr. Slough enlisted in Co. E, 77th Illinois, and served three years in defense of the Union, fourteen months of which time was spent in the rebel prison at Camp Worth, Texas, where he suffered all the tortures coarse and scanty rations could bring. He and his comrades were released from that prison pen on the 17th of May, 1865; reaching Springfield about the 2d of June, and were allowed to come home to spend the Fourth with their families and friends. They went back to Springfield on the 5th and were mustered out on the 6th. Since then Mr. S. has engaged in improving his farm and adding, by purchase to its original acreage. He now owns 160 acres, valued at \$40 an acre. He is Republican in politics, and liberal in religious belief. They have had seven children—Edgar H., born September 20, 1858, died, July, 1859; Maria Louise, born July 11, 1860; Henry Francis, April 7, 1862; Abbie Richmond, May

14, 1866; Ann Elizabeth, December 25, 1867; Adelia Edith, June 4, 1869; Louis Herbert, December 13, 1874. Mrs. Slough was raised under the religious instructions of the M. E. Church.

SLOUGH JACOB W. farmer and stockraiser, Sec. 13, P. O. Peoria, son of Jacob and Ann Elizabeth Slough *nee* Cype, settlers of 1834. Was born in Harrisburg, Pa., 22d April, 1829, and grew to manhood in Peoria Co. In April, 1851, he went to California, remaining four and a half years, coming back in 1855. He married 1st Oct. 1856, Elizabeth Fulton, daughter of Josiah and Augusta Fulton *nee* Hughes, who was born on the Fulton homestead in Richwoods, 14th June 1836. Her father is now the only surviving pioneer settler of 1819. Soon after marriage they settled at their present home, on land his mother entered from Government in 1836. He remained there about eighteen months, when he started on another trip to California for his health, and after an absence of nine months returned in June, 1859, and farmed the Slough homestead until 1866, when he removed to his own place in Sec. 13, Kickapoo. They have had six children, William, born 19th Nov. 1857, George, 12th March, 1860, Mary A., 29th June, 1862, Emily J., 22d May, 1864, Joseph H., 25th March, 1866, Nellie C., 10th Dec. 1868. Politically, Mr. Slough was a Republican from the time that party was organized, but about 1878 he became a Greenbacker, and is now strong in that political belief. While living in Richwoods he held the offices of town clerk, collector, school trustee, and school director, and in Kickapoo filled the office of assessor for four years. He owns 160 acres of land valued at \$30 an acre.

Smith Catharine, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Smith J. coal miner, P. O. Peoria.

SMITH ROSY Mrs. farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. Kickapoo. Mrs. Smith is the daughter of John and Catharine Kerrott *nee* Fagan, and was born in county Down, Ireland, 14th October, 1813. Her parents were farmers and from her earliest years she has been accustomed to farm life. On the 14th of April, 1833, she married Patrick Smith, the son of a neighboring farmer, and the next day started to America. They first stopped at Albany, New York, and after thirteen months in that city went to Trumansburg, Tompkins county, where Mr. Smith engaged as a common laborer for four years. They then came to Illinois and lived a few months in the service of Bishop Chase at Jubilee College. In the Fall of 1838 they came to the neighborhood in which she now lives, and where they purchased their first home, a log cabin which they occupied seventeen years. Then for two years they lived on a place now owned by Andrew Heintz, then back to the old place, and in 1857 occupied the present residence. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been intimately associated

with the improvement and development of the country around Kickapoo. Mr. Smith died 20th January, 1861, at the age of fifty-one years and ten months. Mrs. Smith has been the mother of fifteen children, eight boys and seven girls, Francis, born 13th April, 1835, died 2d November, 1837; Mary born 29th July, 1836, married William Fox in 1863, died 25th September, 1878; Catharine born 13th March, 1838, died 11th October, 1839; Anna, born in Peoria 10th March, 1839, married Patrick Bennett in 1861; Francis, born 21st November, 1840, married Miss Margaret Murphy, in September, 1866; John, born 12th August, 1842, married Miss Mary Hill, February, 1868; Elizabeth, born June, 1844, married William Murphy in the early Winter of 1863-4; Catharine, born 26th December, 1845, married Richard Elwood, 28th April, 1868; James, born 8th January, 1847; Edward, born 12th November, 1848; Rosy, born 7th April, 1850, married Peter Hill, 28th May, 1876; William, born 14th August, 1852; Patrick, born 2d June, 1854; Margaret, born 30th August, 1856; Charles, born 23d January, 1858. Members of the Catholic Church. Owns 263 acres of land in the home place, and twenty acres timber in Sec. 16. Total value \$13,380.

SPURCK ELIZA ANN, farmer, P. O. Edwards Station; daughter of John and Patience Van Horn *nee* Hanson, was born in Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, 1st December, 1811. On the 2d day of June, 1831, she married William Spurck (son of Peter and Mary Spurck) a young merchant of Zanesville. They came to Illinois and commenced merchandising in Peoria, continuing until 1855, when they purchased the farm now owned and occupied by Mrs. Spurck. The union of William Spurck and Eliza Ann Van Horn resulted in the birth of seven children: Mary L. A., born 7th November, 1833; Martha, born 12th November, 1836, who has been twice married. Her first husband was William R. Swinnerton, with whom she crossed the plains to California, being among the first passengers over the Union Pacific railroad. Mr. S. died in California, and his widow returned to Kickapoo, and four years later married Judge S. Bailey, of Macomb. Adam, born 25th October, 1839, married Mary Thompson; William, born April, 1842, married Harriet Kingsley, August, 1869; Amelia, born 13th November, 1844, married Nathan F. Heard, of Worcester, Mass.; John V., born 18th of May, 1848, died at eighteen months; Cora P., born 1st November, 1854, married! Crescens G. Pitt 19th June, 1878; John L., born 9th April, 1857, died at the age of eighteen years from injuries received by being thrown from a horse when he was five years of age. Mr. Spurck died several years ago. Mrs. Spurck is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

STEARS JOHN P. farmer and stock dealer,

Sec. 32, P. O. Peoria, is the fourth child and third son of Richard and Joana Stears, *nee* Pillman, and was born in Woomersley, Devonshire, England, 24 October, 1837, and was raised as an English farmer. His education in letters was confined to four years schooling between his seventh and eleventh years. At the latter age he was set to work on the farm, and kept engaged at that until eighteen years of age. He then ran away from home, and engaged with a neighboring farmer at sixty cents a week for seven months, returned home, and at the age of nineteen joined what was known as the Yeoman Cavalry. He served seven years, won the rank of Corporal and then resigned; then rejoined his father, and engaged as a farmer and cattle dealer until his family, consisting of father, mother, two brothers and three sisters, came to America in 1869, landing at Peoria on the 8th of May, and settling as above. The father died on the 10th of June following. His sister Ann died 17th September, 1869; the son William died October 10, the same year, and the mother died 19th March, 1878. On the 8th of November, 1877, he united in marriage with Mrs. Angeline H. Manville, *nee* Beecher, who was born in Connecticut, 13th May, 1842. She was married to her first husband 1st day of May, 1860, by whom she had three children: Lillian M. was born 17th February, 1861; Eva L., 10th August, 1864, and Minnie, 15th October, 1868. During her widowhood she was post-mistress at Summerville, this county, from 1873 to 1877. Their union resulted in one child, Richard Henry, who was born 30th September, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Stears were both raised under the religious teachings of the Episcopal Church, are regular attendants of Christ's Church, near their residence. Mr S. is Democratic in politics. He owns one hundred and forty acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre.

STEAR RICHARD, farmer and stock grower, Sec. 32, P. O. Edwards Station, son of Richard and Joanna Stear, *nee* Pillman, was born in Devonshire, England, Sept. 28, 1829, where he was bred a farmer. He left England in the Spring of 1850, and arrived at Peoria on the 1st day of June, coming directly to the neighborhood of his present home, and began as a farm laborer. He worked one year for John Pillman, and then started a breaking team following that business for two seasons. He sold his team and engaged eighteen months as a farm laborer; then worked six months as a coal miner. December 23, 1855, he married Miss Eliza, daughter of Robert and Ann Ford, *nee* Western, who was born in England, Dec. 15, 1834, and came to America in the Spring of 1855, landing at Peoria on the 8th of May. For several years after marriage they were farm tenants in Limestone township. In 1867-8, they bought eighty acres of land where they now live. Built a cabin, which was their first home, and com-

menced clearing up the farm. A part of the land is coal bearing, and for two years, in the Winter season, Mr. Stear mined coal at night and hauled to Peoria by day, as a means of living. He also operated a threshing machine, and the first season had one of his feet crushed in the cogs, which laid him up eleven months. When sufficiently recovered he resumed his threshing machine operations for three years, and since then has been engaged exclusively in farming and stock growing. He now owns 120 acres, valued at \$25 an acre. They have seven children—John W., born March 22, 1856; Wm. H., June 1, 1858; Thomas, Sept. 2, 1860; James, Jan. 9, 1863; Robert, Dec. 21, 1865; Eliza, Feb. 26, 1872, and Alice Ann, Dec. 16, 1875. Politically he is a Greenback Democrat.

Strawser, G. Farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Stearman, J. Farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Stratton J. Sr. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Stratton J. Jr. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Swafford, J. Farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Swafford, J. Farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Swafford, J. Farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Swafford, J. Farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Swafford, J. Farmer, P. O. Peoria.

STRINGER JOHN, farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Kickapoo. Is a native of Bullitt county, Ky. He was the third child of Reuben and Delila Stringer, *nee* Owen, and was born on the 3d day of November, 1806. His father died when he was eight years of age, leaving the family in humble circumstances. Edward Stringer, the grandfather of John, with the concurrence of his children, provided in his will for the liberation of the slaves he owned; that those who were too young to care for themselves should be given into the keeping of humane persons, to be kept until they were twenty years of age, and then to go free. After the death of Reuben Stringer, the support of the family fell upon the widowed mother and the older children. John remained at home with his mother until twenty-one years of age, his twenty-first birthday occurring on Saturday, Nov. 3, 1827. Soon after attaining his majority, he went to Louisville, where, in the Winter of 1827-8, he drove a team for \$7 per month, including boarding and washing. At that time there was a good deal of excitement about the lead mines of Wisconsin and northwestern Illinois, and John Stringer and John Coyle, who had married Stringer's only sister, took passage on a steamboat early in the Spring of 1828, descended the Ohio river to the Mississippi, thence up the Mississippi and Fever rivers to Galena. At Galena a Dr. Hill, of Coss-ville, Wis., placed the hull of a keel-boat at their disposal, and the rest of the journey to Coss-ville was made in that frail craft. They remained at Dodgeville and vicinity until the beginning of July of the next year, but did not do more than make a living, and concluded to abandon the mining region, and to try their luck somewhere else. They loaded their household effects on a two-horse wagon, and, without any definite point in view, journeyed southeast, and reached the present

site of Mossville on the 15th of July, 1829, where they halted. At that time Mr. Stringer's possessions consisted of a wardrobe he could carry in a handkerchief, an ax, and an iron wedge. In the Winter of 1829-30, he "squatted" on the southwest quarter of Sec. 34, in what is now Medina township, and commenced to make farm improvements. That Winter he cleared and fenced twelve acres, which he plowed and planted to corn in the Spring of 1830. He made a good crop, and there has never been a season since that he has not had corn to sell from that farm. By the time the land was ready for sale, he had made and saved enough to pay for the land, which still remains in his ownership. In 1832, the Black Hawk war came on, and he was one of the seventy-five men in the county liable to military duty, and was elected corporal in Capt. Ead's Peoria company, and was one of the last men to leave the field of Stillman's disastrous defeat at Stillman's Run. He still has in his possession the rifle he carried in that campaign. On the 27th of June, 1837, he united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Zed and Elizabeth Harris of Bullitt county, Ky., where she was born on the 17th of June, 1818. They remained at the Mossville farm until the 6th day of March, 1846, then removed to the farm they now occupy. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. S. has ever been inside of a railroad car. He has never been sued at law, nor his taxes ever become delinquent. The spirit of Kentucky hospitality and generosity is ever present in Mr. Stringer's home. He commenced in the world with nothing; but his industry and economy has rewarded his old age with competence. Their marital union was honored with five children: Nancy Ann, born 24th August, 1839, married Christian Koener, 25th March, 1858, died 7th April, 1877; John H., born 31st February, 1843, married Miss Anna M. Grundy, 25th December, 1865, died from the effects of an accidental gunshot wound, 4th March, 1866; Eveline, born 21st February, 1845, died 15th September, 1854; Thomas F., born 20th April, 1847; Mary E., born 12th May, 1852. Mr. Stringer was raised under the influences of the M. E. Church, but neither himself or wife are members of any religious society. Politically, Mr. S. has always adhered to the Democratic party. Besides the Mossville farm, of 175 acres, valued at \$40 an acre, he owns 290 other acres, including the home place, valued at \$50 an acre.

STRINGER THOMAS F., farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Kickapoo, son of John and Elizabeth Stringer, *nee* Harris, was born at the present Stringer homestead, 20th April, 1847. His education was received at the common district school and plow handle. He is unmarried and devotes his time and industry to the farm and care and comfort of his parents. He has been called to fill several positions of local trust and re-

sponsibility, in all of which he earned the meed of "well done thou good and faithful servant." He visited the Pacific Slope in the early part of 1875, and during the visit acquired a fund of information respecting the country "beyond the Mississippi" and the Rocky Mountains that is invaluable. In every particular the subject of this brief sketch is a prototype of his honored father—an *honest man*.

THAYER A. W., telegraph operator, railroad and express agent, Edwards Station, is the second son of William T. and Susan Thayer, *nee* Gear. He was born at Marshall, Highland county, Ohio, 24th May, 1841. When he was about fifteen years of age, his parents removed to Poweshiek county, Iowa, and settled on a farm three years; then removed to Canton, Missouri, where he entered the office of the *Reporter* newspaper of that city, as apprentice. When the war of the rebellion came on the *Reporter* and its management became of ill-repute, and he quit the office to seek employment elsewhere; worked for a time in the office of the Quincy *Herald*, then until 1865, in various other offices as a journeyman printer. In the Fall and Winter of 1864-5, he secured a "case" in Macomb, where, on the 26th of January, 1865, he married Miss Martha Walker, who was born in that city 8th March, 1845. Her parents, John D. and Jane Walker, *nee* Sample, were among the first settlers at Macomb. They remained at Macomb till 1870, part of the time working as a printer, and part as a farmer; then removed to Bardolf, where he engaged as switchman, and learning telegraphy. In February, 1872, he was badly crushed between two cars, from the effects of which he will never fully recover. In October, 1873, he had so far recovered as to be able to resume telegraphing and other office work, and was assigned to the agency at Edwards Station. They have had four children, two living: Willie W., who is learning telegraphy, was born 27th January, 1866, and Charles Albert, born 26th March, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican. His father, eighty years of age, and his mother, seventy years of age, are members of his family.

Thomas A. coal-miner, P. O. Peoria.
Thornas P. coal-miner, P. O. Peoria.
Thorne Jno. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Thornton John, coal-miner, P. O. Peoria.
Thurman J. farmer, now-resident, P. O. unknown.
Tinsdale W. telegraph operator, P. O. Peoria.
Tinsdale J. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Titch Valentine, banker, P. O. Peoria.
Uphoff B. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Van Hatten J. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
Van Patten J. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.

VARDEN PATRICK, farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Edwards Station. Mr. Varden and wife were born in Ireland. He came to America in 1850, and engaged as a railroad laborer. March 25, 1852, he married Judith Carroll, and began life with less than fifty dollars. They first kept house in what had been a

railroad boarding shanty, and Mrs. Varden said, "It seemed a palace, for it was our first home." For six years he worked on the railroad, or at whatever he could find to do, and in 1858 settled as above, having bought it in 1857. Their united industry and economy has secured them a good home, and all the comforts of life. They are members of the Catholic Church, and Democratic in political faith. Their land is valued at \$50 an acre.

VICARY HENRY, farmer and coal miner, Pottstown, P. O. Peoria. Son of Henry and Ann Vicary, *nee* Gipps, was born at Cornwall, England, May 23, 1833. He was educated as a wool-comber, and in 1851 he came to America and settled in Delaware county, Penn.; in 1864 he came to this township and settled on what is known as Jones' Prairie, engaging as a farmer and lime-burner two years. In 1866 removed to Pottstown and engaged in present business. July 3, 1857, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Alice Lonsdale, who was born in Lancashire, England, August 29, 1839. They have had nine children—Alice Ann, born in Delaware county, Pa., November 18, 1859, married Jacob Waits, December 25, 1877; John, born January 20, 1862; George Washington, born February 22, 1864; Ellen, born June 30, 1866; Mary, born July 5, 1868; James, born January 2, 1871, died in infancy; Henry, born August 28, 1873; William, born March 7, 1876; James Everett, born August 17, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Vicary are adherents of the Church of England. Politically Mr. Vicary is a Republican. He owns eighty-nine acres of land, a part of which is coal bearing, and a hotel property, the aggregate value of which is \$10,000.

VORHEES JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 6, P. O. Kickapoo. Garrett Vorhees, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Somerset county, N. J., on the 9th day of June, 1763; served in the closing years of the revolutionary war. About 1790, he married Miss Parsell, and in 1791, immigrated to the West and settled in Columbia, Hamilton county, O. (Cincinnati at that time consisting of but a few cabins, and was called Fort Washington), and lived there in a station two years, engaged as a teamster for General Wayne's army. In 1794 moved to the land which he occupied at the time of his death, Dec. 14, 1868, in the ninety-ninth year of his age. He had nine children by his first wife, and after her death he married a Miss Jerusha, daughter of Charles Rugg, who was born on Long Island. The issue of this marriage was three children—Joseph, Garrett and Harvey. Joseph was born Feb. 25, 1815, and was raised and educated near Reading, Hamilton county, O., on the farm where his father died. In the Fall of 1839 he came to Peoria county, and in the latter part of that Winter purchased the farm on which he now lives. On the 10th of March, 1840, he

married Miss Sarah, daughter of Minney and Sarah Ryneanson, *nee* Carroll, who was born near the old village of Scipio, Franklin county, Ind., August 19, 1823. In 1834, she came with her parents to the present site of Mossville, remaining there three years, and then removed to Rosefield township. After their marriage they spent about eighteen months in Ohio, then returned to the home they now occupy. They have had twelve children—Garrett H., born Jan. 3, 1841, married April 11, 1865, Miss Emily Cook, who was born in Devonshire, England, Aug. 28, 1843; John R., born March 23, 1843, died Feb. 23, 1845; Jerusha A., born Sept. 24, 1845, died March 24, 1847; Laura Ann, born July 1, 1848, died March 9, 1849; William M., born July 11, 1851; Algenan S., born Jan. 28, 1854, died Sept. 7, 1856; Martha Ann, born May 20, 1856, died Oct. 16, 1858; Elizabeth, born Sept. 30, 1858, died Nov. 20, following; Joseph E., born Nov. 5, 1859, died April 4, 1860; Mariah H., born Jan. 20, 1862, died March 4 following; Charles E., born March 8, 1863, died Aug. 17 of the same year; Joseph M., born March 29, 1868. Mr. V. is an adherent of the Presbyterian Church; Mrs. V. of the Methodist Church. Politics, Greenback. He owns 470 acres of land, valued at \$40 an acre. Mrs. V. owns eighty acres in her own right, valued at \$50 an acre.

Wackerly A. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Wagner Wm. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Walsh S. farmer, P. O. Barker's Corners.
Walters Jacob, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Ward Jas. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Ward P. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

WANTLING ISAAC, coal operator, Edwards Station.

Weers W. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

WELLS JACOB H. retired, P. O. Kickapoo, son of Thomas and Judith Wells, *nee* Colby, was born in Newchester, now Hill, New Hampshire, June 3, 1811. He comes of a long lived race, his father living to past eighty years. In 1824 he removed to West Randolph, Vt., and while there worked out among the farmers until 1834, when, for two years, he drove a six-horse team, freighting from Vermont to Boston and back. April 3, 1836, he was married to Susan L. Connor, of Andover, N. H. In 1838 he removed to Illinois, settling in that year in what is now Rosefield township, Peoria county, and is therefore one of the oldest settlers in the county. He has had three children, two girls and a boy—Susan Christina, born Oct. 9, 1842, died Oct. 18, 1843; Jacob Baxter, born June 10, 1845, now in the railroad ticket office at Kansas City; Emma Medora, born April 19, 1847, died Oct. 20, 1872. His wife, Susan L., died Feb. 11, 1849. She taught the first school ever taught in Rosefield township, in the Benj. Miller neighborhood, in the Winter of 1842-3. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Wells removed to Kickapoo township, March 29, 1866, and

was married to Jane R. Dawson, formerly McClandish, who died Aug. 27, 1877. While he lived in Rosefield he filled the office of constable, and was elected to the same office in Kickapoo. He has also filled the office of town supervisor two years and a half, six months by appointment and two years by election. Since 1860 he has filled the office of town clerk. In politics he is a Greenbacker. Mr. Wells is a noble representative of a class of men fast fading out. He was honest, trustworthy, and possessed the confidence of his immediate fellow citizens, always holding some office of trust and responsibility.

West R. coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
West Wm. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Whitton S. K. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Wilson Walter, coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
Winters C. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Withelm J. coal miner, P. O. Peoria.

WHITTEMORE DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Peoria; son of Daniel and Sarah Whittemore, *nee* Corgin, was born at Thomson, Windham county, Conn., October 5, 1815, where he grew to manhood with such educational advantages as the country and the times afforded. After he was twenty-one years of age, he served three years at the trade of shoemaker; and on May 2, 1841, he married Betsy, daughter of Job and Betsy Irish, *nee* O'Brien, who was born at Goshen, Conn., September 7, 1814. In May, 1848, they came to Illinois, and settled on section 11, this township; two and a half years later, removed to section 23. In 1854, in consequence of bad health, he sold out, took a tour through Iowa and Wisconsin, returned and purchased his present farm, and settled down to the hard work of clearing up another farm. He has had four children: Nancy Jane, born February 5, 1842, married Frederick Winkler, July 20, 1860; Daniel Eugene, born August 2, 1846, died April 18, 1848; Delancy, born August 12, 1848; Sarah Eugene, born December 6, 1851, married George H. Peterson, December 6, 1877. Mrs. Whittemore died July 15, 1873. Mr. Whittemore devoted several years to the study of botany, adopting Gray's manual as his text book, and has become familiar with all flora native to the township. The Whittemore estate consists of 100 acres, valued at \$35 an acre. Protestant in religion. Independent Republican.

WILKINSON J. H., M. D., Edwards Station, is a son of Joseph and Eliza Wilkinson, *nee* Harlon, and was born in Warren county, Ohio, July 20, 1823. In 1828, his parents removed to Indiana and settled in Parke county, where he worked on his father's farm until his sixteenth year, at which time he entered Indiana Asbury University at Greencastle, where he spent five years teaching school at intervals as a means of support. Soon after passing his twenty-first birthday, he commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Allen and Weaver, at Rockville, in Parke county; at-

tended lectures at the Louisville Medical College and graduated in three years. In 1848, he came to Kickapoo village and commenced practice, which he successfully prosecuted for thirty years, when he retired to take general management and oversight of his farms, coal mines and store at Edwards Station. He owns about one thousand acres of valuable farm and coal land, the average value of which is about \$75 per acre. He married Miss Isadore E. Edwards, daughter of Thomas and Elenor Edwards, *nee* Scott, who was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, May 19, 1829. Her parents came to what is now Rosefield township in the Spring of 1835. Dr. and Mrs. Wilkinson have no children. They are members of the M. E. Church and active Sabbath school and temperance workers. Politically, he is a Republican.

Wolfslag J. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Woodland E. coal operator, P. O. Peoria.

ZERWEKH FAMILY, farmers, Sec. 22, P. O. Peoria. The mother of this respected family is Rosina, daughter of Moritz and Dorothea Steinle, *nee* Wunsch, and was born at Unterturkheim, Wurtemberg, Germany, 23d February, 1823, and on the 20th day of July, 1843, was married to John Jacob, son of George and Christina Zerwekh, *nee* Diener, who was born in the same town 28th April, 1820. This marriage united two of the first families of their native town, the portraits of their immediate ancestors being accorded a place in the royal art gallery. Mr. Zerwekh was a vine-yardist and co-owner of a cement quarry. In the Winter of 1852-3 he disposed of his interest in Germany, and immigrated to America, arriving at Gergerstown, Maryland, on the 11th day of April, 1853, where they remained a year; then came to Peoria county and purchased a home in Sec. 23, this township, which they occupied until 1874. They had some means, which, with economy and industry, enabled them to secure a good and comfortable home. In the Fall of 1864, Mr. Zerwekh was drafted into the army, and on the 28th of November bade his family good-bye, and joined the regiment. He was taken sick soon after he reached Chattanooga, Tenn., and died in hospital at that place, 25th January, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Zerwekh had eleven children that grew to manhood and womanhood, and one that died in early infancy: Jacob G., born 18th February, 1844, married Mariah Whiting, 20th October, 1871; Rosina D., born 29th November, 1846; John, 11th April, 1848, married Mary Whiting, 29th November, 1874; Christian F., born 6th September, 1849, died from injuries received by a kick from a horse, 24th September, 1867; Wilhelmina J., born 18th December, 1850, married Michael Bauer, 3d December, 1874. (Mr. Bauer died in Wichita county, Kansas, from poison administered by a man named Conway, 31st December, 1879.) Chris-

tiana D., born 30th March, 1852, married Charles Buschow, 18th February, 1878. William, born 26th March, 1854; Henry, born 26 January, 1856; August, born 1st May, 1858, and Carl, born 9th May, 1863. On the 14th of December, 1865, Mrs. Zerwekh re-married with George Henry Graze, by whom she had one child, Christian F., who was born 28th March, 1869. In March, 1874, the family removed from the old home place on Sec. 23 to their present residence, where Mr.

Graze, the second husband, died 24th March, 1875. On the 28th of April, 1873, Mrs. Z. left Peoria to visit her old father and old home in Germany, her father then being eighty-three years of age. Her father died in 1879, aged eighty-eight years. Mrs. Z. owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. The family are adherents of the German Lutheran Church.

LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP.

Able F. shoemaker, P. O. Kickapoo.

AWL CHARLES S. farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. Peoria, was born in Northumberland county, Penn., 1st Aug., 1808, his parents being Samuel and Mary Awl, *nee* McClay. At the age of seventeen, he was apprenticed for three years to the trade of a hatter, at the expiration of which he traveled several years as a journeyman. The 1st Nov., 1832, he married Lucy, daughter of Stephen Duncan, born in Lycoming county, Penn., 5th Sept., 1812. In 1833 they came to Peoria and remained two years and a half. On the 1st Aug., 1836, moved to a tract of land he had entered of government, in Sec. 22, and in 1845, located on his present farm. He was among the first settlers in this township, and attended the first school meeting ever held, and has been prominently identified with the affairs of the township since. He served as constable two years and a half, and filled the office of justice of the peace for twenty years, besides filling other local offices. He has had nine children: Ann Ellen, born 24th Aug., 1833, married to Thomas Bohanan; Lucy D., 16th Feb. 1835, married Wm. H. Bohanan; George Washington, 29th May, 1837, married Eliza Elliott; Martha Jane, 24th July, 1839, married George Andrews; Mary McClay, 1st —, 1841, died 22d Dec., 1858; Harriet Louisa, 23d Oct., 1843, married James Nicholas; Charles Samuel, 31st Jan., 1845; William McClay, 16th March, 1847; Robert Harris, 27th Dec. 1853, married Lucinda Jones. Mr. Awl is a Democrat, and in religion a Free Thinker.

Atwood W. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Baily Ann, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.

BALL EDWARD, coal operator, Sec. 26, P. O. Peoria, is a son of Samuel and Sarah Ball, *nee* Kare, and was born in Mercer county, Penn., 8th Aug., 1850, and came with his parents to Peoria county when he was two years old, and has ever since lived in the neighborhood of his present home. January 27, 1874, he married Colona Anderson, daughter of Colbert and Juliet Anderson, *nee* Trial, who was born May 31st, 1855. They have three children: Isola, Sarah L. and Samuel.

BARNBROOK ISAIAH, miner, P. O. Peoria.

Bart C. W. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

BARTON WM. C. H. farmer and distiller, Sec. 25, P. O. Peoria. Is a son of Vincent and Mary Ann Barton, *nee* Wright, and was born in Licking county, O., 14th May, 1818. His parents came to Illinois, and arrived at Farm creek on the evening of Dec. 24, 1825. His father was a millwright, and came to build the Hamlin mill. In 1830, the elder Barton and D. Matthews secured a charter for a ferry at the Narrows, when the Barton family removed to the Peoria side of the river. In 1832, removed on the farm now occupied by Vincent Miller. In December, 1834, the father died, after which William began life on his own account, working wherever he could find employment. In 1838, he engaged in Aiken's sawmill, since when he has been nearly always connected with milling interests. His home farm was made from a dense forest, 250 to 300 acres of which is now as clean and smooth as a virgin prairie. In the Fall of 1878, he bought an interest in the Kickapoo sour-mash distillery. The establishment was re-modeled, re-fitted, and successfully run until an explosion of the steam boilers, in the latter part of February, 1880, rendered it a complete wreck, and involved a financial loss of several thousand dollars. Politically, Mr. B. is a Republican. He has served three terms as supervisor from his township. On June 9, 1850, he married Ann, daughter of Isaac and Catharine Ricketts, *nee* Mounts, who was born near Rising Sun, Ind., 19th June, 1834. They have had five children, John T., born April, 1852, died at five weeks; Henry S., born 19th November, 1853, married Mary Jane Bickerton, of Arkansas, 31st December, 1879; Nancy Jane, born 14th October, 1857, married Samuel Brewer, 28th March, 1877; Alice, born 20th March, 1860, died 20th December, same year; William Warren, born 31st December, 1864. Mr. Barton owns about 1,000 acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre. While the Barton family lived on the Miller place, as men-

tioned above, one of the younger brothers, aged about five years, strayed away from home one day, became lost, and perished in the woods. It was several days before his body was found.

Becker A. saloon, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Bernes M. H. Mrs. retired, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Benlhan F. farmer and merchant, P. O. Kickapoo.

BENSON JOHN Rev. rector Limestone Episcopal Church, Sec. 5, P. O. Peoria. Is a native of England, and came to Peoria county and the immediate vicinity of his present residence, in 1834.

Beat P. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Bishop Henry, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Bookins Jacob, farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.
 Bone John O. clerk recorder's office, P. O. Peoria.
 Bortz F. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Brady John Mrs. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Brooks W. J. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Brown J. mail contractor and farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Buitz Phil. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Bullard R. G. H. farmer and constable, P. O. Peoria.
 Campbell Elizabeth, farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.
 Carrigan Ann, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Carter G. W. constable, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Cashin Wm. carpenter, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Chambers John, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Christian Valentine, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Coats R. laborer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Cochran Joseph, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Cochran R. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

COLLIER JOSEPH, coal miner, Sec. 25, P. O. Peoria.

Conner C. butcher, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Clancy E. farmer and miner, P. O. Peoria.
 Dickenside L. retired, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Dimon Samuel, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Dombough J. carpenter, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Dory M. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Dunseth J. C. mason, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Esple Martha, farmer, P. O. Peoria.

FASH CHARLES, blacksmith and farmer, Sec. 2, P. O. Peoria, was born in the city of New York, June 10, 1828. His parents, Daniel and Phoebe Fash *nee* Campbell came to Illinois in 1835. Their objective point was the neighborhood of Farmington, in the Harkness settlement. At that time there was neither Indian trail nor road to guide them, and the country was an almost undisturbed wild. In 1850 they removed to Sec. 2, this township, after which Charles Fash served three years at the trade of blacksmith with Richard Heaton, in Peoria. November 19, 1849, he married Frances Jane, daughter of J. W. and Abigail Smith *nee* Bixler, who was born in Ohio, May 9, 1829. In 1852 they went to Knoxville, and in 1854 crossed the plains to California. For one thousand miles of the trip Mr. Fash walked and carried his first-born on his back. After bearing five children Mrs. Fash died, May 6, 1867. The children were: Frances O., born Oct. 27, 1852, died Sept. 1, 1853; Adraella R., born April 25, 1854, died March 6, 1864; Sarah A., born July 27, 1857, married Hugh Hart, May, 1879; John D., born Sept. 8, 1860; Philip Sheridan, born April 10, 1865. In August after his wife's death Mr. Fash left California and returned to Knoxville, reaching there Sept. 16. Sept. 15, 1868, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Eli and Matilda Cover *nee* Bream. This marriage is without issue. In 1874 they removed

from Knoxville and settled as above. Mrs. Fash is a member of the Lutheran Church. Politically, Mr. Fash is Independent, with Republican sympathies. He owns fifty-seven acres of land, valued at \$35 an acre.

FASH HENRY, farmer, Sec. 11, P. O. Peoria, is a son of Daniel and Phoebe Fash, *nee* Campbell, and was born in Peoria county, near Farmington, about 1842, and bred as a farmer. The 12th of February, 1860, he married Lavina, daughter of Matthew and Jane Harris, born in London, England, October 26, 1841, and brought by her parents to America when she was eight months old. They began farm life on the bluff near Peoria. In July, 1867, they went to Missouri, but returned in October, 1869, and settled where they now live. They have had eight children — Katie, born September 23, 1861; Thomas Henry, born July 23, 1863; Jennie Stella, born August 5, 1865; Addie Lois, born August 24, 1867, died September 20, 1868; Addie Lois, (2,) born October 4, 1869; Charles William, born March 8, 1872, died December 5, 1876; Lizzie May, born October 11, 1877, died December 3, 1876; Andrew Daniel, born August 3, 1878. In religion they lean to the Methodists. In politics Mr. Fash is of Republican proclivities. Has been constable six years.

Forney Jesse V. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Foulk J. L. C. harness maker, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Frye Henry, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Gehl J. John, farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.
 Gillis Ignitz, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.

GOODRICH RUFUS C. farmer, Sec. 8, P. O. Peoria. The subject of this mention is the third son and fourth child of James B. and Mary Goodrich, *nee* Clark, and was born in Portsmouth, Scioto county, Ohio, December 19, 1817. His father was a common laborer, and as fast as his children grew large enough they were put to work to assist in supporting the family. When Rufus C. was about ten years of age the father went as help on a flat boat to New Orleans, and sickened and died in that city, leaving his wife and eight children. The next eight years were full of struggles and trials to the Goodrich family, but at the end of that time they rented a farm, which was managed in the main by Rufus. In the meantime he traded a horse to Gen. William Kendall, then post master at Portsmouth, for the 160 acres of land upon which he now lives. On the 16th day of April, 1848, soon after his mother's death, he reached Peoria on his way to see and occupy his land, and immediately commenced its improvement. He had but little means and worked by the month, day or job, wherever he could get work to do, to earn means to pay for such work on his land as he could not do himself. His home place is valued at \$50 an acre. Besides this he owns 160 acres in Missouri. On the 23d day of January, 1853, he married Mariah P., daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Fash, *nee* Hill, who was born in the city of New York, May

14, 1833, by whom he has had ten children — Mary Jane, born June 22, 1854, died 17th of August following; Sarah Ann, born August 24, 1855; Henry T., born September 4, 1857; James K., born July 3, 1859, died January 24, 1861; William F., born April 21, 1861; John E., born February 27, 1863; Joseph J., born September 11, 1865; Mariah E., born November 9, 1867; Benjamin A., born September 29, 1871; Emma D., born January 3, 1874. The parents are members of the M. E. Church. Politically Mr. Goodrich is an ardent Republican.

Gordon A. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Grasse Paul E. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

GRATEVANT ALBERT, farmer and coal operator, P. O. Peoria.

GREENWOOD CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Peoria; son of Thomas and Isabella Greenwood, *nee* Thompson, was born in Cumberland county, England, December 22, 1824. His father was a butcher and small farmer. Charles remained at home and was kept at school until he was fifteen years old, when he was apprenticed to Capt. John Gates, master of the barque "Rosalind," to learn sea craft. He served four years as an apprentice, two years as third mate, a little more than two years as second mate, and two years as first mate, during which time he sailed to almost every known port. Five years of this time he was on the "Australia" a 1,000 ton ship. In 1850, he shipped on the "Queen of London" as second mate for New Orleans, where he arrived June 10th, and came to Peoria on a steamboat as deck hand, reaching here about July 1st. Since then he has resided in Peoria county, for two years working as a farm hand, wherever he could find work to do. In 1852, he purchased eighty acres included in his present home-place, which now consists of 210 acres, valued at \$10,500. The 10th of December, 1851, he married Mrs. Anna Peters, *nee* Campen, widow of John C. Peters, who died of cholera in Peoria, in 1849. They have no children, but they have raised two, John Peters, son of Mrs. G. by her first husband, and Maggie Campen, niece of Mrs. G. Mrs. Greenwood is a member of the German Lutheran Church, Mr. G. is a Presbyterian. Politically he is a Republican; has been school director many years.

Gregory G. farmer, P. O. Kikapoo.
Heberger C. blacksmith, P. O. Kikapoo.
Haverdill J. shoemaker, P. O. Kikapoo.
Haid O. V. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Haston E. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Heintz A. farmer, P. O. Kikapoo.
Heintz Andrew, Jr., farmer, P. O. Kikapoo.
Heintz C. H. farmer, P. O. Kikapoo.
Heintz F. farmer, P. O. Kikapoo.
Heintz Geo. farmer, P. O. Kikapoo.
Heintz Henry, farmer, P. O. Kikapoo.
Hoffman S. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Hoffman P. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Howard Richard, farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.
Howard John, farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.

JONES CHARLES P., farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Peoria, born in Kikapoo township, July 5, 1849, where he was educated and grew to manhood. His parents

were Henry W. and Rebecca Jones, *nee* Miller. Charles inherited a natural aptitude from his father for mechanics, and can make almost any thing that can be made of wood or iron. The 17th of November, 1869, he married Caroline, daughter of John and Ellen Daily, *nee* Finger, who was born in Rosefield township, Dec. 15, 1852. They have both always lived in the neighborhood where they were born. They have six children: John H., born Oct. 6, 1870; Rebecca E., Oct. 23, 1871; Charles R., March 17, 1873; Timothy B., Nov. 22, 1874; Liva, May 23, 1876; Thos. R., March 10, 1878. Mrs. J. is an adherent of the Catholic Church; Mr. J. of the Episcopal. In politics independent.

Jones H. W. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Jones S. coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
Jones W. coal miner, P. O. Peoria.
Keller John, harnessmaker, P. O. Kikapoo.

KENNEDY JAMES, farmer, P. O. Peoria.

Keough Jas. retired, P. O. Kikapoo.
Keough Thomas, coal miner, P. O. Kikapoo.
Kingsley Chas. M. farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.
Kingsley Fanny, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Kingsley Mary, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Kingsley John, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Rock Geo. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Koerner C. farmer, P. O. Kikapoo.
Krepling W. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Lange E. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Laser A. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Lazelle W. P. retired, P. O. Peoria.
Lonsdale Richard, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Mangan W. farmer, P. O. Kikapoo.
Mansfield N. retired, P. O. Peoria.
Marie Joseph, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Marie M. retired, P. O. Peoria.

MATHEWS R. J. constable, P. O. Peoria.

McCluggage J. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

MCREADY JAMES, miner, P. O. Peoria.

Mear L. farmer and hotel, P. O. Edwards Station.
Mitch Fred. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Mitchell W. farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.

MOFFATT AQUILLA, farmer and coal miner, Sec. 25, P. O. Peoria, is a son of Benj. F. and Nancy Moffatt, *nee* Ridsen, born October 8, 1837. His father came to Peoria in June, 1822. During the lead mining excitement about 1826-7, he removed to Jo Daviess county, settling near Scales' Mound, where the subject of this sketch was born. The family moved back to Peoria in 1854, where Aquilla grew to manhood, receiving such educational advantages as the district schools afforded. At the beginning of the war of the rebellion he enlisted in one of the first companies offered, but more men enlisted than could be used, and the company disbanded. Later, when the draft came on, he was enrolling officer, for two drafts. In February, 1865, he enlisted in the 14th Illinois Infantry, Company G., and served about nine months. On his return home, he resumed farming and coal mining. On July 3, 1861, he was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Ball, *nee* Kear, who was born in South Wales, June 6, 1843, and came with her parents to America, about 1849, and to Peoria county in 1852. They have had eight children, two of whom died in early infancy. The living are: Frank-

lin A., born April 27, 1862; Edward A., born February 16, 1864; Sarah J., born October 18, 1865; Effie, born May 20, 1867; Samuel, born May 8, 1871; Anna S., born August 27, 1873. Mr. Moffatt belongs to the M. E. Church. In politics he is Republican.

MOFFATT JOSEPH, miner, P. O. Peoria.

MONROE JAMES, miner, P. O. Peoria. The Monroe family consisted of father, mother, three sons and eight daughters. All of them, except one married son and two married daughters, immigrated from Susquehanna county, Penn., in the year 1836, and landed in Peoria on the fifth day of September of that year. The married son and two married daughters and families followed a few years later. They settled on the extreme eastern border of Limestone township, where their occupation consisted of farming, milling and jobbing. Permelia, the youngest daughter, died in the year 1843, aged thirteen years; Kessiah, the second daughter, died in 1845—Mr. Aldrich, (her husband) and family, have since resided in Chenango county, N. Y.; Lois, the mother of the family, died in the year 1848; Anson, eldest son, died in the year 1849—a part of his family still resides in Limestone township; John, the second son, died in California in 1849, at the age of thirty-six years; Samuel Monroe, father of the family, died in the year 1860, aged eighty years; Emeline Monroe, *nee* Morse-Carothers, died June 8, 1879, and members of her family reside in Whiteside and Hancock counties, Ills., and Neosho county, Kansas; Caroline Monroe, *nee* Hulse, seventh daughter, died January 10, 1880—her husband and family now reside in Cowley county, State of Kansas. Those who still survive are Eliza, eldest daughter, age seventy-two, and Mrs. Charlotte Monroe, *nee* Sholl, third daughter, resides in Pekin, Ills.; Mrs. Mary A. Monroe, *nee* Woodruff, sixth daughter, lives in the city of Peoria. James Monroe, third son, of Limestone township, Peoria county, is widely known throughout the south part of Peoria county, from the fact of his long residence here, and also from having been engaged in the milling business and in various official positions in the township of Limestone. He is now running his coal mine near his residence. The Monroes were of Scotch descent, and Democratic in politics.

Mosinger M. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
Mulvaney C. blacksmith, P. O. Kickapoo.
Neyl Catharine, P. O. Kickapoo.
Paff H. T. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Peterson G. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

PETERSEN JOHN R., horticulturist, Sec. 26, P. O. Peoria. Son of Peter I. and Geske Petersen, *nee* Roelis; was born in Pilsen, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, 14th November, 1838. He came to America with parents in 1853, who settled in the immediate vicinity of his present residence, and where John grew to manhood, as a farmer. He commenced working among the farmers soon after coming to Amer-

ica, and continued industriously at that business until he was of age, without the privilege of attending school. On the 20th of May, 1867, he married Margaret, daughter of William and Nora Price, *nee* Baldwin, born in Wales, 28th December, 1839. Her parents came to America when she was about five years of age, and settled at Frostberg, Maryland, and in 1855 she went to West Virginia, remained there about eight years, and came to Peoria in the Spring of 1865, and in 1867 was married. They settled on the place they still occupy, and engaged in the culture of small fruits, and own twenty-two acres of land, which is exclusively devoted to this business, and which has been made remuneratively productive. Valued at \$100 per acre. They both belong to the South Limestone M. E. Church. Politically Mr. P. is independent.

Pillman J. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Powers John, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Pratt R. D. farmer and hotel, P. O. Peoria.
Frontman F. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Reedley R. merchant, P. O. Peoria.
Randle A. farmer and coal miner, P. O. Peoria.

ROELFS JOHN, farmer, Sec. 26, P. O. Peoria. Born in Groothazen, Province of Hanover, Germany, 3d August, 1841. His parents, Simon and Margaret Roelfs, *nee* Smid, came to America in 1850, and in the Spring of 1851 settled at Peoria. In the Fall located on the northwest quarter of Sec. 26, where John grew to manhood as a farmer, receiving the advantages of the district school. The 16th January, 1870, he married Etta, daughter of John and Aje Riemann, *nee* Hatterman, who was born in Wognard, Hanover, Germany, 3d March, 1841, and came to America in 1868. They first settled at their present home, a part of the Roelfs homestead. They have had four children, none of them surviving infancy. Mr. and Mrs. R. are not communicants of any church. Politically Mr. R. is a Democrat. He has been school treasurer since 1874, and has handled \$33,000, accounting for every cent. Mr. R.'s father was born in 1796, and is hale and hearty. His mother died in 1866, in her 66th year.

Schlink John B. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
Schlink V. retired, P. O. Kickapoo.
Schmidt Adam, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
Schmidt Johannes, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
Schmidt Laurenz, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
Schmuck J. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

SCHULZ FREDERICK W., justice of the peace and coal miner, Sec. 13, P. O. Peoria; son of John Frederick and Louisa Schulz, *nee* Wagener; was born in Berlin, Prussia, April 16, 1829. He learned the trade of a machinist, serving seven years, and came to America June 13, 1851. He first settled in Dodge county, Wisconsin, thence came to Peoria county, in June, 1865, and settled as above. He engaged as manager and bookkeeper for his brother, August Schulz, who was operating the coal bank now managed by Frederick Mohn. His brother died in April, 1875, and he continued to manage the business in the interest of the widow for a time, when he commenced mining on

his own account, and is still so engaged. December 26, 1868, he was married to Martha Ashur, who was born in Westminster, London, England, August 25, 1835, and came to America with her parents, William and Mary Fowler, *nee* Tipper, in 1845. The marriage is without children. Politically Mr. Schulz is a Democrat. He was elected justice of the peace in April, 1877, for a term of four years; is also school director. Religiously, he is a Free Thinker. His wife was a member of the Baptist Church.

Secretary, farmer, P.O. Peoria.
 Stacey John, physician, P.O. Kickapoo.
 Shute Wm, farmer, P.O. Kickapoo.
 Stomp John, farmer, P.O. Edwards Station.

SHOUP ABRAM M. farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Barker's Corners. This native Illinoisian is a son of Abram and Sarah Shoup, nee Crittenden, and was born in Fulton county, December 12, 1844. When he was a lad his parents removed to Hancock county, and settled near Carthage, where he grew to manhood as a farmer, with such educational advantages as were offered by the district schools. In 1861 he enlisted in what was intended to be the Black Hawk Cavalry, but the company became the nucleus of the 7th Missouri Cavalry regiment. At the expiration of three years the remains of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans and consolidated with the First Missouri Cavalry, and served to the close of the war. He was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., September 1, 1865; returned to

Hancock county and remained until 1867, when he came to this township. August 13, 1868, he married Henrietta, daughter of Cooley G. and Elizabeth Ann Curtis, *nee* Neson, who was born in Woodford county, August 31, 1849. Her parents settled on the place now occupied by her and her husband in 1851. They were in easy financial circumstances and left each of their children a good farm or its equivalent. Their marital union resulted in three children—Regenia Belle, born August 17, 1870; James Franklin, March 7, 1873, and Joseph Harvey, born March 20, 1877. Protestant. Politically Mr. S. is a Democrat. The farm consists of 100 acres, valued at \$15 an acre.

MILLER, John, Farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Smith, John W., Farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Stone, Robert, Farmer, P. O. LEWIS & CLARK NATIONAL
 STEWENS, E. Farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 TONGUE, Frank, E. Farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 STRASSBURGER, John, Farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 SWANSON, J. P., Farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 SWANSON, John W., Farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 TAYLOR, J. Subcontractor, P. O. Peoria.
 THOMAS, J. A., Farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 VAN DERHAAR, John, Farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 VANDEUSEN, P., Farmer, P. O. Edwardsville National.
 TONGUE, H. H., Farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 VOORHEES, J., Farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 WATERS, H., Farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 WHISTING, Wm., Farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 WINTER, P., Farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 WINDOW, F. W., laborer, P. O. Kickapoo.

WHITE CHARLES, Sec. 13, P. O. Peoria.
WOLLAND EDWIN, coal operator, P. O.
Peoria.

Young A., merchant, P. O. Kikapoo.
Young Henry C., physician, P. O. Kikapoo.
Zeman Casper F., shoemaker, P. O. Kikapoo.
Zerwekh J., farmer, P. O. Peoria.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

Barlow S. T. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Beecher A. H. farmer, P. O. Summerville.
Benson I. A. farmer, P. O. Barker's Corners.
Bennett G. farmer, P. O. Plover.
Bourne S. J. Mrs. farmer, P. O. Smithville.

BROOKS S. W., farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Smithville. Son of William and Elizabeth (Irwin) Brooks, father a native of Pennsylvania, mother of Ireland. They emigrated from York Co., Pa., to Highland Co., Ohio in 1819, where they raised a family of five sons and two daughters. The subject of this sketch was born in York Co., Pa., on the 4th day of April, 1812. Married Miss Percilla, daughter of John Turbett, born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, July 1, 1817. Five children blessed their union, three living, John B., Henry M., Thos. C. Joan B., a graduate of the Homoeopathic College in New York city, and has for four years been practicing medicine in Hot Springs, Ark. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. B. was at the organization of the township and was one of the first justices of the peace elected. Mr. B. has succeeded in accumulating a fine property. Had three sons in the Union army.

BROOKS W. A., farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Smithville. Was born in Highland Co. Ohio, on the 8th day of August, 1821, reared on a farm and was educated in the common school. At the age of nineteen learned the blacksmith trade which he followed for four years, then came to Illinois in 1845. In 1848, married Miss Rosanna F., daughter of John McCullough. She was born in Adams Co., Ohio, July 15, 1830. Eleven children blessed this union, nine of which are still living, three girls and six boys, viz., John I., Wm. H., Robt. W., Martha J., James A., Elizabeth Wren, Ross P., Thos. W., Chas. W., all of which are living in the township. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. B. has 200 acres of land, 200 of which is in a high state of cultivation. Valued at \$13,000.

Buchanan John, farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Buchanan W. V., P. O. Smithville.
Buck W. J. farmer P. O. Harker's Corners.

COLTER GEORGE, blacksmith and joiner, F. O. Smithville, is the son of Richard and Cynthia (Gurnsey) Colter, mother a native of Vermont and father of Canada. Mr. C. was born in Hastings Co.,

Canada West, on the 12th of June, 1844. Was reared and educated a farmer. In 1864 came to Illinois and worked in Elmwood a short time, then went to Farmington, Fulton Co., remaining three years. Thence to Trivoli and to Peoria, and in 1876 came to Smithville where he still resides. Married Miss Mary Monlux, who was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Nov. 27, 1849. George E., Ida Blanch, Herbert Lee, and Harry have been born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Colter are members of the M. E. Church.

Coltough W. T. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

COTTINGHAM J. B. farmer and fine stock breeder, Sec. 20, P. O. Smithville, is the son of Thomas and Lydia (McNamer) Cottingham. Mother a native of Kentucky, and father of Maryland, who immigrated when a boy to Kentucky, and thence to Hamilton county, Ill., in 1823, where he married. In 1843, came to Peoria county and settled in Logan township. The subject of this sketch was born in Hamilton county, Ill., on the 5th of May, 1828. Married Miss Nancy E. daughter of Robert Kinsey, born May 10, 1843, who bore him two children, Ira D. and Annie May. Mr. C. owns 322 acres of land, 290 under good cultivation and valued at \$20,000. He has for the last twelve years made a specialty of breeding pure blooded Poland China hogs. Has turned off sixty head that averaged 520 pounds each, the finest that ever went into Chicago market. Mr. C. came to the county a poor boy.

Cottingham J. V. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Couch L. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.

COULTER S. L. farmer, Sec. 12, P. O. Summerville.

Cox Wm. farmer, P. O. Summerville.
Crow A. D. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Doubet Jos. Jr. farmer, P. O. Summerville.
Downing J. D. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Downing R. P. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Dumas Geo. N. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Emons J. A. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Emons W. H. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Emons Wm. H. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

ERB D. L. contractor and stone mason, P. O. Smithville.

ERFORD SIMON H. merchant and postmaster, Pass Ridge.

Ewalt Clem. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Foley K. M. farmer, P. O. Summerville.

FORBES THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 27, P. O. Smithville, is the son of William and Susan Forbes, natives of Ireland. In 1837 they came to Peoria and located in Logan township. Thomas was born in Monmouth county, N. J., on the 3d of May, 1830, and was there reared and educated. Married Catharine, daughter of Charles Cox. She was born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 1, 1837, and is the mother of five children: Iantha L. now Mrs. John Foster; Susan, now Mrs. John Stewart; Ida M., Thomas and Fannie E. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and own eighty acres of land, valued at \$4,000. In 1862 Mr. F. en-

listed in the 77th I. V. I. and served three years. Was in the engagement at Yazoo Bayou and the siege and capture of Vicksburg; thence to Jackson, Miss., and back to Vicksburg; thence *via* New Orleans to Texas, and then back to Berwick Bay; thence up the Red River on the expedition under Banks, and was taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads and held thirteen months and nineteen days, until the close of the war. Franks H. farmer, P. O. Smithville.

FRANKS HENRY, farmer, Sec. 33, P. O. Smithville, son of John and Elizabeth (Kuntz) Franks, natives of Pa. Henry was born in Perry county, that State on the 26th March, 1809, and raised and educated in Juniata county, on a farm, until fourteen years old, when he learned and worked at the blacksmith trade for ten years. In 1845 came to Peoria county, Ills., and located in Logan township. Married Miss Elizabeth Snyder, born in Franklin county, Pa., September 12, 1812. They had ten children, six living: George, Simon, R. B., Mary Ann, Catherine Elizabeth, Jane. They are adherents of the Lutheran Church; own 120 acres of land, valued at \$6,000. Simon R. B. enlisted in the 57th I. V. I., Co. E., and served three years. John F. enlisted in the 77th I. V. I., and served nearly three years.

Franks J. N. farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.
Frederick F. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Fuller D. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.

GARDNER, M. A. farmer, Sec. 36, P. O. Harker's Corners, is the son of Ansel and Lucinda (Bishop) Gardner, natives of Wayne county, N. Y. They immigrated to Peoria county in 1836, remaining in Peoria six years. In 1844 came to Logan township and lived until 1865, when they removed to Stark county, where his father died in 1880; mother still living. Mr. G. was born in Wayne county, N. Y. on the 26th day of August, 1826, and was bred a farmer, which he always followed. Married Miss Elizabeth Todd, born in Philadelphia, June 14th, 1836. Their union was blessed with three children: Hattie, Elenor, and Stella. They belong to the Presbyterian Church, own 200 acres of land, valued at \$10,000; the result of industry and economy.

GLASGOW STEWART, farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Summerville, was born in Adams county, Ohio, on the 23rd day of April, 1823; was brought up on a farm and attended the district school. He married Miss Elizabeth Askren, of Ohio, who died June 19th, 1851, the mother of two children: Huston, who lived to the age of 24 years, and Elizabeth, who died in infancy. Married Miss Hadessah Wyley, daughter of Samuel Wyley, natives of Ohio. She was born in Miami county, that State, April 11th, 1833. Six living children comprise their family, four boys and two girls, viz.: Sarah E., now Mrs. William A. Patton; Rosa Bell, now Mrs. John Patton; Samuel F., William E.,

John W., James H. One died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the U. P. Church; own 330 acres of land, valued at \$12,000.

Glasgow S. S. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Green S. G. Mrs. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Groshing L. K. farmer, P. O. Smithville.

GREEN W. C. farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Trivoli; son of Silas and Sarah Green, natives of Pennsylvania, came to this State in 1835. Mr. G. was born June 10, 1848. Married Miss Lucy L., daughter of James and Sarah Adams, she was born February 18, 1854. They are the parents of one child; and members of the M. E. Church. Own 100 acres of land, seventy-five under good cultivation and worth \$3,500. Mr. Green is Republican in politics. Had three brothers in the Union Army, one of which languished eleven months in a rebel prison, and one was mortally wounded while coming home on a furlough.

Haney C. farmer, P. O. Harvey's Corners.
Hansling J. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Harper Elizabeth, farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Hart J. M. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Hartley C. farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.

HERRELL D. H. physician and surgeon, res. Smithville, son of Wiley and Sarah (Jones) Herrell, was born in Miami county, Ind., July 16, 1844; was reared on his father's farm, and attended the district school. At the age of seventeen enlisted in the 8th Mo. Infantry, Co. F., and served three years. Mustered out at Baton Rouge, La. After returning from the war he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Scott, of Fulton county, remaining two years. Attended lectures at Rush Medical College, at Chicago.

HURFF ISAAC E. farmer, P. O. Trivoli; son of George and Martha Ann (Ewalt) Hurff, was born in Elmwood township, on the 1st day of December, 1842; was bred and educated a farmer. Married Miss Carrie A. Hurlbut, born September 12, 1850, died January 9, 1873, leaving one child, George H., born in Elmwood, February 2, 1871, died August 13, 1874. Mr. Hurff married Miss Lide Cottingham, April 26, 1876. She was the daughter of Rev. Thos. Cottingham and Lydia McNamar; and she was born in Logan township, November 9, 1847. Mr. H. enlisted in the 8th Mo. Inf., Co. E, after eighteen months service was discharged for disability, having his left thigh fractured by a falling limb.

Hyie Wm. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

JACOB ALEXANDER (deceased). Was born in Juniata county, Pa., in 1821, and came to Peoria in 1857. Married Miss Mary M. Glasgow, who was born in Ireland, in 1833, and came to the U. S. when but a child. They had a family of twelve children, ten still living. Mr. Jacob was a consistent Christian, and loved and respected by all who knew him. The estate con-

tains 140 acres of land, 130 under good cultivation, value \$5,000.

Janssen R. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Karnahan Wm. farmer, P. O. Smithville.

KELLY RANSOM, farmer, P. O. Smithville.

Kitty Wm. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Kinross W. P. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Knapford J. K. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Kane R. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Kane Wm. farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.
Kane Wm. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Kargner J. M. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Leslie A. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Long M. M. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Lorand M. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Lorand L. N. at agent, P. O. Smithville.
Matthew Geo. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
McAllister E. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
McAllister James, farmer, P. O. Smithville.
McCullough Jas. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
McCullough K. G. farmer, P. O. Smithville.

McCULLOUGH W. S. farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 5, P. O. Trivoli, is the son of John and Martha (Glasgow) McCullough, natives of Ohio. They immigrated to Peoria county in 1846, and located in this township on Sec. 4, where they died. The son, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Adams county, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1835; was eleven years old when the family came to this State. Married Miss Margaret A., daughter of John W. Stewart. She was born in Indiana in 1838. Four children blessed their union; two living: Martha J. and Melvin G. Mr. M. has held several local offices; is at present justice of the peace and president of the Rosefield Fire and Lightening Ins. Co.; has 270 acres of land, 260 elegantly improved, valued at \$13,500.

McDonald S. J. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
McDonald Wm. farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.
McGee Geo., P. O. Smithville.

MCLREE A. farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 20, P. O. Smithville, son of Archibald and Jane McIlree, was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1810; came to the United States in 1831, landed in Philadelphia and remained there about twenty-two years, where he followed dyeing; in 1850 came to Peoria county, and soon after married Miss Jane Emans. She was born in York State, and died, leaving two children: Samuel and Jennie, now Mrs. Leslie. Mr. McIlree married Sarah Jane Tolan, born in Perry county, Pa., in 1832, by whom he had two children; one is living, Cleonia, born May 15, 1870. Their homestead comprises 300 acres of land, valued at \$15,000, the result of their own labor. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. M. of the M. E. Church.

MILLER JAMES B. farmer and merchant, Sec. 15, P. O. Smithville, son of Ezra and Nancy M. (Weed) Miller, natives of Ohio. They came to Peoria county in the Spring of 1845, and located in Logan township, where his father died in the Fall of 1856, at the age of 59; mother is living at the age of 70. They raised a family of eight, who lived to adult age; two died in infancy. James B. was born in Preble county, Ohio, April 12, 1830; remained with his parents for some years after coming to the county. Married Nancy

A. Smith, Nov. 22, 1855, daughter of Thos. and Martha Smith, natives of Kentucky, who came to the county in 1834. She was born in Flemming county, Ky., May 4, 1833, and is the mother of seven children, viz.: Wm. F., born May 24, 1857; Martha I., born Jan. 27, 1859, died Aug. 17, 1860; James S., born April 20, 1860; Thos. P., born July 12, 1862; Annie B., born Dec. 9, 1864; John G., born Oct. 14, 1870; Ralph M., born April 13, 1873. Are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Smithville. Owns 540 acres of land, 350 well improved, valued at \$25,000. Mr. M. came to the county a poor boy. A determined will and hard work have been amply rewarded.

MILLER FULTON, merchant and postmaster, P. O. Smithville.

NORVELL T. BOYD, M. D., P. O. Smithville.

Norval W. O. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Norwood F. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
Norwood J. A. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Parr A. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Parr H. Mrs. P. O. Trivoli.
Parr James, farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.

PARR JAMES, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 36, P. O. Smithville, is a son of Thomas and Heiress M. (Eno) Parr, natives of Oswego county, N. Y. The family immigrated to Peoria county in 1831, lived nine years on a rented farm in Richwoods township, and then came to Logan township. Mr. P., Sr., was in the Black Hawk war, and with the money obtained purchased land, where he got his first start. Came to this State with a team, and, owing to the rain and mud, was ten weeks on the way. When he landed in the county he had not a cent in his pocket he could call his own, went to work with a will and secured a valuable estate. James Parr was born in Richwoods township, Peoria county, Ill., on the 25th day of March, 1835. In 1862, he married Miss Harriet M., daughter of Simon Reeve, who immigrated to the county about 1829 or '30. She was born on the place where she now resides, Oct. 25, 1839. Six children compose their family, three of each sex. Owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$5,000.

Parr Thomas, farmer, P. O. Smithville.

PARR SAMUEL E. farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 21, P. O. Smithville, is the son of Thomas and Heiress (Eno) Parr. Father a native of Ireland, and mother of New York. Immigrated to Peoria county in 1831, located in Richwoods township, and remained there nine years. Thence removed to Logan township, where his father died in 1852; mother still living at the age of seven-two. Mr. Parr, the youngest of the children, was born in this county, Oct. 13, 1845, and was bred as a farmer, receiving such schooling as the district schools afforded. April 23, 1868, he married Miss Emma J., daughter of Benjamin Tamplin, of Peoria, where she was born March 2, 1844. They have had

four children, two living—Ida M. and George A. They belong to the Presbyterian Church at Salem. Owns 200 acres of land, 120 acres under good improvement, valued at \$8,000.

PATERIDGE HIRAM W. hotel keeper, P. O. Smithville, son of Josiah and Pruella Pateridge, natives of York State, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1806, and was reared to the blacksmith trade. In 1831, he married Miss Emily, daughter of Tyler Stevens, who was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1815. They have had thirteen children, only three of whom are living—James, Quail and Josiah. Mr. P. is a member of the Christian Union, and Mrs. P. of the U. P. Church. After coming to this county, he followed farming for a number of years, and had charge of the almshouse for ten years. Mr. P. has been a hard working man, and by his energies has accumulated a fine property. Has 140 acres of land, near Smithville, under good improvement, valued at \$5,000. His grandfather, Seth Higley, was in the war of the revolution, and his father, in the war of 1812, went into the battle at Sackett's harbor, and is supposed to have been killed.

Pateridge Jas. postman, P. O. Smithville.

PARTRIDGE Q. H. farmer, Sec. 27, P. O. Smithville.

PATTERSON JAMES H. farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Smithville, was born in Alabama, on the 16th day of April, 1815. Immigrated from there to Ohio with his parents when nine years old. Married Miss Isabella M. Brooks in 1838. She was born March 10, 1818, in Pa. They are the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living—Samuel W., born July 13, 1843, Sarah E., born March 30, 1846, Martha E., born Jan. 27, 1848, Isabella A., born April 21, 1854, Mary L., born July 31, 1858, Edgar M., born Dec. 3, 1860. Five deceased—Wm. H., who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, Elizabeth, died Sept. 27, 1869, Alexander Orr, died Feb. 23, 1865, two died in infancy. While in Ohio Mr. P. pursued the carpenter trade and farming, and in 1846 came to Peoria county, settling in Logan township, where he has devoted his attention exclusively to farming. Owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Is a member of the Salem Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. Has held several local offices.

Patterson Samuel, farmer, P. O. Smithville.

Patton J. B. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

Patton N. C. farmer, P. O. Summerville.

PATTON THOMAS E. farmer and stock grower, Sec. 13, P. O. Smithville, is the son of Thomas Patton and Jane Glasgow, natives of Va., where they were married, and immigrated to Adams county, Ohio, and there on a farm their family of nine children grew to be men and women. Thomas was born in Adams county, Ohio on the 14th day of August, 1822, and

received the benefit of the district school. He married Miss Martha A., daughter of Robert and Phoebe Finley, natives of Va., where Mrs. P. was born on the 22d day of Jan., 1823. Their union resulted in twelve children, seven still living, six boys and one girl—Robert M., born June 27, 1845; Hadasseh, born Sept. 15, 1846, (infant child died), Thos. C., born March 14, 1850, died May 2, 1868, Wm. A., born Jan. 22, 1852, John T., born April 4, 1854, James R., born Feb. 1, 1856, died Jan. 26, 1858, Rowland T., born Nov. 8, 1857, died Sept., 1863, Martin L., born Nov. 14, 1859, died Aug. 29, 1860, Glasgow E., born Aug. 14, 1861, Elijah M., born Oct. 22, 1863, Ralph A., born Jan. 12, 1867. Members of the U. P. Church.. Own 320 acres of land, well improved, valued at \$20,000. In the Spring of 1847 came to the county and rented for two years, and in the Fall of 1849 purchased the land where he now resides.

Patton T. E. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Patton Samuel S. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

PINKERTON ELIZA Mrs. farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Summerville.

Pinkerton J. A. farmer, P. O. Summerville.
Pinkerton J. P. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Ponsongen L. W. Mrs. post master, P. O. Summerville.
Potter E. E. farmer, P. O. Smithville.

RESINGER JOHN, blacksmith and farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Smithville.

RICHARDSON JAMES, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 16, P. O. Smithville; is the son of Henry and Martha (McCibben) Richardson, mother native of Kentucky and father of Virginia. They emigrated from Highland county, Ohio, in 1843, and located in Elmwood township, where they lived until their death. James was born in Highland county, Ohio, August 8, 1819; was bred and educated a farmer, with limited school opportunities. Married Miss Mary, daughter of Andrew and Abigail Hart, born December 4, 1821. She died August 18, 1849, leaving five children—Martha J., born January 7, 1842 and died April, 1879; William M., born Feb. 8, 1843; Abbie E., born Nov. 4, 1844; Mollie M., born Oct. 2, 1846; Jas. F., born Jan. 31, 1849. Mr. R. married Miss Nancy Parr, June 27, 1850. She was born in county Cavan, Ireland, Feb. 10, 1825. She died May 17, 1871. They had ten children, six living—Margaret, born Feb. 20, 1851, and died Aug. 20, 1851; Carrie, born January 14, 1853; Alice, born August 12, 1855; Angie, born September 3, 1857; Henry G., born Nov. 1, 1859, died April 19, 1860; John A. born April 11, 1861; Lou E., born March 11, 1864; Myrtle, born Oct. 22, 1866; Nannie, born June 30, 1869, died March 5, 1877. One died in infancy. Mr. R. came to the county in 1839, purchased land and then returned to Ohio and remained two years, and in 1841 brought his family to the county and has resided in the township since. Has 220

acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$12,000. Had one son in the 86th I. V. I.

Hunkle J. J. farmer, P. O. Summerville.
Samuel J. J. farmer, P. O. Smithville.

SHEPHERD NELSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 3, P. O. Smithville.

SMITH B. D. farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Trivoli.

Smith J. W. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Smith John W. farmer, P. O. Smithville.

SMITH R. L. farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 23, P. O. Smithville.

Smith Thos. C. farmer, P. O. Smithville.

SMITH WM. HUSTON (deceased), farmer, Sec. 25, P. O. Smithville. Was born in Flemming county, Ky., on the 6th of February, 1816. In 1835 came to Fulton county, Ill., with his parents, and followed farming for two years and then came to Peoria county. Married Miss Nancy White, daughter of Isle White. She was born on the 18th day of December, 1821. They were the parents of seven children, five boys and two girls. He was a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church. Held several local offices in the township. He died in December, 1859.

SOUDER JACOB, farmer, P. O. Smithville. Sec. 29. Son of William and Nancy (Adams) Souder, natives of Pa., was born in Cumberland Co., Aug. 6, 1827. Was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, which he followed for twenty-five years. In 1864, came to Logan township. Married Miss Elizabeth, the daughter of Jesse Matthews of Perry Co., Pa. She was born in the same county Feb. 6, 1828. There were ten children, four girls and two boys living. Has 266 acres of land, 240 improved, valued at \$11,000. Three younger brothers were in the Union army, one of which was in three years, re-inlisted and was taken prisoner, and died in Andersonville prison.

Stanley I. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Stauffer John, farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Stewart Edward, farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

STEWART JOHN, farmer, P. O. Smithville, Sec. 29. Son of Wilson and Mary (Mitchell) Stewart, natives of Pennsylvania. Mary Stewart was born in Highland Co., Ohio, March 21, 1817. Was reared to the trade of a saddler. In 1844 came overland with teams, making the trip in about two weeks, and located on the place where he now resides. Married Miss Hannah M., daughter of John and Nancy Turbett. She was born in Ohio, March 3, 1829. Four children blessed their union, two boys and one girl living. Mrs. S. died Dec. 4, 1862. Mrs. S. was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and greatly loved and respected. Mr. S. has held several local offices in the township. Owns eighty acres of land well improved and valued at \$4,000.

Stewart J. M. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Stewart Mary, farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Stewart Wm. D. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Stumeling Michael, farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.



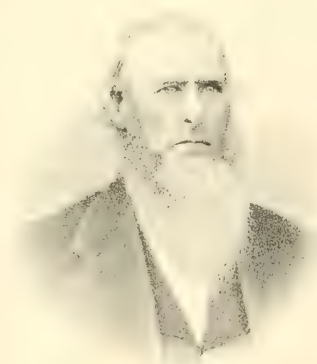
JAMES RICHARDSON
LOGAN TP.



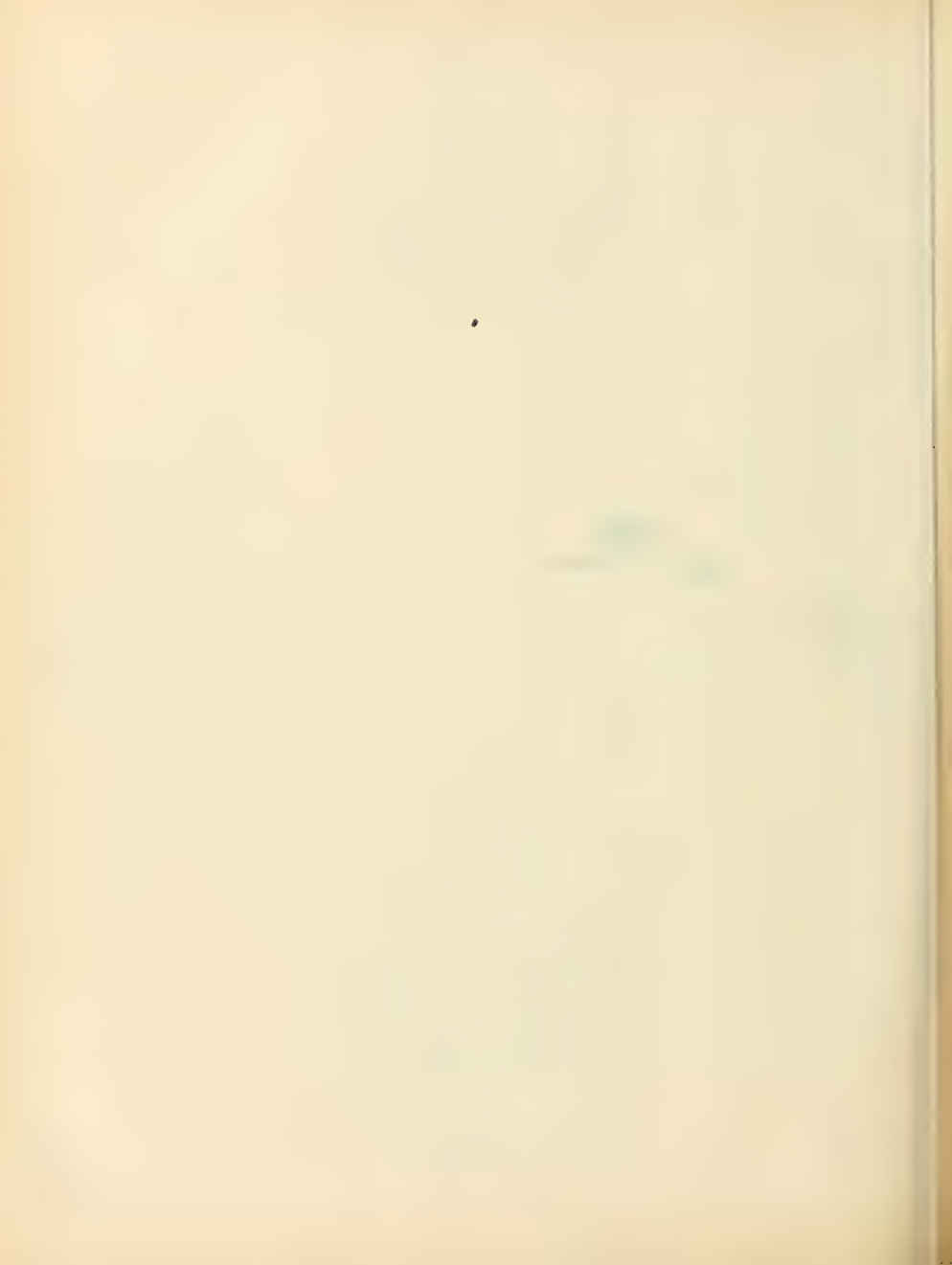
JAMES B. MILLER
LOGAN TP.



JAMES MONROE
LIMESTONE TP.



JAMES H. PATTERSON,
LOGAN TP.



STRATTON WILLIAM (deceased), late res. Sec. 6, P. O. Smithville. Was born in county Kerry, Ireland, on the 25th day of March, 1788, and immigrated to the United States on the 15th day of Oct. 1816, landed in New York and followed the dairy business there for several years. Married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Clayton of New York city, where she was born Dec. 2, 1805. Came to Peoria Co., Ill., in 1837, and located in Logan township, where he remained until his death which occurred on the 29th day of Feb. 1880, at the age of ninety-one years, eleven months and six days. Mr. S. lived an upright life and was honored and respected. They were the parents of eleven children, ten are still living, viz., Mary A., born March 26, 1825, died Feb. 28, 1861; Eliza, born Jan. 13, 1827; William, born April 28, 1829; James, born Nov. 3, 1833; Richard, born Dec. 30, 1835; Thomas, born Feb. 7, 1838; Sarah, born Sept. 21, 1840; Jane born July 18, 1841; Emeline, born June 12, 1843; Clara born May 5, 1845; Joseph, born March 7, 1850. Mr. S. left an estate of 280 acres of land. Valued at \$15,000.

TAMPLIN JOHN W. blacksmith, P. O. Smithville. Is the son of Benjamin Tamplin and Marinda Woodruff, who immigrated to this county in 1836-37, and located in Peoria when it was a small village, and followed the cooper trade for a number of years. There John W. was born, on the 22d of February, 1852, and when fifteen years old commenced to learn the blacksmith trade, which he followed in the city until 1874, then came to Smithville, and still continues in the same business. Married Miss Jennie, daughter of Robert Crawford. She was born in Springfield, Sangamon county, Ill., in 1854. Have one child, Effie, born Sept. 15, 1878.

Tamplin J. blacksmith, P. O. Smithville.

TIPTON F. M. U. S. gauger, P. O. Smithville.

TURBETT JAMES A. farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 26, P. O. Smithville. Is a son of John and Nancy (Batey) Turbett, natives of Pennsylvania. Came to Illinois in 1840, and located in Logan township, when James A. was six years old. He was born in Fayette county, O., May 31, 1834. Was reared and educated a farmer. Married Nancy, daughter of Andrew Parr. She was born April 25, 1838. Five children are the result of their marriage, two of whom are living. Owns 335 acres of land, 260 acres under good cultivation, valued at \$20,000. Mr. T. was a poor boy, and made his start working by the month.

Turbett J. B. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Turbett W. S. farmer, P. O. Smithville.
Tuttle A. O. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

VANARSALL JOHN, farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Summerville. Is the son of Isaac and Nancy (Young) Vanarsdall. Natives of Maryland. Came to

this county in 1835, and located in Rosefield township. There were five children in his family, of whom Mr. V. was the second son, and was born in Washington county, Md., on the 29th day of June, 1814. Farming has been his occupation through life. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Ayliff and Margaret Shepard, born in Green county, Pa., Nov. 24, 1822. They had five children, two still living: Margaret A., now Mrs. Harrison Reed; Mattie, now Mrs. Ephraim Yinger. Had one son in the 77th I. V. I., Co. C., who died at Memphis. Homestead embraces 200 acres of land, 150 under good cultivation, and valued at \$10,000. Mr. V. made rails the first year after coming to the county for fifty cents per hundred, and the following Winter paid \$14 for a barrel of flour. Mr. and Mrs. V. are members of the M. E. Church.

Wasson G., P. O. Smithville.
West James, farmer, P. O. Smithville.

WEST JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Smithville.

West Wm. farmer, P. O. Smithville.

WHITE J. G. farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 23, P. O. Smithville.

Whitlow J. A. farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge

WHITLOW W. W. farmer, Sec. 31, P. O. Pass Ridge. Son of William and Ann Whitlow, *nee* Wright, who came to Illinois in 1832, and located in Vermillion county, and later removed to Peoria county, where the subject of this sketch was born, Dec. 7, 1843. Was reared on a farm and enjoyed only moderate school advantages. Married Miss Priscilla J. Franks, who was born in this county in 1853. Their family consists of three children, two boys and a girl. Mr. W. enlisted in the 32d I. V. I. Co. I, Col. John Logan, was in the service three years and ten months, and was at the engagements of Shiloh, Bentonville, S. C., Champion Hills, the siege and capture of Vicksburg, march to the sea and Jonesboro'. Was in sixteen general engagements. While in the service received two wounds, one in the hand and one on the top of the head, just grazing the scalp. Has 240 acres of land, valued at \$7,000.

WILEY JOHN P. farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Summerville. Son of Samuel and Sarah (McCullough) Wiley, natives of Ohio, who immigrated to Peoria county in 1852, and located in Logan township on the section where John now resides. Father died Feb., 1877; mother still living. Mr. W. was born in Miami county, Ohio, on the 22d day of Sept., 1835, and was reared and educated a farmer. Married Miss Mary E., daughter of John Runkle, a native of New York State. She was born in Peoria county in 1839. Has eighty-eight and a half acres of land, all under good cultivation, valued at \$4,500. Are members of the U. P.

Church. He enlisted in the 77th regiment I. V. I. Co. C, in 1862, and served three years. Was at the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, and also on

the Red River Expedition, etc. Mustered out at Mobile, Ala.

Wm. Wm. farmer, P. O. Southville.
Wm. Wm. farmer, P. O. Southville.

MEDINA TOWNSHIP.

Allen A. B. farmer, P. O. Southampton.
Allen W. H. farmer, P. O. Southampton.
A. C. farmer, P. O. Southampton.
Barnes P. farmer, P. O. Mossville.
Barnes P. farmer, P. O. Mossville.
Barnes P. farmer, P. O. Mossville.
Barnes P. farmer, P. O. Mossville.

BRISTOL JOHN E. farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Alta, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., April 26, 1812, and is the son of John Bristol and Sarah Eno. His father was born April 17, 1777, and was a native of Connecticut, and his mother was born December 5, 1789, and died September 13, 1871. He was raised upon his father's farm in his native county till eighteen years old, when he came to Illinois, and settling in Timber township, of Peoria county, rented a farm and worked it for one and a half years, removing March 14, 1832, to a farm on section 22, of Medina township, where he resided for the same length of time, and where he married May 3, 1835, Annie Martin, born in Illinois, November 9, 1817. In the following year he came to his present farm, which was then raw, unimproved land, and has ever since worked and resided upon it. Fourteen children have been born to them; eleven are now alive—George, born June 29, 1836; Emeline, born February 12, 1838; Sarah, born December 29, 1839, died September 10, 1846; John Martin, born September 16, 1841; Cyrus, born September 17, 1843; Richard and Davis, (twins,) born October 17, 1845; James, born October 20, 1847; Mary, born August 28, 1850, died January 10, 1863; Alvin and Almon, (twins,) born March 25, 1853; Martin, born November 18, 1858; Ida, born March 25, 1860; and Sarah Madora, born June 29, 1862, and died the first week in June, 1864. Mrs. Bristol died January 17, 1863, and he married December 2, 1869, Mrs. Augusta Penny, daughter of Almerius Clark, of Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson county, N. Y., and who was born February 11, 1818. He has eighty acres of land in home farm, worth about \$55 an acre. His children are scattered all over the Western States, engaged in farming and other occupations. In 1832 Mr. Bristol was a volunteer in the Blackhawk war; was in Stillman's defeat at Sycamore, and served sixty days in the field. Two of his sons, Cyrus and James, served as privates for about five months, in Company B, 7th I. V. I., during the late war, and were mustered out at its close. Mr. Bristol was for twelve years justice of the peace, and for about same length of time school treasurer of township.

Assessed the township four times, and is in politics a Greenbacker.

Carly James, railroad laborer, res. Mossville.
Carroll Curtis, Mrs. farmer, P. O. Rome.
Carroll Ann Mrs. farmer, P. O. Rome.
Case A. S. farmer, P. O. Alta.

CASE IMRI W. farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Alta, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., May 4, 1818, and is the eldest son and second child of Imri and Chloe A. Case, natives of same county. When about twelve years of age his father died, and in 1836 the family removed to Illinois, settling in Medina township, of Peoria county, where they bought land on sections 29 and 30, and went to farming. In September, 1845, he married in Oswego county, N. Y., Miss Selina Howe, daughter of Newell Howe and Jane Snyder, natives of that county; who was born there December 4, 1827. Mrs. Case died October 9, 1851, leaving behind her two children—Ensley J., born August 20, 1848, and Clarence E., born April 1, 1851. They still live and carry on business in Alta; the elder as commission merchant and the younger as post master, station agent, telegraph operator, etc. His son Ensley J., married February 2, 1870, Miss Georgina Edgett, daughter of Geo. Edgett and Jane M. Stebbins, natives of New York, by whom he has had five children, three now living—Morris W., Willard S. and Florence G. His son Clarence E. was married January 1, 1874, to Miss Julia B. Schnebley, daughter of Geo. W. Schnebley and Margaret Cox, of Mossville, by whom he has had two children. Mr. Case owns about 140 acres of land in home farm, and about 1,050 acres of other land, almost all prairie, which he rents out. Was for four years justice of the peace in the early days of the township, and has also filled the offices of supervisor, school trustee and director. Is in politics a Democrat.

CASE JEROME H. farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Alta, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., April 29, 1821, and is the fourth child of Imri Case and Chloe Ann Hawley. His father was a native of Connecticut, born January 22, 1779, and his mother of Vermont, born April 13, 1784. His father died in the State of New York, October 24, 1830, and six years later the family came to Peoria county, settling on section 30, of Medina township. A claim was bought and vigorous work was freely expended upon it, and the farm thus

made still remains in the possession of the family. Mr. Case married November 16, 1845, Miss Maria Howe, daughter of Newell Howe and Jane Snyder, natives of Oswego county, N. Y., who was born in that county May 25, 1822, by whom he has had five children, all now living—Albert N., born November 3, 1846; Charles M., born November 23, 1847; Clara E., born May 30, 1849; Flora J., born October 11, 1852; and Irving J., born April 7, 1860. Mr. Case's mother died on the old homestead in Medina, October 14, 1853. His family have all grown to man and womanhood and reside in the neighborhood. His wife died April 6, 1870, and he married December 16, 1874, Miss Jennie Snyder, cousin to his first wife, who was born in Oswego county, N. Y., March 16, 1842. He owns 200 acres prairie land in home farm and eighty acres under timber. Has been many years a school director. Mrs. Case is a member of M. E. Church of Glyndale, in Radnor township.

Clark A., farmer, P. O. Alta.
Cleaver David, gardener, res. Mossville.
Cline Wm., farmer, P. O. Alta.
Cox John, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.
Cramer G. F., farmer, P. O. Alta.

CRAWL JOHN, farmer, and hotel-keeper, res. Mossville, was born in Fayette county, Pa., March 16, 1815, and was raised in Washington county, in the same State, until twenty-two years of age; is the son of John Crawl, who was born near Hagerstown, Md., and Mary Short, born of Scotch parents near Brownsville, Pa. His father died in Farmington, Fulton county, Ill., in July, 1856, and his mother in 1870. He came to Illinois in the Spring of 1838, and settled in Richwoods township, Peoria county, where he farmed and worked at his trade of carpenter. Married April 7, 1842, Sarah, daughter of Charles and Sarah Kemble, natives of Stokes county, N. C., who was born September 7, 1813, by whom he has had seven children, six now living: James W., born October 7, 1843, died April 16, 1847; Isaac N., born November 9, 1845; John W., born March 13, 1848; Melinda E., born October 16, 1849; Sarah A., born January 26, 1852; Charles C., born April 6, 1854, and Columbus B., born March 27, 1858. He came from Richwoods township to Mossville in March, 1865, and bought his present property, which had been used as a hotel for two years previous, and he has carried on the business ever since. It is the only house of entertainment in the village, is clean and well kept, and fully meets the wants of all weary travelers. He also owns twenty acres of land contiguous to the village, which he cultivates to raise fruit and vegetables. He has been for some years a school director, and is in politics an old time Democrat.

CUTLIP JOHN, farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Mossville, was born in Pike county, O., May 15, 1842, and is the son of John Cutlip and Caroline Cruickshank.

His mother was a native of Virginia, and resides in Medina township. His father died before his birth. When very young he moved with his mother to Wisconsin, and after a short residence there, removed to Iowa, thence back to Wisconsin, and finally, in 1860, to Illinois, settling in Medina township, of Peoria county, where he has ever since resided. He married June 18, 1865, Nancy Jane Cox, who was born in Indiana in 1843, by whom he had two children: Alva, born November 18, 1867, and Edna Jane, born August 1, 1872, who died when nine weeks old. His wife died August 21, 1872, and he married July 2, 1873, Minnie Jane Hankins, daughter of Ezekiel Hankins and Margaret Young, who was born near El Paso, Ill., April 21, 1861, by whom he has one child, Arthur, born June 3, 1879. Mr. Cutlip has been eight years upon his present farm, and owns about "fifty-five acres land, twenty acres of which is bluff and the rest prairie land.

Dickenson Jane, farmer, P. O. Mossville.
Dickerson R. B., farmer, P. O. Mossville.
Dickson William S., farmer, P. O. Mossville.
Dickson S. W., farmer, P. O. Mossville.

ERNST ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. Southampton, was born in Hesse, Germany, November 20, 1819, and is the son of Peter Ernst and Catherine Bauman, both of whom were natives of Hesse. After receiving his education, he worked in a woolen factory till about twenty-four years of age, when, in company with his brother John, he came to America, landing at New York, June 11, 1843. For the next eighteen months he remained in New York City, then went to St. Louis, and from thence to Springfield, Ill., where, in May, 1845, he enlisted in Company G., Richmond Mounted Rifles, and served for two years in the Mexican war, taking part in the battles of Contreras, City of Mexico, and many others of the campaign. Was mustered out at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, in July 1848, and directly afterwards came to Peoria City, where he married March 19, 1849, Teresa Miller, a native of Alsace, France, who came to America with her parents, February 18, 1847. She was born February 8, 1828, and has presented him with thirteen children: Mary, now Mrs. Wilhelm, born January 9, 1850; Theresa, now Mrs. Backus, born March 20, 1851; Albert, born November 9, 1853; Catherine, now Mrs. Knoblock, born February 13, 1856; Joseph, born February 7, 1858; Matilda, now Mrs. Williams, born January 20, 1859; Josephine, now Mrs. Wagener, born January 22, 1861; Amaly, born November 30, 1863; John, born October 18, 1865; Robert, born September 2, 1867; Bertha, born August 6, 1869; Annie, born November 9, 1871, and Julian, born February 16, 1876. In the July after his marriage he came to Medina township, and settled on his present location; owns 373 acres of land in Peoria county (170 acres of which is prairie), and 160 acres in Champaign county,

Illinois. His present fine farm was raw land when he came to it, and all the existing improvements have been executed by his own hand. He has filled the office of school director, and is, and always was, a Democrat. Himself, wife and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Hanson Thos. Mrs. farmer, P. O. Alta.
Henderson, farmer, P. O. Highland.
Hickman, farmer, P. O. Alta.
Hicks L. farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.
Hoffman John, farmer, res. Mossville.

HOLMES JOHN, farmer, Sec. 29, is the second of a family of two sons and two daughters, of George and Nancy Holmes, *nee* Donaldson, and was born in the county of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1824; came with parents to the United States in 1827; lived in Broome county, N. Y., until 1835; came thence to Peoria county, Ill., and settled at Mount Holly. Mr. H.'s educational opportunities were very meager, having only attended school four months after he was ten years of age. He labored at home on the farm until twenty-eight years old, regardless of any stipulated compensation. In 1853 married Lydia A. Chambers, who was born in Indiana, in 1835. They settled on the section where they now reside, his father having presented Mr. H. with a tax title to one quarter, the patent for which John afterwards bought. Mr. Holmes' attention has been devoted solely to agriculture, in which pursuit he has been more than ordinarily successful, and now owns 1500 acres of improved lands, free from debt, in Peoria and Marshall counties. For thirty-two consecutive years, Mr. H. has filled some local office; served five years supervisor from Medina; has been assessor twelve years, which office he now holds, and was twice elected collector. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat, but not so radical as to ignore principles and men for party. Their family consists of seven sons and three daughters, two of the latter now being married, and living in Peoria county. Mr. Holmes' mother died in 1847, and father in 1873. While ready to indorse every movement for the social and moral weal of society, Mr. H. belongs to no organization of any sort.

Honus Waldo, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

HOUGH THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 27, P. O. Mossville, was born September 11, 1826, in Bucks county, Pa., and is the son of Robert Hough, a native of Bucks county, Pa., and Mary Evans, a native of Montgomery county, Pa. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and married in 1850 Isabel Polk, daughter of James Polk and Eliza Wallace, natives of Bucks county, who was born August 26, 1826, by whom he had three children: Robert, born October 6, 1851; Samuel, born May, 1853, died January, 1859, and Isabel, born July 23, 1854. Mrs. Hough died August 1, 1854, and five years later he came to Illinois,

settling in Radnor, township of Peoria county, where he resided for two years, and married November 9, 1862, Hannah Mary Chamberlain, the daughter of Horton Chamberlain and Jane Dickinson, natives of Indiana. She was born in Switzerland county, of that State, January 29, 1837. By this union they have had four children: Mary, born November 27, 1863, died September 3, 1864; Elizabeth, born February 26, 1867, died August 12, 1867; John C., born March 19, 1869; Charles F., born December 12, 1872. In 1862 Mr. H. removed from Radnor to Medina township, and settled on his present farm, consisting of 250 acres of land, about 80 acres of which are under timber, and worth, on an average, \$45 an acre. His mother died March 10, 1876, aged 76, at Doylestown, Pa., and his father died in 1845 at the age of 55, on the old farm near the same place. Mr. Hough with his wife and daughter are members of the Baptist Church at Mossville.

LOVE JAMES, farmer, Sec. 2, P. O. Chillicothe, was born December 22, 1812, and is the son of George Love and Mary Grabb. His early years were passed in Indiana, and in November, 1824, he came with his parents to Peoria county, and after a stay of about a month at Fort Clark, came on to what is now Medina township, and were the first to settle within its bounds. Daniel Prince, at Princeville, was the only settler between them and Peoria, and he left the same county in Indiana (Parke county), as they did, only about seven months ahead of them. They settled at first on land near Mossville, and in 1829 removed to the farm in Sec. 23, now occupied by Moses Neal, where they remained until 1839. In 1832 the family was broken up, some going further West, and others taking up farms of their own in the township. Mr. James Love went to Galena, and worked at the mines and at butchering for about twenty-six months, and then returning to his township, started farming on Sec. 18, living for ten years with Thos. B. Reed, and on March 23, 1847, he married Amy Wilkinson, daughter of William Wilkinson and Elizabeth Nichols. Her father was a native of N. Carolina, and her mother of Green Briar county, Va. She was born in Ross county, O., February 15, 1827, and came to Medina township with her parents in 1846. They have had thirteen children, seven of whom are now alive: Henry, born in 1847; George, born June 7, 1848; Charles, born October 29, 1849, died August 11, 1859; William, born March 23, 1851; Elizabeth, born February 19, 1856, died January 19, 1859; Alice, born May 14, 1858; Emma, born July 29, 1861; Clayton, born April 24, 1863; Laura, born May 1, 1865, died March 25, 1867; Leonard, born June 9, 1867, and three others who died in infancy. His father died June 11, 1831. Three of his sons and one daughter

reside with him. He owns 78 acres fine farming land, all under good cultivation.

Kuhn C. Mrs. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Kuhn Fred, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Malrs Mary A. res. Mossville.

MALLEN HENRY, farmer, Sec. 2, P. O. Rome, was born in county Meath, Ireland, in 1827, and came to America in 1852, landing at New York, where he resided one year, and came to Illinois in 1853, settling in Aurora, Kendall county, for two years, and then coming to Peoria county, where he has since resided. He married, January 16, 1856, Miss Mary Mooney, who was born in the city of New York, May 18, 1833, by whom has nine children: Helena Teresa, born January 11, 1857; John Edward, born June 24, 1858; Catharine, born Aug. 28, 1860; Mary Ann, born Sept. 18, 1862; Sarah Jane, born Jan. 22, 1865; Margaret, born May 9, 1867; Elizabeth, born March 10, 1869; Henry Thomas, born Nov. 22, 1870, and Agnes C., born Jan. 21, 1875. He owns 264 acres of fine farming land in the home farm, worth \$40 an acre.

MARBERRY A. postmaster and dealer in groceries and notions, Mossville, was born near Paris, Henry county, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1824, and is the son of Jacob Marberry and Nancy Forest, both of whom were natives of North Carolina; was raised and received his education in his native county, and afterwards engaged in mercantile business in the employ of John Cooney, Jr., at mouth of the Sandy, on the Tennessee river, until 1860, when he came to Illinois and settled in Mossville, began business for himself, and has since resided there. Before leaving the South he married, in Stewart county, Tenn., Mary J., daughter of Thomas Palmer and Mary Jane McMunn, natives of Pennsylvania, who was born in Tennessee, by whom he has had five children, only one now survives: A. Plant, born May 24, 1868. Mr. Marberry keeps a large stock of general merchandise, and his store being the only one in the village, does a good business. Has been postmaster for six years, and has also held many township offices, among them that of town clerk, which he at present fills. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Mathews L. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Never John, farmer, P. O. Southampton.
Miller Anthony, farmer, P. O. Southampton.
Mooney Edward, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.
Moony G. W. farmer, P. O. Mossville.

MOONEY THOMAS, Sr. (deceased), formerly of Medina township, was born in county Louth, Ireland, in 1788, and was the son of Thomas Mooney, who came to New York in 1798, in consequence of his connection with the troubles of that year in his native country. He was raised in New York city, and there married, in 1812, Miss Helena Stagg, daughter of James Stagg, a native of New Jersey, by whom he had six children: James, born Dec. 15, 1814; Thomas, born

Jan. 31, 1820; Walter, born April 22, 1822, died March 8, 1875; William, born Sept. 16, 1824; Alfred, born Oct. 15, 1827, who died in New York when a child, and Mary, born May 18, 1833. He engaged in mercantile business in New York until 1835, when, with his whole family, he removed to the great and growing West, settling in Medina township, of Peoria county, where he remained until his death. He settled on s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, which he had previously bought, and which was, at that early date, in a state of pristine wildness, and with his boys built a house upon it, and assiduously began its culture and improvement. He died upon the old homestead, August 5, 1878, at the ripe old age of 90, and was buried in the graveyard of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, in Medina township. He was a man who made few enemies and many friends, with a most genial manner, and had always a kind word and a helping hand for all in distress. He was universally beloved and respected, and had, at his death, many sincere mourners outside the circle of his relatives. He was, through life, a Catholic, and to his liberality and spirit, the Catholics of the township are mainly indebted for the church building they now possess. He was, in politics, a good and consistent Democrat, and was a member of the last board of county commissioners of Peoria county, prior to the adoption of the township organization. Three of his children still reside in the township.

MOONEY JAMES, farmer, Sec. 11, P. O. Mossville, was born in New Jersey, Dec. 15, 1814, and is the eldest child of Thomas Mooney, Sr., who came to the township in 1835. He was raised and educated in New York city, and afterwards learned the trade of locksmith, removing with his parents and the other members of his family to Medina township in the year of his majority. He remained at home, working upon his father's farm until February 7, 1838, on which date he married Elizabeth Jenett, daughter of Hugh Jenett and Ann Garland, natives of county Louth, Ireland, who was born in January, 1823, and came to America with her brother when fourteen years old. They have had seven children, six of whom are alive: Thomas, born Nov. 30, 1838, who died when two weeks and three days old; William A., born Nov. 11, 1840; Michael Thomas, born Dec. 31, 1842; Geo. Washington, born Feb. 22, 1845; Mary Ann, born Dec. 17, 1846; James F., born Aug. 27, 1855; Oliver K., born April 11, 1861. Three of his children are married, and the others reside in family with him. He owns 320 acres of fine farming land, and fifty acres under timber, all well improved; has filled, in turn, almost all of the township offices, among them that of assessor and collector, and is every inch of him a Democrat. Himself, wife and family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

Mooney R. Mrs. farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.

MOONEY WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 11, P. O. Chillisothie; was born in the city of New York, September 16, 1824, and is the fourth child in the family of five children, of the late Thomas Mooney, Sr., and Helena Stagg, who were among the earliest settlers in the township. With them, in 1835, he came West upon the home farm

Jennett, married, born there June 24, 1831, by whom he has five children, six of whom now survive—Alfred, born September 7, 1851; James Eugene, born August 5, 1853; Thomas William, born May 25, 1856; Maggie Estella, born July 22, 1859; Richard Francis, born January 21, 1862, and Emma Helena, born April 6, 1865. At the date of his marriage he removed to his present location where he has ever since resided, and where he owns 340 acres fine prairie land, all under cultivation, and worth \$50 an acre. The entire family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in the township.

MOWBRAY RICHARD, farmer, Sec. 1, P. O. Rome; was born in Hallock township, Peoria county, April 6, 1842, and is the son of Thomas Mowbray and Hannah Stagg, who came there from New York in 1833, and taking up a claim, built upon it the cabin in which he was born. His father was a native of New York State and was born there in February, 1803, and his mother was born in Paterson, N. J. While very young his parents moved to Medina township, and settled on Sec. 2, where they resided for about eighteen years and where he was raised. He married February 11, 1878, Mary Dempsey, daughter of Peter Dempsey and Ann McCormick, who was born in Arkansas, in 1851, by whom he has had one child, which has quite recently died. The home farm consists of 160 acres of land, all under cultivation, two-thirds of which he owns. His father still lives and resides with him. Mr. and Mrs. Mowbray are members of the Catholic Church in their township.

MUELLER WANDELIN, farmer, Sec. 1, P. O. Rome; was born in Alsace, France, October 30, 1833, and is the son of Anthony and Magdaline Müller, who were both natives of that Province. Came to America with his parents in 1846, landing at New Orleans, came up the river to St. Louis, and afterwards came on to Peoria county, and settled in Medina township, where they bought a farm. He resided at home with his parents until twenty-five years of age, when he married Bridget Mehan, daughter of John Mehan and Mary Jennings, natives of Ireland. His wife came to America in May, 1857, and has borne him seven children, six of them now living—Anthony, born July 8, 1859; Mary, born April 3, 1861; Joseph, born October 6, 1862; James, born March 26, 1864; Valentine, born

October 6, 1865; Martha, born July 28, 1867, and Bridget, born August 19, 1870, and died September 20, 1872. His family all reside at home. He owns 120 acres land in home farm, and eight acres under timber in Hallock township. Mr. and Mrs. Müller with their family are members of Catholic Church.

Murphy Thomas, railroad laborer, res. Mossville.

NEAL MOSES, farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Mossville; was born in N. H., May 7, 1820, and is the son of a farmer, who was born in Peoria county, N. H., June 17, 1798, and settled in Dover township, Stafford county, N. H., December 2, 1798; was raised on his father's farm and went to school in native county until 1838, when he came with his parents to Illinois, settling in Medina township, where he has since resided, and where his father died October 28, 1872. His mother still lives and resides with him. His father on coming to Medina township bought the farm his son now occupies, which at that early date had been considerably improved, and notwithstanding the long course of cropping to which it has been subjected, still remains a fine and productive farm. It is eighty acres in extent, about fifteen acres of which are under timber, and Mr. Neal owns besides about 900 acres land in Peoria county, 700 acres of which are tillable. Mr. Neal is a bachelor, and about the year 1865, he adopted as his children, the three sons of his deceased sister, Abigail Green, who died in Grundy county, Ill., April 1, 1864, viz: Roscoe, born October, 1858; Arthur Dow, born May, 1862, and Moses W., born February 29, 1864. They were all born in Grundy county, Ill., and have resided with him since adoption.

Neal Samuel C. farmer, P. O. Mossville.
Newkirk Susan Mrs. carpet weaver, res. Mossville.

NEWTON NEWMON, farmer, Sec. 11, P. O. Mossville; was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., April 19, 1819, and is the son of Benjamin Newton and Phoebe Stearns, natives of Connecticut, who came to Pennsylvania in the early years of the century. Was raised on the farm there, until sixteen years old, when with his parents and the bulk of the family he came to Illinois, settling in what is now Stark county, in 1836, where he resided for about fifteen years, and there lost both of his parents; his mother in 1857, and his father in 1854. He came to Medina township, Peoria county, in 1848, and settled on Sec. 9, where he lived for many years and where he married June 29, 1848, Cynthia Mark, daughter of Zelotas Mark and Sarah Merrill, natives of New York, who was born October 8, 1832, by whom he has had seven children, six of whom are now alive—Lois, born October 9, 1849; Jennie, born March 9, 1851; Joseph, born January 14, 1853, died August 31, 1855; Arba and Ziba, (twins) born September 14, 1856; John, born December 30, 1858; Jessie,

born August 29, 1863, Zelotas Marks, Mrs. Newton's father, died in the township in December, 1838. His two eldest children are married. He owns 160 acres fine prairie land all under cultivation; has held the offices of town clerk and collector for one term each.

Pool H. S. farmer and constable, res. Mossville.
Prentice W. P. blacksmith, res. Mossville.
Preston Eliza E. Mrs. farmer, res. Chillicothe.

PRESTON JAMES S. farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Chillicothe. Was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., August 31, 1840, and is the son of Zerah Preston and Angeline Patterson, residents of New York State. He was raised on his father's farm, and in the Fall of 1859 came West to Illinois, and after a short stay in Ogle county, came in November of the same year to Hallock township, where for about eighteen months he worked for Joel Hicks, and shortly afterwards settled on his present farm, where he has ever since resided. He married, February 16, 1863, Eliza E. Reed, daughter of Thomas B. Reed and Frances Wilkinson, who was born February 10, 1843. Her father was born November 27, 1799, and her mother October 4, 1802; both natives of New York. By this marriage he has had six children, four of whom are now living—Frances Emily, born November 30, 1863; Angeline, born September 3, 1865; Mary Effie, born December 4, 1867; Meritt Ebberly, born August 31, 1869, died February 28, 1870; Jennie Ermina, born January 21, 1874, died January 21, 1877, and Bertha, born February 28, 1879. He has 160 acres of land in home farm, part of which is under timber; is at present school director, and has held that office three years. Mrs. Preston is a member of the Baptist Church.

Reed Hiram, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe.

REED MERIT, farmer, P. O. Chillicothe. Was born in Jackson county, Ohio, February 12, 1824, and was the son of Thos. B. Reed and Frances Wilkenson. His father was born November 27, 1799, in Rensselaer county, N. Y.; moved to Ohio with his father about 1819, and was married in Jackson county of that State April 26, 1821. His mother was born October 4, 1802, in Greenbriar county, N. C. They had seven children, the first a boy, who died in infancy. Merit, whose date of birth is given above; Amy, born Jan. 9, 1825; Harriet, born May 18, 1835; Hiram, born March 20, 1837; Eliza, born Feb. 10, 1843; Electra, born April 21, 1844. Mr. Merit Reed came with his parents to Illinois, arriving in Peoria county after a long and dangerous journey in October, 1829. They passed through both fire and water on their way, and had a narrow escape of destruction by the former element, at the Black Swamps near Bloomington. Their teams got badly swamped, and just then a prairie fire in the tall grass swept down upon them—they lay directly in its path, and were powerless to move—a cotton

handkerchief was torn up, rubbed with powder, and fired by a spark struck from the flint of a gun, and a narrow strip burned around their teams and wagons. By this time the head fire burst upon them with great fury, and while the men and women held the horses' heads, the flames lapped together above the wagon covers. After a few perilous moments it rolled on, and the emigrants turned their attention to the watery element, which, mixed with mud, now held them fast. After great exertion the horses were got out, the goods and chattels carried to dry land, and the wagons dragged empty after them, reaching a spot where they could camp for the night, just as it was closing upon them. On coming to the county they lived during the first Winter in a small log house on Simon Reed's place, in what is now Hallock township, and next Spring rented some land from Elijah Hyde, and bought about the same time 160 acres of military land in section 3 of Medina township, to which they moved in the succeeding Spring, and where he resided till his death, March 22, 1875. He lived to amass quite a fortune, being worth about \$150,000. His wife died July 5, 1869. Merit Reed resided at home till about the age of twenty-two, and married, Oct. 15, 1845, Miss Elizabeth McElhany, who was born in Hagerstown, Ohio, May 27, 1827, who has borne him three children—Frances Parodine, born March 11, 1857; Thomas LeRoy, born April 10, 1859, and Hiram Herbert, born February 2, 1862, who died at the age of one year and ten months. Mr. Reed resides on his farm on the north-west quarter of section 2 in Medina township, and also owns the north half of the northeast quarter of section 10, and twenty-eight acres on section 10, worth about \$50 an acre; also forty acres of bluff land on section 4.

Rice E. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

RICE JONATHAN W. (deceased), farmer, res. Sec. 7, P. O. Dunlap. Was born in Marlboro, Middlesex county, Mass., January 24, 1811, and was the son of Martin L. and Sally Rice, natives of that place. His father farmed, also carried on a boot and shoe making business, and after leaving school he divided his time until reaching his 25th year between the farm and a woolen factory. In 1837 he came to Illinois, and after a short stay in Quincy, Adams county, removed in the latter part of 1838 to Medina township, Peoria county, where he bought a farm on section 7 and began to improve it. He married in January, 1841, Sarah M. Dennis, daughter of Joseph Dennis and Rachael McClelland, natives of Ohio, who was born Jan. 11, 1822, by whom he had two sons, Elisha, born July 21, 1843, and James, born June 16, 1845. In 1857 he removed to another farm on same section, which is now occupied by his eldest son. During life he filled many township offices, and he died June 24, 1865. His widow still survives and resides on the old homestead.

His son Elisha was raised at home, and has ever since resided on the farm. He married, December 27, 1866, Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of James and Maria Stewart, who was born in Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1843, by whom he has six children—Jonathan W., born April 16, 1869; James B., born July 22, 1871; Burton, born Jan. 14, 1874; Fred., born March 14, 1876; Florence E., born May 23, 1877, and Sarah E., born Sept. 12, 1879. He enlisted Aug. 27, 1861, in Co. A, 47th I. V. I., forming part of the army of the Mississippi. Took part in the siege at Vicksburg, and all the engagements around that city. His company was the first to enter Jackson, Miss.; was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 6, 1864. He owns 315 acres in home farm, about 175 acres of which is prairie; is school director, and in politics a Republican. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Dunlap.

Reuben W. Mrs. Farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Robinson Joseph, Farmer, P. O. Mossville.
Robinson M. N., Farmer, P. O. Mossville.

ROBINSON WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 27, P. O. Mossville, was born in Jefferson county, Va., Nov. 27, 1805, and is the son of George Robinson and Nancy Rice, natives of Pennsylvania, both of whom are now deceased. He came to Ohio with his parents when very young, and was principally raised in Champaign county. His folks were farmers, and he worked on the home farm till 1826, when he came to Illinois and after a short stay returned to Ohio, and after working some years for himself, married, in 1833, Catherine Weidman, daughter of Abraham and Catherine Weidman, natives of Pennsylvania, who was born in that State, Nov. 28, 1810, by whom he had seven children, all but one now living. Those alive are Sarah A., born Sept. 25, 1834; John W., born March 23, 1836; Marion N., born April 23, 1839; Abram W., born Oct. 19, 1841; Joseph V. H., born Feb. 16, 1844, and Mary L., born April 8, 1846. In the Fall of 1836, he returned to Illinois, settling for about a year near the site of Peoria city, and in the following Summer came to Medina township, and farmed on rented land in Sec. 22, for about ten years, and then bought his present farm. He owns 140 acres in home farm, and 136 acres in the township besides; also eighty acres in Radnor township, and worth \$35 an acre clear through. His wife died March 18, 1850, on the old homestead. He was for one year supervisor of the township, and for many years a school director. His second and third sons were in the Union army, and served until the close of the war. His youngest son and his family reside with him. This son married Jan. 18, 1872, Georgina Clifton, daughter of Enos Clifton and Sarah Stringer, natives of Ohio, who was born Dec. 3, 1844, by whom he has had four children, two now living—Cora Naomi, born March 3, 1873, died March 31, 1877; Aaron Ensley, born May

4, 1874, died May 10, 1874; Lillian Azenath, born Jan. 2, 1878, and Joseph Luther, born March 11, 1879.

Schaffner H. E., Farmer, P. O. Champaign.
Schaffner J. E., Mrs. P. O. Champaign.

SCHIAFFNER HENRY (deceased), who resides Sec. 10, P. O. Mossville, was born Jan. 3, 1830, in Lompertsloch, Alsace, France, and is the son of Jacob and Dorothy Schaffner, who were natives of that province. When sixteen years old he came to America with his elder sister, and during the nine succeeding years resided in Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., and while there married Dec. 20, 1855, Catherine Feiack, a native of Germany, who was born Oct. 24, 1833, and came to this country with her father when twenty years of age. The fruits of this union were two children—George, born May 21, 1858, and Edward, born March 22, 1864. Immediately after marriage they removed to Illinois, settled in Medina township, Peoria county, and resided for about nine years on Sec. 8, removing in 1865 to the farm now occupied by Mrs. Schaffner and her two sons. They own forty acres of land, all under cultivation, and which they value, with existing improvements, at \$3,200. Mr. Schaffner died on his homestead, Aug. 1, 1874. He was an industrious, hard working man, who enjoyed the confidence and respect of all his neighbors, was a thorough farmer, a good citizen, and a kind husband and father.

Schaffner Catharine, farmer, P. O. Mossville.

SCOVILL LINAS, farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. Mossville, was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., March 10, 1815, and is the son of Linas Scovill, a native of Connecticut born July 13, 1786, and Elizabeth Seely, born in Holster, N. Y., May 15, 1791. When two years old his parents moved to Dearborn Co., Ind., where they farmed for two or three years, afterwards removing to Switzerland Co., in the same State, and after a residence of seven years there, again moved to Vermillion Co., Ind., where they resided for four years, and finally in the Summer of 1831, the whole family removed to Illinois, settling upon what is now Sec. 22, of Medina township. His father died on the old homestead November 16, 1840, and his mother in Chillicothe Oct. 13, 1862. The farm originally entered upon at that early day, is still in the possession of Mr. Scovill, and he has never been out of the county for over six weeks at a time since he first came to it. He married, June 17, 1858, Miss V. A. Murray, daughter of John Murray and Cynthia Johnson, natives of Virginia, who was born in Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., June 19, 1812. Mr. Scovill was the eldest in a family of seven children. After him came Luney, born May 4, 1818; Lucetta, born June 20, 1820; Lucina, born March 30, 1822; Amanda E., born July 2, 1826; Sarah, born Dec. 25, 1831, and Jube F., born Jan. 6, 1824, who died in Kansas, May 18, 1874. Mr. Scovill owns 320 acres of land



JOHN HINES SEN.

RICHWOODS TP.



WM. ROBINSON

MEDINA TP.



Thomas Mooney

(DECEASED.)

MEDINA TP.

in home farm, about 160 of it under timber. Is politically a Democrat, and in religious matters a Free Thinker. He has assessed the township, and for five years been its collector. Has been commissioner of roads for thirteen successive years, and has also filled the offices of school trustee and director.

Smalley Wesley, farmer, P. O. Alta.
Smith R. M. farmer, P. O. Mossville.
Sturm A. F. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Sturm Andrew, J. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

STURM ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Mossville, was born in Medina township of Peoria Co., in 1851, and is the son of John Sturm and Elizabeth Dickinson. His father was born in Ohio, and his mother in Indiana, and both now reside in Medina township. They had seven children, and he is the fourth in a family of five sons and two daughters. He married, February, 1875, Nancy Buttles who was born in Switzerland Co., Ind., in 1849. Her mother still lives there, but her father died a number of years ago. Mr. Sturm settled on his present farm four years ago. It consists of 100 acres fine farming land, valued at \$50 per acre.

STURM GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Mossville, was born in Medina township, of Peoria Co., Oct. 2, 1833, and is the son of Nicholas Sturm and Rebecca Fey, who came to Illinois from Ohio. Is the youngest in a family of seven children, and when very young his mother died, and his father re-married. He was raised in Medina township, from a boy by his uncle Lewis Fey, and resided with him till his death about 1853, receiving from his estate the farm he now occupies. He married Jan. 4, 1855, Louisa B. Joseph, daughter of Nathan Joseph, a native of Delaware, who was born in 1837, by whom he had one child, Jacob Lewis, born Jan. 10 1856. Mrs. Sturm died soon after the boy was born, and on Feb. 8, 1858, he married Mrs. Emma Grabbe, daughter of Green J. Haralson and Orpha Farris, who was born in Maysville, Ill., Sept. 1, 1839. Her mother was from Kentucky, and her father, was born in France, and was raised and educated in New York. By this marriage he has had

five children, three now living, John C., born Nov. 18, 1858; George Edward, born March 1860, died when about seven weeks old, Henry B., born August, 1861, Robert Bruce, born May 18, 1866, and Joseph C., born March 23, 1868. He owns 220 acres land, more than half of which is under timber.

Sturm Frank, farmer, P. O. Mossville.
Sturm John, farmer, P. O. Mossville.
Sturm Mark, farmer, P. O. Mossville.
Thompson W. H. laborer, res. Mossville.

THORNE WILLIAM, carpenter and bridge builder, P. O. Mossville, was born in North Molton, Devonshire, England, 17th Sept., 1819. John Thorne and Charity Craig were his parents; the latter died when he was three years old, and his father some fifteen years ago. Mr. Thorne learned the carpenter's trade in his native shire, and married Deborah Passmore, of South Molton. She was born May 24, 1819 — on the same day as Queen Victoria. Mr. T. came to America in May 1856, and after stopping six weeks in Canada, came to Peoria county. The following year he sent for his family and settled on Orange Prairie for six years, and then removed to their present home. They have had ten children, the two oldest, Charity and John, being dead. John died in the U. S. army, at Vicksburg. The living are: William, aged 37 years; Mary, now Mrs. Kingdon, 34; George, 31; Ann, Mrs. Harker, 29; Richard, 26; Edwin, 24 years old; all born in England. Frank, 20, and John, 11 years of age, were born in Peoria county. Mr. Thorne has devoted his attention to house carpentering and bridge building, and has achieved the reputation of being the best bridge builder in the county. He has served three terms as assessor of Medina township, and several terms as justice of the peace. He has crossed the Atlantic five times, having made two visits to his native country since he first came over.

Timmons E. farmer, P. O. Alta.
Tuttle E. L. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

WAITE D. M. farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Mossville.

Wallace Matthew, farmer and grain merchant, P. O. Dunlap.
Webster F. H. farmer, P. O. Mossville.
Wilder Loreu, P. O. Alta.

MILBROOK TOWNSHIP.

Aby Elmer, farmer, P. O. Elmore.

ABY G. H. farmer, Sec. 6, P. O. Elmore. Was born in Rochester, Peoria county, in 1851; is the youngest child of Benjamin J. Aby, who died in 1866, and who came to Peoria county at a very early day, there experiencing all the hardships of a pioneer's life. Mr. G. H. Aby has remained on the home farm with his mother and sister, and is an industrious and enterprising young farmer. Owns 110 acres of land, worth about \$4,400, and has eighty acres under good cultivation.

ADAMS W. H. farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Elmore. Was born in Holmes county, O., Aug. 30, 1835. Came to Illinois in 1852, settling in Stark county, and engaged in farming till 1861, when he removed to Peoria county and his present location. Represented the township in the Board of Supervisors one year, and has been justice of the peace for four years. Is a man of enterprise and intelligence, and has always taken an active part in township, county, and State affairs. Married, in 1858, Miss Sarah J. Anthony, who was born in New Jersey in 1837, by whom he has four children, two boys and two girls. Owns 126 acres of land, worth about \$5,000, all under cultivation. He has studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1867.

Adelm J. B. farmer, P. O. French Grove.
Alfred Wm. J. farmer, P. O. Elmore.
Alward Engrish, farmer, P. O. Monica.
Armstrong Euseb. farmer, P. O. Elmore.
Andrews Wm. farmer, P. O. French Grove.
Bassinger Wm. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Bates Wm. L. farmer, P. O. Monica.

BARRETT GEO. W. farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. Monica. Was born in Jefferson county, O., in 1835, and came to Peoria county in 1859. In 1861 married Miss Lavina J. Ramsey, who was born in Jefferson county, O., in 1836, and who has borne him eleven children, seven of whom are now living, four boys and three girls. Mr. Barrett came to Sec. 22 in 1867, and owns in it 240 acres of land, all well cultivated and improved, worth about \$12,000. Coming here poor, he has by hard work and economy acquired a competency for himself and family. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Bridson W. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Bridson C. S. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Buck A. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Buckley Wm. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Bridgman Wm. farmer, P. O. Elmore.

BRIDSON JOHN, farmer, Sec. 27, P. O. Brimfield. Was born on the Isle of Man, in 1820. Immigrated to America, settling in Brimfield township, in 1851, and remained there till 1857, when he removed to his present home. Has been very successful in all his undertakings. Coming to this country poor, he now owns 340 acres of land, worth \$17,200, 260 acres

of which are now under cultivation. He was married in the old country to Miss Ann Gilling, in 1851, who was born on the Isle of Man in 1828, and who bore him three children. She died in 1857, and in the following year he married Miss Manilla Kunler, who was born in Indiana in 1832, by whom he has had seven children.

Brighton R. H. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Brimson J. C. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Brown A. W. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Brown Wm. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Burgess Wm. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Camp Irwin, farmer, P. O. Monica.
Camp L. J. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Campbell C. L. farmer, P. O. Monica.

CAMPBELL JOHN W. farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Monica, is the son of Gilbert and Mary Campbell, who were married in 1795, and were early settlers in Boone county, Kentucky. His father was the grandson of Lord Overton, a Scotch peer. The subject of this sketch was born in Boone county, Kentucky, Dec. 18, 1812. Married July 6, 1837, at Rushville, Ill., while on a visit there, Miss Margaret M. Dooley, afterwards returning to Kentucky, where he remained six years; thence removed, in 1844, to Preble county, Ohio, where he resided ten years, and then came to his present location, where he owns 257 acres of land, worth \$13,000. Has 200 acres of his land under cultivation, and his farm is altogether well improved. Mrs. Campbell is a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1812; has had seven children, five boys and two girls, but lost by death two of their boys, David and Samuel, Oct. 3, 1862.

Carahan B. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

CARTER ROBERT P. farmer, Sec. 21, P. O. Milbrook, was born in Ireland in 1823, and in the early part of his life was engaged in the African ivory trade, in the pursuit of which he has traveled over a large part of Eastern Africa. Came to Peoria county in 1850, and to his present home in 1866. Owns 240 acres of well cultivated land, worth about \$14,400. He married, in 1850, Miss Nancy Large, by whom he has had seven children, six of whom are now living. He had the misfortune to lose one of them, a boy nineteen years of age, some years ago, by drowning.

Cluskey H. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Coel Y. merchant, P. O. French Grove.

COLE JOHN, druggist and dealer in agricultural implements, P. O. Elmore, was born in Peoria county in 1847. Was raised on a farm, and has resided in the vicinity of Rochester all his life. Received a good common school education, and afterwards attended Cole's Commercial College, in Peoria. In 1870 he married Miss Mary R. Smith, who was born in Stark

county in 1851, by whom he has had two children, both girls, one of whom is now living. In the year of his marriage he began business as druggist, and has of late years done quite a large business in agricultural implements, carrying a good stock in both lines. On March 3, 1865, he enlisted in Co. K., 47th (Consol.) Ill. Inf., and was mustered at Demopolis, Ala., Jan. 21, 1866.

Cole Lydia A. farmer, P. O. Elmore.

COLE WILLIAM F. farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. French Grove, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1818, and came to Illinois with his parents, settling in what is now Hardin county in the same year. He remained there until 1844, when he came to Peoria county and settled at French Grove, where in 1846 he married Miss Mary Ann Cutter, who was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1829. Her parents were among the early settlers in the western part of Peoria county, since they settled on Sec. 6 of Brimfield township in 1833, and built themselves a cabin there, when there was but one house from thence to Farmington, in Fulton county. There were no roads, and they had to go to Lewistown to get their milling done, the trip there and back taking a week. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have by industry and economy acquired a good home, and many comforts that were undreamed of in the early pioneer days. They came here in 1856, and own 120 acres of land, all under good cultivation. Have had thirteen children, nine boys and four girls, and have eleven children living. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are living at their present home surrounded by friends, and are much respected by all who know them.

Cotwell W. farmer, P. O. Monica.

COON GEORGE J. farmer, Sec. 13, P. O. Monica, was born in New York State in 1839, where he resided till 1850, when he came to Peoria county, settling in Rosefield township; came to his present location in 1874. In 1861 married Miss Jane Aldredge, from Indiana, by whom he had two children. She died in 1872, and in 1874 he married Patience Garrison, his present wife. They own 140 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation and worth about \$7,000. Mr. Coon's father is at present a resident of Rosefield township; he bought raw land, which he afterwards improved and sold. Mr. Coon enlisted in 1862, in Co. K, 83d I. V. I. and was mustered out the same year.

Coon Patience, farmer, P. O. Monica.
Cullen Michael, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

Cravens Sylvester, M.D., P. O. Elmore, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1836, and came to Peoria county in 1858. Began the study of medicine in 1855, and in '59 and '60 attended lectures at Cleveland Medical College; and in Cincinnati, at the Medical College there. attended the classes in '60 and '61. Graduating in the latter year, he returned to Rochester and began to build up a prac-

tice which is now a large one. In 1864 he married Miss Chloe Stanton, who was born in Peoria county and was the daughter of one of the earliest settlers of Rochester. Dr. Cravens owns 400 acres of land, 250 acres of which are under cultivation, worth altogether, \$10,000.

CUTTER JOB, farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. French Grove, was born in Sec. 6, Brimfield township, on April 19, 1837. Is the third son of Isaac and Sarah Cutter, who settled in that township in 1833 and made a small farm, when the country around was a wilderness. Both his parents died in the old homestead. Mr. Cutter, in 1864, married Miss M. Flakerty, who was born in Maine in 1840. They have had six children, five of whom are now living. They came to their present home in 1866; own eighty acres of land, all improved, worth about \$4,800. Mr. Cutter is a quiet, unassuming man, who is liked and respected by all who know him.

DAVIS RICHARD C. farmer, Sec. 31, P. O. French Grove, was born in Ohio county, W. Va., in 1835; came to Peoria county in 1856, and two years afterwards married Miss Margaret Keyser, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1834. They have had eight children, and all of them are living. Came to his present home in 1869, where he has ever since lived; owns 160 acres of well improved land, worth about \$9,600. Has been road commissioner for the township of Brimfield, and is now serving that of Millbrook in the same capacity. Mr. Davis and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DIMMICK MILTON, farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Elmore, was born in Ohio in 1840; came to Illinois in 1852, and to Peoria county in 1858. Owns 140 acres of land, all well improved. Married, in 1864, Miss Lavina Green, who was born in 1843, and has borne him six children, two of whom are dead. Mr. Dimmick is a quiet, frugal and industrious man, and is much respected.

Doddsworth Wm. farmer, P. O. Elmore.

DOYLE JOHN, M.D., P. O. Elmore, was born in Baltimore county, Md., in 1827, and ten years later he came to and settled in Clark county, Ill. In 1850 he began the study of medicine, graduating in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati in 1854, and in the same year began to practice. In 1858 he married Miss Sarah A. Noyes, who was born in New Hampshire in 1835. Dr. Doyle settled in Rochester in 1855, and with the exception of one year in Stark county and three years in Cincinnati, has resided there ever since, and practiced his profession. He has taken great interest in the Christian Church, he being one of the elders and the minister of the church.

Ennis N. S. farmer, P. O. Monica.

GARRISON BENJAMIN, farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. Elmore, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in

1844, and came to Peoria county with his parents in 1856, settling in Millbrook township, where he has ever since remained. He is the second son of Lemuel Garrison who died in this township. Mr. Garrison married in 1875, Miss Mary B. Owens, who was born in Knox county in 1850, by whom he has had two children. He owns eighty acres of well cultivated land, worth about \$4,000.

Garrison Lemuel, farmer, P. O. Monroe.

GARRISON LEWIS, farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Elmore was born in Clinton, O., in 1837; came to Peoria county in 1855, settling on section 15; is the first son of Lemuel Garrison, who died in this township in 1873, and was the father of eighteen children. Mr. Garrison married in 1861, Miss Matilda A. Aldredge, who was born in Knox county, in 1838, and who bore him eleven children, of whom ten are now living—seven boys and three girls. Owns 220 acres of land, worth about \$11,100, of which, 170 acres are under good cultivation. Mr. Garrison has seen many improvements made in this section, very little having been done in that way at the time he settled here.

Garrison Robert, farmer, P. O. Monica.

GARRISON THOMAS B. farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Elmore, was born in Clinton county, O., in 1850, and came to Peoria county with his parents, settling in the township of Millbrook, where he has since remained. He married in 1872, Miss Rebecca J. Camp, who was born in Clinton county, O., in 1854, and by whom he has had four children, three now living. He owns 200 acres of land, worth about \$10,000, and has 180 acres under good cultivation. Mr. Garrison is a young man of good habits; is industrious and economical, and stands well in the neighborhood in which he lives. He is the only son of Robert Garrison.

Gillen James, farmer, P. O. French Grove.

GILLING JAMES, farmer, Sec. 34, P. O. Brimfield, was born in the Isle of Man in 1826; came to Peoria county in 1850; is a carpenter by trade, and followed that business for about eighteen years. Twelve years ago he returned to the old country, and while there he married his present wife, then Miss Jane Skinner; returning to Peoria county in 1869, he came to his present home in 1874, where he owns eighty acres of land, all improved, and worth about \$6,000. He has a good home, is comfortably situated and is highly respected by his neighbors.

Grant Kenneth, farmer, P. O. French Grove.
Grant W. farmer, P. O. French Grove.
Groes Wm. farmer, P. O. Elmore.

HARDY JOHN, farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Elmore, was born in England in 1824; married in 1846, Miss Ellen Moody, who was also of English birth, and was born in 1826, came to Scott county, Ill., in 1851, where he remained till 1872, when he came to Peoria

county and settled on his present home in section 16, where he has 230 acres of good land, worth about \$11,500, of which 180 acres are under cultivation. This property is the result of industry and economy, as Mr. Hardy came to this country a poor man. He has had twelve children, six of whom are now living.

Harmon William, farmer, P. O. French Grove.

HOLZ WILLIAM, miller, P. O. Elmwood, was born in Prussia in 1832, and immigrated to America in 1851; came to Rochester, Ill., in 1864, moving thence in 1866, to Elmwood, where he purchased the Union Mills, and where he has spent upwards of \$40,000 in building, repairing, and machinery. In 1875, he lost his mill in Elmwood by fire, when he returned to Rochester and commenced repairing the Rochester mills; has spent \$13,000 in this direction and has now got it in first-class order; has three runs of burrs and the machinery is all new. Mr. Holz has eighty acres of good land attached to the mill and raises considerable stock; married in 1858, Miss Catherine Schroeder, by whom he has six children.

HUBER BENJAMIN, retired, P. O. Elmore, was born in Pennsylvania in 1820, and married in 1843 Miss Rebecca Burkhart, who was born in that State in 1825; came to Peoria county and settled in Rochester in 1849, where he engaged in blacksmithing, and kept at it for twenty-four years. They are the parents of nine children, five of them being now alive. Coming to Rochester with limited means, Mr. Huber has by economy and strict attention to business, acquired a good home, with 110 acres of well cultivated land, worth about \$5,500, where he and his wife hope to spend their remaining years. His children are all married. Mr. and Mrs. Huber are members of the Congregational Church.

Hurt Susan, farmer, P. O. Monica.

IRELAND CHARLES, stock dealer, P. O. Elmore, was born in Fayette, Seneca county, N.Y. His grandfather was the first settler in the township, locating in 1794; also organized the first independent military company of that county; was at the battle of Queens-town when Brock was killed. His father was born in Milton county, Pa., but went to Seneca county, N.Y., when he was two years old; raised a family of two children, one of each sex. Charles, was born on the 20th day of August, 1823. When he was nine years old his father immigrated to Genuga county, Ohio, where he was reared a farmer, going two miles through the woods to a log house to school. Helped to clear a farm of 260 acres. In 1848 married Miss Laura Ann, daughter of Harry Hubbard. She was born in Massachusetts on the 17th day of February, 1830. Six boys and five girls was the fruit of their union. Immigrated from Ohio to Peoria county in 1858, and located in Millbrook township. The first two years was engaged

in building and contracting on railroads. Furnished all the ties, and erected the bridges, from Gilman to the State line. In 1863 helped to recruit a company, and was assigned to the 77th I. V. I., Company G, and was commissioned as 1st Lieutenant, mustered in at Peoria. The regiment was commanded by Col. Grier. Participated in the engagement at Arkansas Post, and afterwards did duty on the river. He resigned on account of ill health after being in the service a year.

Jaques Henry, farmer, P. O. Elmore.

JAKUES H. S. farmer, Sec. 7. P. O. Elmore, was born in Ohio in 1839, came to Peoria county in 1855, and has resided in Millbrook township ever since. In 1862 he crossed the plains to California, returning in 1864, and shortly thereafter married Miss Emeline Pratz, by whom he has two children. He is an enterprising farmer and a man of influence in the township, owning 500 acres of land, 200 of which are under good cultivation, worth about \$21,000, besides a large stock of cattle and hogs, the raising of which he makes a specialty.

JAKUES JOSIAH, farmer, Sec. 13, P. O. Elmore, was born in Richland county, O., in 1829; came to Peoria county in 1854, and settled on section 18, in Millbrook township, where he has ever since remained and where he owns 500 acres of land, worth about \$20,000. In 1856 he married Miss Isabell Pratz, who was born in the same county as himself. They have been blessed with eleven children, seven now living. Mr. Jaques has improved most of his property since coming here; is a quiet, industrious farmer, and is much respected. Mrs. Jaques is a member of the Christian Church, at Rochester.

Kaus J. farmer, P. O. Elmore.

KELLER JAMES M. farmer, Sec. 21, P. O. French Grove, was born in Marshall county, West Va., in 1819; came to Peoria county in 1856, and settled on section 20, Millbrook township, where he improved a lot of sixty acres, on which he remained till 1878, when he moved to his present location on section 21, where he now owns 240 acres of land all under cultivation, and worth about \$14,400. He came to the county a comparatively poor man but by his industry and sound knowledge of farming he has acquired the land he owns and the respect of all who know him. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Kneer Benedict, farmer, P. O. Monica.
Lamberton E. P. farmer, P. O. Elmore.
Lamberton T. O. farmer, P. O. Elmore.
Lawrence H. farmer, P. O. Elmore.

LENG ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Elmore, was born in Yorkshire, England in 1841, and came to Peoria county in 1870. Married, in 1873, Miss Mary F. Aby, who was born in Stark county, in 1851; has had three children, two of them now alive.

Mr. Leng has followed the occupation of a farmer all his lifetime, both in England and this country, and now owns a nice little farm of eighty acres, worth about \$4,000, and has fifty acres under cultivation.

Lewis Hannah, farmer, P. O. Elmore.

LORANCE HARNESS, farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Elmore, was born in Franklin county, Ohio in 1823, and came to Peoria county in 1843, marrying in the following year Miss Ellen Lewis, who was born in Dearborn county, Ind. in 1826. They are the parents of twelve children, ten of them survive. Mr. Lorange first settled on Sec. 6 of Millbrook township, where he remained eight years, removing thence to Sec. 19, where he has ever since remained. He owns 165 acres of land, all well improved, and worth \$8,250; a vein of coal, five feet thick, underlies part of his land. Has a very fine spring well on his farm, yielding an inexhaustible supply of water. Mr. Lorange is much respected in the neighborhood in which he resides.

Lyon Joseph, farmer, P. O. French Grove.

MARKLEY E. justice of the peace, P. O. Elmore, is the son of David Markley, who came from Ohio and settled in Fulton county in 1836. Mr. E. Markley was born in Richland county, Ohio in 1820, coming with his parents to Illinois, and in 1837 came to Rochester with a stock of goods, which he took charge of and sold on his father's account, making a monthly trip on horseback by a bridge path to his father's residence in Fulton county, to give a report of the month's business. This continued for about a year when he cleared out the stock and returned to Fulton county, and engaged in various pursuits until 1850, when he returned to Rochester and began business on his own account. He has been an active business man and is a prominent citizen of the town. He married in 1851, Miss Emily Wycoff, who was born in New Jersey in 1828, by whom he had five children. Mrs. Markley died Feb. 25, 1861, and in the succeeding year he married, his second wife, Mrs. Nancy Rice, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1828, and who has also borne him five children, all living. Mr. Markley owns eighty acres of land, all under cultivation, and worth about \$2,400; has been supervisor one year, and is now serving his second year as justice of the peace.

MARKLEY EVERETT, merchant, P. O. Elmore, was born in Stark county, Ill. in 1855, and has lived for many years in the neighborhood of Rochester. Married in 1878, Miss Helen M. Webster, who was born in Ohio in 1844. Began business for himself as merchant in 1878, but had previously been in that business for his father and others ever since he was old enough to attend to it; carries a large and well selected stock of goods, and does a good business. His father was the second man who sold goods in Rochester, that being in the year 1837.

MARTZ W. J. farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. French Grove, was born in Pennsylvania in 1834, and came to Peoria county in 1857, and is a harness maker by trade. Married in 1863, Miss Nancy E. Moore, who was born in Butler county, Ohio in 1844. They have had six children, three of them now alive. Mr. Martz bought his present home in 1866, and is now worth \$4,800. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mathews Tins farmer, P. O. Monroe.

MAXWELL FRANCIS R. teacher, P. O. Elmore.

MCCOY DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 33, P. O. French Grove, was born in West Alexander, Washington county, Pa., and when fourteen years old, moved to Ohio county, W. Va., where he remained till 1851, then coming to Peoria county, and settling on Sec. 33, where he has since remained, and where he owns 470 acres of land, all under cultivation, 210 acres of which forms his home farm. Mr. McCoy married June 21, 1847, Miss Jane B. Stewart, who was born in Alleghany county, Pa., August 8, 1826, and who died November 26, 1877, leaving four children to mourn her loss. Mr. McCoy is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MCCOY JOHN A. (deceased), late of Sec. 32, Millbrook township, P. O. French Grove, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1821; was brought up in Ohio county, W. Va., and came to Peoria county in 1849, settling two miles west of Brimfield. He came to his late fine home in 1852, and remained upon it until his death. His estate consists of 890 acres of fine improved farming land. Mr. McCoy married in W. Virginia in 1852, Miss Matilda Davis, who was born in Marshall county, of that State, in 1829, by whom he had three children, two girls and one boy and who died in 1861. Mr. McCoy possessed an intellect much above mediocrity, and was emphatically a public-spirited man. These qualities, together with rare integrity of character, made him sought after for positions of official responsibility. He served his township seventeen years in the County Board of Supervisors, seven of which he was chairman of that body, during which the present elegant court house was erected. His innate patriotism impelled him to active and efficient efforts in behalf of the Union during the late civil war. The life of Mr. McCoy was suddenly and tragically terminated on the 14th of September, 1879, from wounds inflicted two or three days previously by a vicious bull. Thus was cut off in the midst of his usefulness at the age of fifty-nine years, and ten months a man whom Peoria county greatly missed and sadly mourned.

MOORE DAVID, farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. French Grove, was born in Lehigh county, Pa., in 1816; went to Butler county, O., in 1818, where he learned the

carpenter trade; married in 1849, Miss Mary Richtoline, who was born in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1821; came to Peoria county in 1860; has had five children, four of them now living and married. He owns 153 acres of land, all improved, and worth \$9,200. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Presbyterian Church.

MOORE JACOB H. farmer, Sec. 31, P. O. French Grove, was born in Ohio, in 1840. Married Miss Martha A. Reed, who was born in W. Virginia in 1848, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are now alive. Owns 80 acres of land under excellent cultivation, and worth \$4,800. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Moore D. farmer, P. O. Elmore.
Moore Thomas, farmer, P. O. Monroe.
McVey Thomas, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
McCallie Pat, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
McConnell A. son, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Moore George, farmer, P. O. Monroe.
M. Jacob Adams, farmer, P. O. French Grove.
M. R. Lewis, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
M. Thomas Bernard, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
M. Thomas, farmer, P. O. French Grove.
Moore, Thomas, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Nightingale D. farmer, P. O. Elmore.
Oakes Wm. M. farmer, P. O. French Grove.
Pratz J. A. carpenter, P. O. Elmore.

PRATZ WILLIAM W. farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. French Grove, was born in Stark county, Ill., March 21, 1841; his parents were old settlers of that county, having come there in 1837. Mr. Pratz came to Peoria county, where he married Miss Mary E. Day, daughter of Dr. Wm. B. Day, a native of New Jersey, in the following year. She was born Nov. 20, 1842, and has had six children, two boys and four girls. They own 80 acres of land in the e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 20, all under cultivation and worth \$4,800, and have the respect of all who know them.

Prior Calvin, farmer, P. O. Monroe.

REED C. A. farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. French Grove, is the eldest son of William and Sarah V. Reed, was born in Peoria county, Nov. 20, 1853, and grew to manhood on a farm. On Feb. 3, 1875, he married Miss Jennie Coe, who was born in Meigs county, O., May 10, 1855; they have had three children, two of whom are alive. They own sixty acres from the north side of the n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 29, all of it under cultivation and worth about \$3,600. Mr. Reed is an industrious and economical man, and he and his family are respected by all who know them. They are members of the Presbyterian Church at French Grove.

REED JAMES C. farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. French Grove, was born in Peoria county in 1854, and married in 1875, Miss Sadie G. Oakes, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1856; have had two children, the eldest of whom died April 12, 1877. Mr. Reed owns 80 acres of well cultivated land, worth about \$4,800. Both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

REED SAMUEL M. farmer, Sec. 32, P. O.

French Grove, was born in Ohio county, W. Va., in 1821; came to Peoria county in 1852, and settled where he now resides; owns 73 acres of land in Brimfield township, and 61 acres in Sec. 32 in that of Millbrook, all under thorough cultivation. He is a good farmer and citizen, and a quiet, unassuming man, enjoying the confidence and respect of all who know him. He married in 1852, Miss Jane Davis, who was born in Marshall county, W. Va., in 1825, by whom he had two children. Mrs. Reed died in 1856, and in 1859 he married Miss Margaret McCoskey, who was born in Ohio county, W. Va., in 1832; they have one child, and are all members of the Presbyterian Church.

REED WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 34, P. O. French Grove, was born in Ohio county, W. Va., in 1817; came to Peoria county in 1849, settling on Sec. 33, and has remained in the township ever since; moved to Sec. 21, and came to his present home in 1860, where he owns 160 acres of good land, and makes a specialty of raising stock. Married in 1851, Miss Sarah V. McConnell, who was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1832, by whom he has had four boys, all of whom are now living.

REED WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Elmore, was born in Delaware county, O., in 1837; came to Peoria county in 1856, and settled on Millbrook township in 1863, where he now owns 150 acres of land, 80 acres of which is under cultivation and worth \$45 an acre. He has made many improvements, and has eighteen miles of worm rail fence, which makes his farm a desirable one. In 1858 he married Miss Mary Gingrick, who was born in Ashland county, O., in 1832, and who has borne him eight children, six of whom are now living. Mr. Reed has always taken an active part in all township matters, is a hard working, economical farmer, and a much respected citizen.

Rooney Hugh, farmer, P. O. Monica.
Rud J. C. farmer, P. O. French Grove.
Sargent Jno. farmer, P. O. Elmore.
Shad-Henry, farmer, P. O. Elmore.
Slaterly J. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Sloan J. farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

SLOCUM JOHN C. farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. French Grove, was born in 1837, on the old homestead settled by his father, who was one of the first settlers in this vicinity, and who died in 1846. He married Miss Margaret Bailey, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1842, by whom he has had six children, all living. Owns 115 acres of land, 100 of which are under cultivation, and worth \$6,950. He is a quiet, much respected man, and a good citizen.

SLYGH JOHN D. justice of the peace, P. O. Elmore, was born in Ireland in 1801, and came with his parents to Albany, N. Y., where he remained until ten years of age, when he removed to Virginia, where in 1824 he married Miss Mary E. Potts, daughter of Capt. James B. Potts of the United States Navy,

and who was born on board of a United States ship in 1808. Remained in Virginia till 1835, when they came to Tazewell Co., Ill., removing to Millbrook township and settling near Rochester, January 1, 1837. There were then but two log cabins in Rochester, occupied respectively by the Smiths and the Stantons. Consequently Mr. Slygh has seen the development of all the improvements made in this section of country. He has been an active man of business all his life, and is now serving his thirtieth year as justice of the peace, five years of which was in Knox Co., and the rest in Peoria Co.; lives presently with his son Henry, and gives general satisfaction as a justice. Mr. and Mrs. Slygh have had fifteen children, nine of whom are now living. Mrs. Slygh died on August 26, 1875. The old gentleman owns seventy acres of land near Rochester, worth about \$2,100. He assessed the township for seven years, for five years in succession.

Stowell Aug. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Stubb Nancy, farmer, P. O. Monica.
Sutherland E. J. farmer, P. O. French Grove.
Sweat Ben, harness maker, P. O. Elmore.
Thomas Geo. farmer, P. O. Elmore.
Todd Alex. farmer, P. O. French Grove.
Todd Robt. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Tykoff G. P. insurance agent, P. O. Elmore.
Wasson John, farmer, P. O. Monica.
Whittaker John, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.
Whittaker John W. farmer, P. O. Monica.

WHITTAKER JOHN C. farmer, Sec. 27, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Ireland in 1811, where he married Miss Susan Carter, also a native of that country, and who was born in 1806. Sailed for New Orleans from Liverpool in 1845, and were eight weeks and five days on the voyage. First settled in the county in the vicinity of what was then Fort Clark. Mr. Whittaker worked very hard, and labored under many disadvantages, and as the result of his industry, has now a fine home and farm, under good improvement, where he lives at peace with all his neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker have had six children, all living. Have four sons in Millbrook township, and one son and their only daughter in that of Brimfield.

WHITTAKER RICHARD, farmer, Sec. 34, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Ireland in 1836, came to Peoria Co. in 1845, and to his present home in 1864, where he owns 160 acres of well improved land worth \$9,600. Married in 1863 Miss Hannah McGowanner, by whom he has had nine children, eight of whom are now alive. Mr. Whittaker is much respected and lives surrounded by relatives and friends.

WASSON JOHN, farmer, Sec. 14, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1833, came to Marshall county, Ill., in 1852, where he remained one year, and then removed to Elmwood, Peoria county, where, on Nov. 13, 1854, he married Betsy C. Aldrich, who was born in Missouri in 1836. Has had eleven children, ten now living. Mr. Wasson came to Sec. 14 of Millbrook township in 1868, where he owns 160 acres of land, all well improved and worth

about \$5,000. He has resided in this county since 1853, in Elmwood, Brantfield, Jubilee and Millbrook townships, has held the office of road commissioner for three years, and is at present one of the school trustees.

WHITE JOHN, farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. Elmore, was born in Frederick county, Md., Aug. 9, 1812, and came to Richland county, O., in Oct., 1827, where he remained till 1835, when he came to Peoria county with the Smith family, who settled on Sec. 7 of Millbrook township, Oct. 15, 1835. He helped them to build their cabin, and worked out in the neighborhood for three years, and then began an improvement for himself. Bought from the government the west half of the south west of Sec. 5; made his entry Jan. 13, 1836; commenced his improvement in 1839, and has ever since remained in the same section. The first election Mr. White attended was at Princeville, in 1836, when Theragood Smith was elected justice of the peace. In 1838 he married Miss Eliza A. Rigou, who was born in Ohio in 1820, by whom he had four children, only one now living. His wife died in Aug., 1846, and on Feb. 17, 1848, he married Miss Permelia Aby, who bore him two children, one of whom has since died. His second wife died Feb. 18, 1851, and he then married Miss Eliza Briggs, on April 20, 1854, the fruit of which marriage was nine children, six of whom survive. Mr. White owns 200 acres of land, worth about \$6,000, and has 90 acres of it under cultivation.

WHITTAKER ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 27, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Ireland in 1836, and came to Peoria county in 1840 and settled in his present location in 1856. In 1864 he married Miss Frances Burnell, who was born in Peoria county in 1847, and has borne him four children. Owns 165 acres of well improved and cultivated land, worth \$9,900.

William Joseph, farmer, P. O. Mendota.
 William E. D. Farmer, P. O. Elmore.
 William Huston, farmer, P. O. Elmore.

WILLETT O. P., farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Elmore, was born in Wayne county, Ind., in 1821, where he was bred a farmer, and came to Peoria county in

1856, settling on Sec. 20, which has ever since been his home. Married, in 1843, Miss Margaret Nelson, of Fayette county, Ind., who was born in 1824. Has had six children, three of them being now alive. Mr. Willett owns 180 acres of land, worth \$9,400, 160 acres of which are under cultivation. He is a good farmer and an esteemed citizen; has held the office of township commissioner for several years, and has also been assessor and school trustee.

WINCHESTER GEO. E. merchant, P. O. Elmore, was born in Clinton county, Penn., in 1853, and came to Peoria county in 1868. Married, ten years later, Miss Emma L. Winchester, who was born in this county in 1860. Mr. Winchester has been in mercantile business for many years, and has in stock at his present location a large and varied assortment of general merchandise.

Wayne Hugh, farmer, P. O. Brimfield.

WYCOFFE AARON D. (deceased), res. of widow, Sec. 30, P. O. French Grove. Mr. W. was born in New Jersey in 1820, and in 1836 came with his parents to Peoria county, settling in Millbrook township. They were among the first settlers there, and the county was in a totally unimproved state at the time of their coming. Mr. Wycoffe, on Dec. 9, 1855, married Mrs. Harriet Dye, who was born in Warren county, N. J., in 1820, by whom he had two daughters, twins, born Oct. 30, 1856. He died Aug. 9, 1871. Was a quiet, unassuming man, a good, reputable citizen, and was much respected by those he was brought in contact with. Previous to her marriage with Mr. Wycoffe, his surviving partner was married, on Oct. 30, 1838, to Dr. Wm. B. Dye, to whom she bore five children, two of whom are now living. Dr. Dye died May 23, 1849, and three years later his widow came to Peoria county, and now resides with her two daughters at their pleasant home on Sec. 20, where she owns 120 acres of well cultivated land, worth about \$6,000. Mrs. Wycoffe is a member of the Christian Church.

WYCOFFE GEO. P. farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Elmore.

PRINCEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Adams Ezra, farmer, P. O. Princeville.
 Alberson J. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
 Alder Wm. station agent, P. O. Princeville.
 Alford Chas. farmer, P. O. Dunbar.
 Alford M. farmer, P. O. Dunbar.

ALLWOOD THOS. retired, P. O. Princeville.

ALTER WM. H. station agent, Princeville. Was born in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1834, and came with his parents to Peoria county in 1837. Settled first in Peoria, and came to Princeville in 1852. Married, in 1855, Miss Jemima Martin, who was born in England in 1834, by whom he has had four children, only one of whom is now alive. His father died in 1862. Mr. Alter's brother, Charles E. Alter, was a member of Co. K., 86th Ill. Inf., and was killed in the battle of Bentonville, in Alabama. He has been station agent at Princeville since Oct. 10, 1871, and gives great satisfaction in the position, both to the railroad company and to the people of Princeville.

Andrews Cordella, farmer, P. O. Princeville.
 Andrews S. A. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
 Angeword Jas. farmer, P. O. Dunbar.
 Armstrong E. farmer, P. O. Monica.
 Armstrong I. I. farmer, P. O. Monica.

ARMSTRONG JOSEPH, farmer and justice of the peace, Sec. 19, P. O. Monica. Was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1820, and in 1841 married Miss Martha McNeil, who was born in the same county in 1817, by whom he has had eleven children, nine of them now living. Came to Peoria county in 1855, settling on the northeast quarter of Sec. 19, where he has ever since remained. He has been a justice of the peace since 1857, and is now serving his thirteenth year as supervisor. Owns 420 acres of land, worth \$21,200, and has 320 acres under cultivation. His farm was all raw land when he came here, but is now in a highly improved state, with good buildings upon it. Mrs. Armstrong died March 3, 1877.

ATEN CHARLES S. carpenter, P. O. Princeville. Was born in New Jersey in 1829. Married, on Sept. 25, 1852, Miss Susan Litts, who was also born in New Jersey, in 1832, and by whom he has had ten children; six are now living. Came with his family to Peoria county in 1854, and engaged in the business of carpenter, which he followed until 1862, when he enlisted in Co. K., 86th Ill. Vol., and in course of his military career was present at the Perryville, Ky., engagement, and the charge at Kenesaw Mountain, at which latter encounter he lost the index finger of his left hand. He was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 2, 1865, when he returned to Princeville and resumed his trade of carpenter, which he has since continued.

Auten E. banker, P. O. Princeville.
 Auten Peter, P. O. Princeville.

Ayling J. restaurant, P. O. Princeville.
 Bane Wm. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
 Barr D. huckster, P. O. Princeville.
 Barr Eliza E. A., P. O. Princeville.
 Belford F. farmer, P. O. Moulton.
 Belford G. W. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
 Benjamin R. J. J. P., P. O. Princeville.
 Best Wm. farmer, P. O. Monica.
 Brigham M. J. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
 Blakewell T. laborer, P. O. Princeville.

BLANCHARD F. B. grain, coal, and general dry goods dealer, P. O. Princeville, was born in Lawrence county, Ill., in 1835, and came to Peoria county in 1836. Married, in 1857, Miss Amy Reeves, who has presented him with eight children, five of them now living. Mr. Blanchard farmed until 1866, then engaged in general dry goods business, and has since added to it that of grain dealer. He does a good business, is well located, keeps a well selected stock of dry goods and notions, and gives the top market price for grain.

Blanchard J. L. lumberman, P. O. Princeville.

BLANCHARD M. M. magistrate, P. O. Princeville, was born in Lawrence county, Ill., in 1825, and came with his parents in 1836, to Peoria county. Settled on Sec. 22, the country around being entirely unimproved. There were only three log cabins between their place and Peoria. The nearest settlement was Atkins, fifteen miles southwest and twenty-five miles northeast was Boyd's. The nearest mill was in Tazewell county, and it took about six days to make the trip there and back. In 1845 Mr. Blanchard married Miss Amanda Bliss, who was born in New York in 1826, by whom he has had eight children, six are now alive. Has served six years as constable of Princeville, and is now serving his third year as peace magistrate. Was also for about two years postmaster, receiving the appointment under the administration of President Johnson, and finishing his term in that of Grant.

Bliss O. C. farmer, P. O. Princeville.

BLISS SOLOMON, druggist, P. O. Princeville, was born in Chataqua county, New York, in 1821. Came to Peoria county, Ill., in 1838, and settled in Princeville in 1839. Married, in 1842, Miss Elizabeth L. Blanchard, who was born in Lawrence county, Ill., in 1819, by whom he has had eight children, five boys and three girls. Mrs. Bliss died at Princeville in 1878. Having come to the county at such an early date, Mr. Bliss has naturally been a witness of the inception and progress of many of the existing improvements. He was a farmer the most of his life, but at present conducts a good business in drugs, paints and oils, etc. He owns eighty acres of good land near Princeville, is comfortably situated, and a member of the Methodist Church.

BOWMAN JOHN, saw miller and coal mine proprietor, P. O. Princeville, was born in Scotland in 1844, and came to Peoria county in 1867. Commenced the sawing business in 1874, and in 1878 sunk a shaft for coal, one and one-fourth miles north of Princeville, and was successful in finding it, though at first he had much trouble in working it, owing to insufficient means of getting rid of the water that accumulated in the pit, but after sinking the third shaft his perseverance was rewarded by striking good coal, which could be profitably mined, the vein running from three to five feet in thickness. These are the only coal mines being worked near Princeville. Mr. Bowman owns five acres of coal lands, besides other property in Princeville, worth about \$3,500.

BRINK STEPHEN Rev. P. O. Princeville, was born in McDonough county, Ill., in 1838. He was brought up on a farm, and afterwards attended the common and high schools. He entered the ministry in 1860. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1862, and was commissioned captain of Co. D., 124th Reg. I. V. Inf., and served until Aug. 11, 1863, when he resigned his commission on account of ill health. He took part with his company in the Vicksburg campaign, and was present at its surrender. The reverend gentleman has been a minister of the gospel of Christ ever since leaving the army; has fought under that banner in many places, and done good service in that cause. He is much respected and liked, both as pastor, citizen and neighbor.

Brownson H. retired farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Brownson H. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Brubaker, farmer, P. O. Monica.
Burgess F. M. agent, P. O. Princeville.

BURGESS GREEN, hardware, P. O. Monica, was born in Pulaski county, Ky., in 1844, and came to Peoria county in 1855; married in 1877, Miss Clara Cornwell, who was born in Peoria county in 1856, by whom he has one child, Albert R., who was born March 19, 1879. Mr. Burgess began in his present business at Monica, in 1876. Keeps a fine stock of goods, and does a good business.

Burgess Willis, farmer, P. O. Monica.
Burgess David, farmer, P. O. Monica.
Butler C. M., P. O. Princeville.
Carter H. E. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Cassidy, R., farmer, P. O. Monica.
Cassidy Henry, farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Cassidy Angus J., P. O. Princeville.

CAMPBELL JAMES E. furniture dealer, P. O. Princeville, was born in Boone county, Ky., in 1810; went to Indiana in 1850, and worked at his trade of carpenter till 1861, when he went to Gilman, Ill., and pursued his trade, and kept hotel, till 1863, when he came to Peoria county, and two years later, to Princeville, and in the following year began in the furniture business, which he has since conducted. Mr. Campbell's father was one of the earliest settlers of Boone county, Ky.; he had a family of eleven children,

and raised ten of them. His mother's grandfather and grandmother were killed by the Indians in Virginia, when her father was quite young. He had been sent to mill, and on his return home, found the house in flames, and his father and mother both dead. Mr. Campbell owns a house and lot in Princeville, and it was worth about \$4,000.

CAMPBELL L. L. merchant, P. O. Monica, was born at Rising Sun, Ind., in 1844; came to Peoria county, in 1868, and was engaged in the dry goods business, as clerk for Mr. Simpson, at Princeville, from 1870 to 1873, when he came to Monica, built a store and dwelling house, and continued to sell goods on Mr. Simpson's account, until 1878, when he went into business for himself, carrying a stock of general dry goods, boots and shoes, etc. On January 1, 1874, he married Miss Sophia Edwards, who was born in Peoria county, in 1851. They have been blessed with one child, Edith, who was born January 12, 1875. In 1861, Mr. Campbell enlisted in Co. A., 37th Ind. Inf., and served in succession as Company, Regimental and Brigade Bugler, and Brigade Postmaster. The principal engagements he took part in, were those of Stone River, Chicamauga, Atlanta, and Jamestown; was mustered out in 1864, and immediately re-enlisted in the 13th Ohio Cavalry, which was assigned to Sheridan's command, and was in the last charge at Petersburg, near the close of the war: was mustered out of the service as dismounted cavalry, on July 4, 1865. Mr. Campbell is a nephew of James Campbell, of Princeville, and also of John Campbell, of Millbrook. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Campbell Mollie E. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Champ Olive, P. O. Princeville.

CHARLES J. E. M. D., P. O. Princeville, was born in Alleghany county, Pa., in 1815; married in 1842, Miss Margaret Oliver, who was born in Ohio in 1822; went to Ohio, and there remained till 1849, when he crossed the plains to California; came back East, and again in 1853 crossed the plains, remaining in California till 1861. Mr. Charles began to read medicine in 1837, and attended lectures in the Medical College, at Cincinnati, during the terms of 1838 and 1839; graduated in the latter year, and began the practice of medicine in 1840; came to Princeville in 1861, and has since then built up a large practice. He owns 285 acres of land, and is in comfortable circumstances.

Church Rosina, P. O. Princeville.

CHURCH WILLIAM W. retired, P. O. Princeville, was born in county Derry, Ireland, in 1804, and immigrated to New Brunswick in 1823, where he remained till 1825, when he returned to Ireland. In 1827 he again came to New Brunswick and engaged in the dry goods business in St. John till 1829, when he

removed to Pennsylvania and engaged for the first time in agricultural pursuits; remained there till 1840, when he came to Peoria county, settling on Sec. 6 in Jubilee township. In 1842 Mr. Church hauled wheat to Chicago, selling it for forty-three cents a bushel. It took him eleven days to make the round trip, carrying his provisions with him and camping on the road. Before leaving home Mr. Church received a liberal education; had the advantage of a private tutor in his father's family; attended classes at Foyle College for four years, and went thence to the Royal Academical Institute. He is the son of John Church and Elizabeth Charles, who had a family of sixteen children, Mr. Church being the fifteenth child and fifth son. His father was born in 1754; married in 1783, Elizabeth Orr; was created Deputy Governor of the county of Londonderry in 1793, before the Union, and died in November, 1818. His third son, James, now inherits his property. The subject of this sketch married in 1823, at St. John, N. B., Miss Jane Irwin, who bore him twelve children, six of each sex, and who died March 25, 1867. Three of his daughters are also dead. Married in 1872 his present wife, then a Mrs. Goodman, whose grandmother lives in the township and is the oldest person in it, having been born in Northampton county, Penn. in 1781. She came to Peoria county, from Canada, in 1848, and resides with her son; has been twice married, first to a Mr. Grant and then to Mr. Leonard Klinck; retains the use of her faculties in a wonderful degree, and is able to walk over to her granddaughter's when she visits her. Mr. Church owns 150 acres of land under good cultivation, and belongs to the Episcopal Church; Mrs. Church is a member of the M. E. Church.

CLARK DENNIS D. P. O. Monica, was born in Adams county in 1846, and was raised on a farm, where he remained till 1871, coming to Monica July 25 of that year, to fill the position of railroad agent and operator there upon the Rushville branch of the C., B. & Q. R. R., then just opened for traffic, and continued as agent for seven years. He married, in 1874, Miss Rhoda J. Walkington, who was a native of the Isle of Man, England, who has since presented him with a child. Mr. Clark is a shrewd, active man, has been in the land business, and is at present engaged in the manufacture of drain tile; is a notary public, and has filled the office of township collector one year, and that of town clerk for the last three years.

Cluskey Henry, farmer, P. O. Monica.
Coburn E. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Coburn R. Mrs., P. O. Princeville.
Collins Thos. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Conklin A. B. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Courad J. J. farmer, P. O. Princeville.

COOK ROGER, farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Monica, was born in England in 1816, and in 1840 married Miss Jane Dabb, who was also born there in 1822. Immigrated to America in 1850, and came to Peoria county

in the following year to their present home in 1859. He owns 160 acres of land, all under excellent cultivation, and worth about \$9,600. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have had in all thirteen children, six born in England and seven in America. They have all grown to be men and women, and are all alive. Seven of them are married and the others remain at home. Mr. Cook, his wife and all his family are members of the M. E. Church.

Coon L. railroad laborer, P. O. Princeville.

CORBETT JOHN G. hotel keeper, P. O. Princeville, son of James and Eveline Corbett, *nee* Glasgow, natives of Pennsylvania, who immigrated to Bureau county (Princeton), in 1848, where Mr. Corbett, Sr. followed the mercantile business. He died May, 1878, his widow still living. John G. was born in Mifflin county, Pa., on the 13th day of December, 1845; came with his parents to Princeton, Ill. when he was two years old, where he received his education. Enlisted in Feb., 1864, in the 64th I. V. I., Co. B., Col. Morrell, and served until the close of the war. Was in the Atlanta campaign, march to the sea, and thence to Washington and the grand review. After the war he returned to Princeton and engaged in the harness business one year; thence to Putnam county, and remained until the Fall of 1869; then bought a shop in Princeville and there followed his trade until 1877. In 1873 he married Miss Sarah A. Rice, of Princeville, who was born in Green county, Pa., Aug. 23, 1854, and has borne him three children—James R., Eva E. and Wm. P. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masons. Published the independent paper of Princeville two years. Is at present engaged in the hotel business.

Cornwell Clara, farmer, P. O. Monica.
Cornwell D. B. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Cornwell E. E. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Cornwell Laura, farmer, P. O. Monica.
Cornwell M. C. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Cornwell Margaret, farmer, P. O. Monica.
Cornwell S. S. farmer, P. O. Monica.

CRAWFORD H. W. station agent Monica; was born in Augusta county, Va., in 1858, where he received his early education, afterwards attending the Classical College at Fancy Hill, and the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Ky. He learned telegraphy, since coming to Illinois, and was made an extra agent on the C., B. & Q. R. R. On July 10, 1878, he took charge of the station of Monica, where he has since given great satisfaction as agent and man of business. Mr. Crawford's father died in Virginia, and his mother resides at Staunton in the same State. Cully Patrick, farmer, P. O. Princeville.

CUMMINS HENRY C. farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Monica; was born in Peoria county, in 1848, and is the son of William Cummins, who settled on Sec. 24, of Millbrook township, where he improved a farm and raised his family, finally dying on the old home-

stead in 1886. Mr. Henry C. Cummings, in 1879, married Miss Mary Whittington, who was born in McDonough county, Ill., in 1849, and by whom he has had four children; came to his present home in 1871, where he owns ninety-three acres of land, all under good cultivation and worth about \$6,000. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Cummins O. H. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Cummins H. farmer, P. O. Monica.

CUMMINS O. W. farmer, Sec. 36, P. O. Monica; was born in Summit county, in 1838, and came with his parents to Peoria county, in 1840. His father settled on Sec. 24 of Millbrook township, where he raised his family in the ways of industry, and died in 1856. In 1863, the subject of this sketch married Miss Angie Nelson, who was born in New Jersey, in 1847, and came to Peoria county with her parents in the year after her birth; they came to their present home in 1864, and have had six children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Cummins owns 275 acres of land, 200 of which is under excellent cultivation and the balance pasture; altogether worth about \$15,000; are both members of the M. E. Church.

Cutler M. carpenter, P. O. Princeville.
Cox Sarah A. farmer, P. O. Duane.
Derry Thomas farmer, P. O. Duane.
Deal R. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Deal R. S. V. merchant, P. O. Monica.

DEBORD REUBEN R. farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Princeville; was born in Pulaski county, Ky., May 11, 1818, where he was bred a farmer, and came to Peoria county in 1839. He stayed the first Winter with John Miller, on Sec. 16, in a small log cabin with a sod chimney; during the Summers of 1841, '42, '43, he followed breaking prairie with ox teams, working under great disadvantages. During the Winters cut wood and split rails. In the Spring of 1844, he in partnership with Williams his brother-in-law, bought a brush quarter of land in Radnor township, which they improved, and on which they remained till 1848, when he went to Akron, three miles north of Princeville, where he opened a farm, and remained on it for about ten years, removing in 1858 to Sec. 15 of Princeville township, his present home, and has now as good a farm as there is in the neighborhood. Coming to the county with nothing but good health, and industrious, economical habits, he has by the prudent exercise of these gifts, become possessed of a good competency, owning 240 acres of land in Sec. 15; eighty acres, on Sec. 17; eighty acres, on Sec. 8; ten acres timber lot, on Sec. 7, and sixty-one acres, in Akron township, worth altogether about \$60 an acre. In 1843, Mr. Debord married Miss Julia A. Hall, born in Knox county, O., in 1827, who is the mother of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, all living. Mr. Debord has served his township two years as trustee. In 1845, he was appointed by the county commissioners,

along with B. Williams and C. Wilkins, to locate a road which had been surveyed between Peoria and Rock Island, but the road having been laid diagonally through the farms of the county, it was deemed impracticable, and abandoned.

Debolt Wm. farmer, P. O. Princeville.

DIXON WM. H. horse breeder and trainer, P. O. Monica. Was born in the county of Durham, England, in 1838, and in 1860 married Miss Martha Kell, who was born in Sunderland, England, in 1837. They came to America in 1865, and settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where Mr. Dixon worked in the coal mines till 1875, when they came to Peoria county. Mr. Dixon makes a specialty of blooded horses, and many fine ones have passed through his hands. He is highly respected in the community as a citizen and neighbor.

Dixon Morgan, wagonmaker, P. O. Princeville.

DUKE D. T., M. D. P. O. Monica. Was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1847, and coming to Illinois in 1866, staid with his sisters in Canton; began in 1870 the study of medicine, teaching school part of the time; attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, during the terms of 1872 and 1873, obtaining at the close of the latter term his diploma as M. D.; he also received a diploma at the hands of the State Illinois Medical Board. He commenced the practice of medicine at Maquon, Knox county, in 1873; moving from thence to Eugene, in same county, and afterwards to Monica, where he has ever since resided, and has built up a good practice and is much liked both as physician and citizen.

Dunn Wm. in Akron, P. O. Princeville.
Dustad J. W. laborer, P. O. Princeville.
Edward Sarah, P. O. Princeville.
Elliott Julia C. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Fairfield D. F. harness maker, P. O. Monica.

FAST EMMET E. clerk, Princeville. Was born in Princeville, in 1859, and has also been raised there; married in 1879, Miss Mary Gillin, who was born in Peoria county in 1858, and whose parents reside in Princeville. Mr. Fast's parents came to the place in 1853, and have remained there ever since. His father owns 244 acres of good land in Peoria county, besides other property in different States.

FAST JACOB, retired, P. O. Princeville. Was born in Richland county, Ohio; married in 1846 Miss Martha Stouffer, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1826; is the father of four sons—Allen C., Charles A., Emmet E. and Milton E. Fast; came to Peoria county and settled in Princeville in 1853, where he has since remained. His father was born in Green county, Pa., and is eighty-three years of age; his mother at the age of eighty-eight is also living; she is a native of Virginia. They now reside in Toulon, Stark county, Ill. Mr. Fast has been an active business man in Princeville, and at one time carried on an extensive harness

business, and afterwards dealt in drugs; owns 325 acres of land, worth \$16,000. Mr. and Mrs. Fast are members of the M. E. Church.

Fast J. H., P. O. Princeville.
Flemming J. C. painter, P. O. Princeville.
French B. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
French Lizzie, P. O. Princeville.
Friedman John, farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Fritz Godfrey, farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Frye Lizzie, P. O. Princeville.
Frye J. engineer, P. O. Princeville.

FORD PHINEAS R. hotel-keeper, P. O. Monica. Was born in Licking county, Ohio, February, 1826; married Miss Mahala Moats in 1847, who was born in the same county as himself in July, 1829. They have had nine children, all living. Mr. and Mrs. Ford came to Illinois in 1849; settled at French Grove, Peoria county, and have lived in this and Knox counties ever since. Came to Monica in the Fall of 1878 and engaged in the hotel business, which he has since profitably continued.

Fuller E. C. grocer, P. O. Princeville.
Gaetz J. shoemaker, P. O. Monica.
Garrison O. C. grocer, P. O. Princeville.
Giles Jno. farmer, P. O. Princeville.

GILLIN MILO C. blacksmith, Princeville, was born in Luzerne county, Pa., in 1836, and came to Peoria county in 1853. Married, in 1857, Miss Susanah Craig, who was born in Peoria county, in 1838; they have three children: Mary E., the eldest, born in 1858; Charles was born in 1861, and Dielsie in 1869. Mr. Gillin came to Princeville in June, 1875, and has since engaged in general blacksmithing; has a paint and wood shop also, where all kinds of work pertaining to his business can be turned out; does a good and steady increasing business. He enlisted in June, 1862, in Co. G, 67th Ill. Inf., and was mustered out in October of the same year. Mrs. Gillin and two of her children are members of the M. E. Church.

Gilling J. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Godfrey S., P. O. Princeville.

GOETZ JOSEPH, boot and shoe manufacturer, P. O. Monica, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1824; came to New York and worked at his trade there from 1850 to 1857, when he came to Peoria county, settling in Elmwood, and carried on business till 1875, in which year he came to Monica, where he has since resided. He married, in 1851, Miss Sibilla Dextler, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1818, by whom he has had seven children, five of them now alive—four boys and one girl. Carries a fine stock of ready made goods and manufactures himself a capital article. Mr. and Mrs. Goetz are members of the German Catholic Church.

Goodman Jno. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Gormand I. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Graves S. S. farmer, P. O. Duncan.
Graves Wm. farmer, P. O. Duncan.

GRAY JAMES, farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Monica, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1831; came to New York in 1852, and after two years' residence removed

to Peoria county and settled on his present home in 1856. Married, in the same year, Miss Isabella McCutcheon, who was also a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and was born there in 1821; has five children, all of whom are alive. Mr. Gray is, by trade, a plasterer, and in pursuit of business made trips to St. Louis and New Orleans before settling down on his farm; owns 120 acres of land, all under cultivation, and worth about \$6,000. Mr. and Mrs. Gray, with their eldest son, are members of the Presbyterian Church, and their second son is a member of the Baptist Church.

Griswold F. A. farmer, P. O. Duncan.

HAMMER & MAY, P. O. Princeville.

HAMMER J. D. butcher, P. O. Princeville, was born in York county, Pa., in 1842. Married, in 1860, Miss Julia Metzel, who was born in the same State and county as her husband, in 1834. They have had four children: Elmer E., born July, 1861; Lillie G., born in 1864; Cora M. and Harry E., the two latter are dead. Mr. Hammer came to Princeville in 1864, and started in his present business in 1867; also deals in ice and ships hogs and cattle; owns four houses and eight lots, besides two acres of land, where, in the Winter, he carries on a rendering establishment, worth altogether about \$3,500. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Harding R. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Harrington Susanna, P. O. Princeville.
Harrison W. farmer, P. O. Princeville.

HARRISON ROBERT W. farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Princeville, was born in Peoria county in 1834; is the son of James Harrison, of Yorkshire, England, who was born there in 1809, coming to America in 1822, and first settling in Hampshire county, Va., where he remained for some time, and married Miss Susan M. Evans in 1832, finally removing in 1834 to Rosefield township, where he settled. He had eleven children, ten of whom he saw grow up to man and womanhood. Mr. Robert W. Harrison in 1859 married Miss E. S. Lawrence, who was born in New York State in 1840. Has had nine children, seven of whom are now alive. Owns 411 acres of land, worth about \$19,000, 300 acres of which are improved, and also owns a house and two lots in Princeville, worth \$600.

HAWVER WILLIAM P. drugs and groceries, P. O. Monica, was born in New York in 1830. Married October 3, 1857, Miss Mary A. Price, by whom he had three children. She died September 29, 1863, and on October 17, of the succeeding year, he married Miss Lovina J. Cox, who bore him three children, and died August 20, 1874. Came to Peoria county in 1865, and in 1870 to Monica, where he began the grocery business, to which he has since added that of drugs. On December 30, 1875, he married Miss Nancy A. Davis, who has presented him with one child. Mr. Hawver keeps a fine and well selected stock of

goods in both his lines, and does a large business. He has buried four boys, and has one boy and three girls now living.

Henry, Jas. M. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Henry Margaret, farmer, P. O. Princeville.

HENRY R. F., physician, P. O. Princeville.

Herrington J. H. laborer, P. O. Princeville.

HILL CLARK, farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Monica, was born in Niagara county, N. Y., in 1830, and came to Peoria county with his parents in 1837, when his father began to improve the farm which the subject of this sketch now owns. In 1851 Mr. Hill married Miss Betsy E. Bliss, who was born in New York in 1833, and are the parents of seven children, all of them now alive. Owns 160 acres of land, all well cultivated and worth to-day about \$8,000. He has lived on this place ever since 1838, and has seen all the land around him re-claimed and brought to its present high state of cultivation. His father improved his land under great disadvantages, his boys working out for the neighbors and getting their land broken for them in return. Mr. Hill and family are members of the M. E. Church.

HERRON DAVID W., druggist, P. O. Princeville, was born in Franklin county, Pa., and came to Peoria county in 1848, where he remained till 1857, being most of the time a resident of Peoria city, and in the last named year went to Kansas, and was in that State during the stormy times preceding the adoption of its Constitution. Mr. Herron came to Princeville in 1869, where he has since resided doing a good and increasing business.

HITCHCOCK DANIEL, miller, and justice of the peace, P. O. Princeville, was born in Green county, N. Y., in 1827, and came to Peoria county with his parents in 1837, settling near Princeville. Married in 1849, Miss A. M. Brunson, who was born in Ohio in 1832. Mr. Hitchcock has been justice of the peace fourteen years in succession in Akron township. Followed farming the most of his time till 1871, when he went into the milling business; owns a half interest in the mill, which is a good property, the capacity of which is 100 bushels a day. Mr. Hitchcock has seen great improvements in this part of Peoria county, much of it being a wilderness when he came to it.

Hitchcock F. C. P. O. Princeville.
Hofer J. P. O. Princeville.
Hurd W. W. grain dealer, P. O. Monica.

HURD W. W., P. O. Monica.

Hingsworth T. groceryman, P. O. Princeville.
Irwin J. A. P. O. Princeville.
Jacobs S. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Kneer D. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Kirk Graham, mason, P. O. Princeville.

KNEER BENEDICT, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 24, P. O. Monica, was born in Germany in 1832, and came to Peoria county in 1853. Married in 1856, Miss Eliza Rheinhart, who was born in Germany in 1837, has ten children, all living. Mr. Kneer came

to this county a poor man, and worked as a hired man for over three years, but by strict attention to business he is now possessed of a good home, with 160 acres of land, all under good improvement, and worth about \$9,600; deals also in cattle and hogs, and has shipped a great many of both, since he began the business. Mrs. Kneer is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Kruntz —, P. O. Princeville.
Laid L. P. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Leverett C. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Linschlag, farmer, P. O. Monica.

MANSFIELD EDWARD, farmer, Sec. 36, P. O. Princeville, was born in New York State in 1825; came to Peoria county in 1854, and settled on section 36, his present home; owns 450 acres of land, about 240 acres of which are under cultivation, and is worth upwards of \$17,000. Married in 1857, Miss Rebecca Fulton, second daughter of Josiah Fulton, one of the early settlers of Peoria county; she was born in 1828, and has had nine children, six of whom are now living. Mr. Mansfield has seen many changes in this section of the county, and as the result of hard labor in former years, is now living happily with his family on one of the finest farms in the township.

Martel Wm. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Martin Anna, farmer, P. O. Princeville.

MARTIN L. B. M. D., P. O. Monica, was born in Ohio in 1832; came to Illinois, settling in Fairview, Fulton county, in 1850, where he taught school and read medicine until 1856, when he began to practice. He was the first physician to settle in Yates City, Knox county, Ill., and came to Monica in 1874, where he has a good and steadily increasing practice; is a brother of Dr. J. W. Martin, of Peoria City. In 1863, he married Miss Anna E. Taylor, who was born in New Jersey in 1844, and they have been blessed with seven children, six of whom are now living. Mrs. Martin is a member of the M. E. Church.

MARTIN STEPHEN, retired, P. O. Princeville, is a native of Kent, England, where he was born, in 1806. Married in 1833, Miss Frances Batchelor, also a native of Kent, and born in 1813. They came to Peoria county in 1838, and have had eight children, seven being now alive. Mr. and Mrs. Martin joined the M. E. class at Princeville, in 1842, are members of that Church and have always taken an active part in its affairs. Mr. Martin owns his present home in Princeville, besides about 122 acres of land worth \$5,500.

McCuttry O. blacksmith, P. O. Monica.

McCANN T. P., farmer, Sec. 31, P. O. Monica, was born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1827; came to Peoria county with his parents in 1832; has remained in the county ever since. Married in 1855, Miss Sarah E. Sargeant, who was born in Fulton county in 1836. Has two children: Florence J., who

was born May 11, 1859; Hattie F., who was born June 18, 1868. In 1856, he came on to Scotland, remaining there till 1872, when he removed to his present home, where he has eighty acres of good land, worth about \$4,000. Mr. McCann is the third child, and second son, of Samuel McCann, who came to the county in 1832, and is one of the oldest settlers in it.

McCOLREY ORRIEN, wagon maker, P. O. Monica. Was born in New York in 1833, and came to Peoria county in 1844. He has been three times married; first, to Miss Sarah Basson, in 1854, by whom he had one child, and who died in 1856; second, to Mrs. Nancy Miller, in 1864, who also bore him a child, and died in 1873; and, third, in October of the same year, to Mrs. Hannah Minner, who has had four children. Has five children living. For eighteen years Mr. McColey followed the business of mining, and hauled his coal into Peoria city. In 1861 he enlisted in the 8th Mo., Co. C, and was with his regiment in eighteen battles and skirmishes, and was wounded in the nineteenth one, at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863. Was mustered out June 28, 1864. Afterwards came to Monica, where he owns his shop and dwelling, and where he is doing a good business.

McCready P. K. constable, P. O. Princeville.
McDaniel R. drayman, P. O. Princeville.
McDowell Jas. painter, P. O. Princeville.

MCGINNIS JOHN, stock dealer, P. O. Princeville. Was born in Park county, Ind., on Sept. 24, 1833, and came to Peoria county with his parents in the second year thereafter. His parents were George I. and Sarah McGinnis, and they settled at Prince Grove, near Princeville, where John was raised on the farm. His father died in 1876. John McGinnis was married on Dec. 9, 1858, to Miss Sarah J. Russell, born in Ohio, July, 1836. Enlisted August 7, 1862, in Co. K, 86th Ill. Inf., and was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865. Served as sergeant, but was brevet lieutenant. He has 160 acres of good land north of Princeville, and is comfortably situated. Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis are members of the M. E. Church.

McGregor Duncan, farmer, P. O. Duncan.

McKUNE JOHN Jr. thresher and auctioneer, P. O. Monica. Is the son of John McKune, one of the oldest settlers in the county, and the first settler in Jubilee township. He was an active, energetic man, and his wife is still living. John McKune, Jr., was born in Peoria county, in 1848, and was raised on the farm. Was married in September, 1874, to Mary Drumm, who was born in Radnor township, in 1855, by whom he has two children, Ellen and James. He came to Monica March 1, 1879, where he carries on business.

McMillen Charlotte, farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Mendel D. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Mendel N. farmer, P. O. Monica.

Merritt B. F. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Miller Catharine, farmer, P. O. Duncan.
Miller H. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Miller M. A., P. O. Princeville.
Miller W. L. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Miller Chris. farmer, P. O. Duncan.

MILLS JOB B. Rev. P. O. Princeville.

MOFFIT A. C. wagon and carriage manufacturer, P. O. Princeville. Was born in Woodford county, Ill., in 1840, and came to Peoria county in 1857. Married in March, 1866, Miss Ruth Harrison, who died July 5, 1871, leaving behind her two children, who were born, Sarah E., on Nov. 27, 1866, and Susan H., on May 23, 1869. Mr. Moffit, on May 1, 1873, married Miss M. J. Rocliffe, who was born in Ohio in 1842, by whom he has had two children, Fred H., born April 2, 1874, and Albert R., born October 11, 1876. Commenced his present business in 1872, and has since successfully carried it on. Mr. and Mrs. Moffit are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Moody M. F., P. O. Princeville.

MOODY O. retired, P. O. Princeville.

Moody Talbot, farmer, P. O. Princeville.

MORCOMBE JOSEPH E. P. O. Princeville.

Mott W. W. farmer, P. O. Princeville.

MOYNIHAN J. Rev. P. O. Princeville.

Murdock H. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Murdock Isabella, farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Murdock James, farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Murdock W. farmer, P. O. Princeville.

NELSON JOHN, farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Monica. Was born in Pennsylvania in 1817, and in 1836 married Miss Lydia Prall, who was born in New Jersey in 1806; came to Peoria county in 1848, and to section 20 in 1852; where he bought raw land and made a farm; coming to the county a poor man, he has by industry and economy become possessed of a nice farm and a comfortable home, owning 145 acres of land all well improved, and worth about \$9,700; has two children, both married and living in the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are members of the M. E. Church.

NICHOLAS R. J. blacksmith, P. O. Monica. Was born in Peoria city in 1847, and began working at his trade in 1866; started in business for himself at Galva, Ill., in 1872; married in 1875, Miss Lottie Bundy, who was born in Henry county, Ill., in 1857, who has since presented him with two children—Clytie and Marion G. Mr. Nicholas came to Monica in June, 1876, engaging in blacksmith and general repairing work, and does a large business. Mr. Nicholas' father was a cooper by trade, and came to Peoria in 1854 from New York, and died in Stark county, Ill., in 1860; his mother was born in New York in 1806, is still alive and resides in family with him. Mrs. Nicholas is a member of the Baptist Church.

Nelson J. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Nelson John, farmer, P. O. Monica.
Nelson Philip, farmer, P. O. Monica.
O'Brien Thos. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Paiget Mrs. farmer, P. O. Monica.

PALMER THOMAS, farmer, P. O. Princeville. Was born in England in 1821; emigrated to America, coming to Ohio in 1843, and remained until 1850, when he came to Peoria county, Ill., and settled in Millbrook township on section 24, where he opened a farm, removing in 1876 to his present location in Princeville, where he owns about seventy-five acres of land, besides a house and lot worth \$6,500. He married before coming to America, Miss Sarah Stonier, a native of England, who bore him three children, none of whom are now living. Mrs. Palmer died in 1873, and in the following year he married Miss Mary Dustan, who was born in New York State, by whom he has two bright children—Mary E., born in August, 1875, and Thomas D., born in April, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are members of the M. E. Church.

Frederic J. laborer, P. O. Princeville.
 Parker Naylor, farmer, P. O. Princeville.
 Farnell Wm., farmer, P. O. Monica.

PELNAK JOSEPH, blacksmith, P. O. Monica. Was born in Bohemia, in 1844; came to America in 1864, and worked at his trade in Wisconsin for eight years; married in 1869, Miss Elizabeth Morris, who was born in Wales in 1852. They have had four children—Charles E., born Sept. 18, 1873; Alfred, born Feb. 28, 1875; Magdalena, born Sept. 5, 1876, and Lavina, born May 18, 1878; Lavina died June 23, 1879. Mr. Pelnak came to Monica in 1872 and engaged in blacksmithing, where he has been ever since. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Perkins C. B. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
 Pert T. retired farmer, P. O. Princeville.
 Pigg Anderson, farmer, P. O. Monica.

POTTS DAVID W., lawyer, P. O. Princeville, was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1843; came to Peoria county in 1850 and was raised on a farm in that county. Married in 1866 his present wife, Miss Mary R. Yates, who has borne him six children; she was born near Wheeling, W. Va. Mr. Potts began the study of law in 1872, and after admission to the bar in 1878 came to his present location, where he has since practiced his profession. He is a popular gentleman and does a good business.

Pratt J. A. blacksmith, P. O. Princeville.
 Pratt O. S. blacksmith, P. O. Princeville.

PROUTY F. E., tinner, P. O. Monica, was born in Stark county, Ill., July 25, 1857; was brought up on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he went to learn his trade, and in 1877 began business on his own account at Carrolton, Ill.; remaining there but a short time, he came to Monica in October of the same year, where he has since resided and conducted his business. Married March 12, 1879, Miss Minnie Miller, who was born in Peoria county in 1858. Mr. Prouty does a good business and is well liked as a citizen and neighbor.

Reese Harriett J., P. O. Princeville.
 Reid Leslie farmer, P. O. Princeville.

Rial Mary, P. O. Princeville.

RICE JAMES, hotel keeper, P. O. Princeville, was born in Green county, Pa., in 1832, and was principally raised on a farm. Married in 1853, Miss Elizabeth Nace, who was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1833; has had nine children, eight are living—seven girls and one boy. The eldest of his family was born in Pennsylvania. Came to Peoria county in 1855, settling in Richwoods township, where he remained four years, removing in 1859 to Princeville, where he has since resided. Mr. Rice is an energetic, pushing man; has for some years engaged in shipping cattle and hogs, and has probably handled more stock than any other man in this part of the county, also giving his personal attention to the management of the American Hotel, of which he is the proprietor. Owns eighty acres of well improved land, and is worth about \$9,000.

Rogers J. W. laborer, P. O. Princeville.

RUSSELL JOHN H. grocer, P. O. Princeville, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1829, and in 1852 married Miss Mary Albertson, who was born in 1830, by whom he has had five children, four of them now living. Mr. Russell removed from his native State to Indiana in 1850, and came to Peoria county, settling in Princeville, in 1854; engaged in the manufacture of wagons during the ten years between 1858 and '68, and from the latter date until the present has carried on the business of grocer, keeping a large and attractive stock of goods. Mr. Russell and his family are active members of the M. E. Church.

Seaton Pat. farmer, P. O. Monica.
 Scott B. S. farmer, P. O. Ducaen.

SELBY WILLIAM G. hotel keeper, P. O. Princeville, was born in Harrison county, O., in 1834. Married on March 10, 1857, Miss Sarah A. Heberling, and in the same year came to Peoria county. In 1863 he came to Princeville township, settled on Sec. 17, and farmed until 1869, when he came to Princeville and engaged in the agricultural implement business till 1873, when he commenced keeping hotel. Mr. Selby has been an active business man, carrying on a livery, dealing in sewing machines, and also in hogs and cattle. He keeps a fine lot of buggies on hand, and is bound to do business.

SHANE WILLIAM C. livery, P. O. Monica, was born in Peoria county in 1845, and is the third child and eldest son of Hiram and Susan L. Shane, who came to this county and entered on government land where the old lady, his mother, now lives, and where all their children were born and grew to man and womanhood. They had ten children, four boys and six girls, who all live in the county but one. William C. Shane married, in 1870, Miss Amanda J. Webber, who was born in Ohio in 1852, by whom he has one child, Eva, who was born in May, 1873. He came to Monica

in 1875, and commenced keeping hotel and livery stable. Sold out the hotel interest in 1878, but still continues the livery. Mr. Shane is constable, and attends to general collecting.

Shade Jacob, farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Shane Wm. liveryman, P. O. Monica.

SIMPSON WILLIAM, merchant, P. O. Princeville, was born in Wellington, England, and is the ninth child in a family of eighteen children. His parents were Robert and Sarah Simpson. In 1849, and before leaving England, he married Miss Mary Barlow Fidlín, also a native of that country, and in 1851 immigrated to America, first settling in Fort Winnebago, Wis., and remained till the Spring of 1852; removed thence to St. Louis, and again moved, in 1856, to Peoria, and resided there for ten years, at the end of which time he came to Princeville and started in the dry goods business on his own account. He keeps a large and well selected assortment of general dry goods and notions in his store here, and also owns and conducts a store at Stark Station, in Stark county, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have had a family of nine children, five of whom are now living.

SLANE B. F. farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Princeville, was born in Hampshire county, Va., in 1825; came to Peoria county with his parents in 1831, who stayed for a short time at Fort Clark, the present site of the city of Peoria. There were but five or six white families then at the Fort, and so numerous were the Indians, that Mr. Slane remembers having experienced considerable trouble in trying to keep them from crowding him away from the fire. The family moved on to Richwoods township, where they improved a small farm, and then went to Rosefield, where they opened another farm, on which they remained till 1840, then came to Princeville, in the neighborhood of which place they have ever since resided. In 1852 Mr. Slane married Miss Sarah Henry, who was born in Crawford county, Pa., in 1825. They have six children, all living. Own 320 acres of land, worth about \$19,200. 200 acres of which is under cultivation.

SLANE J. T. farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Princeville, was born in Peoria county in 1837, and is the son of Ben. J. and Delia Slane, who came to Peoria county in 1831, and were among the early settlers in this section. Mr. Slane came to Princeville in 1840, and has resided in the neighborhood ever since. Moved to his present location on Sec. 23, in 1863. Married in 1860, Mary M. Green, who was born in Ohio in 1842, by whom he has one child. Mr. Slane and his brother, S. S. Slane, own 307 acres of land, worth about \$17,600, of which 247 acres are under good cultivation, the balance being pasture land.

SLANE JOHN Z. farmer, Sec. 26, P. O. Princeville, was born in Morgan county, W. Va., Oct.

16, 1827. Came to Peoria county Nov. 7, 1831, and has resided in the neighborhood of Princeville ever since 1841. Has resided on Sec. 26 for over twenty-five years, and witnessed the making of nearly all the present improvements. Mr. Slane enlisted in Co. K., 86th Ill. Inf., Aug. 9, 1862, and with his company took part in many engagements and skirmishes, among them that of Perryville, Ky., Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Jonesboro and Smithville, besides many smaller encounters. Was mustered out at Chicago, June 22, 1865. On March 14, 1867, he married Miss Mary P. Patton, who was born in Clifford county, Pa., in 1836, and by whom he has had five children, two of which survive. He owns 346 acres of land, worth about \$15,500.

SMITH ARCHIBALD, farmer, Sec. 7, P. O. Monica, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1837, and came to Peoria county with his parents in 1844. They settled on Sec. 7 of Princeville township, where they opened a farm and made many improvements, and both of them died there, his father in 1852, and his mother in 1877. Mr. Smith married, in 1877, Miss Mary E. Nickelson, who was born in Marshall county in 1853, by whom he has one child, Jennie B. Smith, born April 26, 1879. On Aug. 8, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K., 86th Inf., and with the regiment took part in the engagement at Perryville, Ky. Transferred to Invalid Corps, Nov. 1, 1863, and was discharged for disability in May, 1865. He owns 110 acres of land, worth \$4,500, and has 90 acres under cultivation. Has helped to make all the improvements thereon, it being part of the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Baptist Church.

Smith D. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Smith Delilah H. farmer, P. O. Monica.

SMITH JOHN, farmer, Sec. 7, P. O. Monica, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1822, emigrating to this country in 1842. He came to Peoria county in 1844, and in 1848 married Miss Jane Payne, who was born in Carroll county, Va., in 1825, coming to Peoria county with her parents in 1842, and settling on Sec. 7, of Princeville township, which was then in a very wild and unimproved state. Her parents resided on their homestead in Sec. 7, till their death. Mr. Smith came to his present home in 1844, and has so in dasturiously improved his farm that the 290 acres which compose it are worth in the neighborhood of \$15,000; has had eight children, all of whom are alive. Mrs. Smith and five children are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SMITH WILLIAM P. farmer, P. O. Princeville, was born in Lincoln county, Maine, November 24, 1807, and in 1829 came to Peoria county, and settled near Princeville; married in 1835 Miss Fanny

Sullivan, who was born in N. Y., in 1813. Her father was one of the earliest settlers in this county, coming here in 1828, and settling in Hallock township. They have had nine children, five of whom are now living. They had two sons in the army during the war: Cyrus, who enlisted in the 11th Ill. Cavalry, who died at home, though still in the service, and Isaac, who enlisted in Co. K., 86th Ill. Infy., in 1862, and was killed at Tunnel Hill, Ga., February 26, 1864. Mr. Smith has seen all the existing improvements in the county made, there being at the date of his coming, neither farm roads nor school-houses existing, and he helped to build the first school-house erected in it. It was made of round logs, and stood just over the line in Akron township. His father was one of the first ministers in the county, was a Close Communion Baptist, and preached many a time in the old log school-house. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, by hard labor and economy have acquired a competency, owning 160 acres of land, besides a house and six lots, in Princeville, worth in all about \$7,000. All their children but two are married, and have families.

Smith R. W., P. O. Monica.
Spinger Geo. farmer, P. O. Duncan.

STEVENS, WM. C. retired, P. O. Princeville.
Stowell A. S. lumberman, P. O. Princeville.

THOMPSON CHARLES H. horse trainer, P. O. Monica, was born in Monmouth county, N. J., in 1854; was raised on a farm, and is the son of Samuel R. and Ellen Thompson, who still reside in his native county; married Miss Lulu Calhoun, on January 1, 1879. Mr. Thompson has trained many horses since coming to the county, in 1877, and some of them give promise of great speed.

Turner W. H. farmer, P. O. Duncan.

VOORHEES G. H. miller, P. O. Princeville, is the son of Joseph Voorhees, of Reding, O., who came to Peoria county in 1841, and settled in Kickapoo township, where he now resides, and owns 480 acres of land, besides 320 acres in Nebraska. He is the father of twelve children. G. H. Voorhees, his eldest son, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Reding, O., in 1841, and in 1865, married Miss Emily Cook, who was born in England, in 1843, and has borne him seven children, five of them now living, viz.: Charles H., Sarah B. B.,

Emily G., William A., and Lucia B. Mr. Voorhees owns 330 acres of land, in Stark county, and his dwelling in Princeville. His property is worth about \$23,500.

Wahl Fred, farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Waldington-John farmer, P. O. Monica.
Wadiker A. & W. T. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Wear A. D. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Wilder Y. board-and shov-dealer, P. O. Princeville.
Wiesenberg W. H. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Winstorfer J. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Wheeler J. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
White J. C. farmer, P. O. Monica.
White Mary A. farmer, P. O. Monica.
Whittington Mrs. P. O. Monica.
Wiggins Benj. carpenter, P. O. Monica.
Wiggins Clarence, farmer, P. O. Monica.

WILSON MILTON, collection and insurance agent, P. O. Princeville, was born in Brown county, O., in 1828; came to Peoria county in 1848, and in 1856, married Miss Caroline M. Shriver, who was born in Clermont county, O., in 1838. Mr. Wilson came to the county with his father, and settled on a farm three miles south of Princeville, where he remained till 1874, when he came to Princeville; served four years as justice of the peace, and then declining re-election for another term, engaged in his present business. He is also notary public and deputy postmaster. Mr. Wilson had the reputation of having fewer law suits than any justice in the district. He owns a nice residence in Princeville and is comfortably situated. Both himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Wrigley J. farmer, P. O. Princeville.
Yates Sarah, P. O. Princeville.

YOUNG C. R. carpenter and joiner, P. O. Monica, was born in Mount Desert, Me., in 1824; came to Peoria county in 1843, and married Miss Oena Hull, in September, 1849, who was born in Catawagus county, N. Y., in 1832, by whom he has had four children, three are now living: Nathan, Charles H., and William H. Isaac, his eldest, died July 1, 1866, and Mrs. Young died August 31, 1876. Mr. Young carried on the carpenter business at Rochester, until 1876; came to Monica the year following, and has since carried on there a large and steadily increasing business. He was present at the organization of Millbrook township; was the first town clerk, and held the office three years; served as justice of the peace for four years, and was postmaster at Elmore, under President Pierce's administration.

YOUNG T. C. P. O. Monica.

RADNOR TOWNSHIP.

Adkinson James, farmer, P. O. Alta.
 Baker H. farmer, P. O. Alta.
 Bennett Patrick, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
 Blum A. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

BOLLOU MYRON S. general merchant, P. O. Dunlap; was born in Hampshire county, Mass., September 16, 1842. His early education was received in the schools of his native county, and also in Peoria, Ills., where he landed in 1855. Married in 1864 to Miss Martha A. Potter, a native of New York State. They have two children, Frank and Mary. In October, 1875, engaged in his present business at Dunlap, and has by close attention and fair dealing built up a fair trade. He is Republican in politics. Enlisted in October, 1861, in Co. H, 11th Ills. Cavalry, and served one year.

Brassfield A. G. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
 Brassfield Mahlon D. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
 Brennan John, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

BRIGHT GEO. W. farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Dunlap; was born in Alleghany county, Pa., April 22, 1833. In 1857, he came to Peoria county. In September, 1861, enlisted in Co. I, 11th Ills. Vol. Inf., and served three years. In April, 1859, married Mrs. Mary E. Faucett, a native of Massachusetts, born May 31, 1830. She had three children by her previous marriage. He owns thirty acres of land in a high state of cultivation and well improved. Was formerly a Republican but has joined the Greenback party.

Brustle E. H. Mrs. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
 Bush B. H. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
 Byrnes Edward, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

CARR JOHN, farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. Dunlap; was born in this township, October 29, 1847. His early education was received in the schools of the township. In 1872, married to Miss Grace Corbitt, also a native of this township, born November 12, 1844. They have four children, three sons and one daughter. Republican in politics. Is collector of Radnor township. Enlisted in 1863, in Co. M, 11th Ills. Cavalry and served to the close of the rebellion.

Campbell R. farmer, P. O. Alta.

CARLISLE JAS. B. D. farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Alta; was born in Shenandoah county, Va., June 17, 1838. At the age of ten years with his parents moved to Fayette county, Pa., where he was educated, and in the Spring of 1860, he came to Peoria county, Ills., and in the Fall returned to Fayette county, and married in February, 1861, Miss Mary J. Hutchison, and immediately returned to this county where he has lived since. Owns 140 acres of some of the most productive and valuable land in the county. Is Republican in politics, and a member of the M. E. Church.

Carr Wm. Mrs. P. O. Dunlap.

Carroll P. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Case Chas. P. O. Alta.

CASSITY WM. H. carriage, wagon and cabinet maker, res. Dunlap, was born in Marion township, Putnam Co., Ind., Sept. 1837. On the 4th of March, 1861, immigrated West, locating in Unionville, Iowa, where he remained up to Feb. 1862. Thence came to Knox Co., this State in the vicinity of Galesburg, and followed farming, until Dec. 1864. In the Summer of 1865 started farther West, settling in Mound City, Lynn Co., Kansas, where he learned the trade of cabinet maker. In 1868 removed to Butler, Bates Co., Mo., and there learned the carriage and wagon maker's trade. In June, 1875, returned to Peoria Co., and engaged in the carriage and wagon trade, where he has remained since. On the 15th day of January, 1857, he married Miss Mary F. Bryan, a native of Kentucky, but reared in Indiana. She died Nov. 7, of the same year, leaving one child Mary F., born Nov. 2, 1857. April 20, 1859, Mr. C. married Miss Sarah A. Hodges, born in Indiana, Jan. 1839, who has borne him three children, Annetta, born Dec., 1864, Hattie D., born March, 1866, Emma, born Nov. 1870. On May 2, 1876, he moved to Dunlap, his present home. Is a member of the Christian Church, and of the A. F. & A. M. in high standing, also an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias. Politics, Republican.

CHALLACOMB JAMES, farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Kickapoo. Was born in Devonshire, Eng., Dec. 25, 1836. His early education was received in the schools of his native country, and in 1858 came to this country and settled in Peoria Co., Ill. Married in 1868 to Miss Lucy A. Rogers, who died in 1872, leaving two children, Chas. and Bertha. In April, 1876, married his present wife, who was Miss Sarah F. Rogers. The fruit of this union is one child, Archy T. Owns 225 acres of land, the most part of which is in a high state of cultivation. Democratic in politics. Is at present school director of the district in which he resides.

Challacombe Wm. J. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.

CLINE ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 13, P. O. Dunlap. Was born in Ontario Co., New York, Aug. 12, 1820. While quite young his parents moved to Oswego Co., N. Y., where he was brought up and educated till fifteen years of age. In 1835 moved West, and settled in Peoria Co., Ill. Married in 1852, Miss Lydia Hyde, a native of Washington Co., N. Y., born Aug. 15, 1831. They have six children, three sons and three daughters. Owns 280 acres of valuable land elegantly improved. Is Democratic in politics, has been school trustee some

six years. Was also township collector of Medina township.

CORBET DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 7, Dunlap. Was born in Putnam, Washington Co. N. Y., Dec. 20, 1809. In 1832, moved to Pembroke, Genessee Co., and remained there until the Fall of 1835. Thence removed to Peoria Co., Ill., and located at what is known as Hale's Mills, Kickapoo township, and assisted in the construction of the mill. In 1838 purchased his present farm, and in 1840 began improving it, and in 1842 moved on to it. On the 25th day of June, 1843 married Miss Frances Gordon, a native of Surry Co., N. C., born Dec. 6, 1818. Died Feb. 5, 1879, leaving five children, one son and four daughters. Mr. C. owns 280 acres of land under high cultivation. Politics, Republican, and is a member of the M. E. Church. He came to the county in limited circumstances.

COOKE SILAS REV. pastor, Presbyterian Church, Dunlap. Son of David and Agnes Cooke nee Ritchey, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania 20th October, 1842. The first twenty years of Mr. Cooke's life were spent on his father's farm in the Summer season, and attending the schools of the neighborhood and Cross Creek Academy in the Winter. At the age of twenty he enlisted in Company K, 140th Reg. Penn. Inf., and served three years in defense of the union. He was badly wounded and permanently disabled in the engagement at Spottsylvania Court-house, on the 12th of May, 1864. After an honorable discharge, he returned home and entered Washington and Jefferson College in his native county, and graduated at the end of four years. Spent one year at the Western Theological Seminary, Alleghany City, Pa., then became principal of the Oakdale Classical Normal Institute, at Oakdale, Pa., for three years, then returned to the Theological Seminary, and graduated at the end of two years. Soon afterwards he received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio; remained there three years, when he accepted a call from the Presbyterian congregation at Dunlap, and came February 1, 1878. Mr. Cooke united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of Sarah and Joseph Musser, of Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pa., 20th August, 1874, in which county she was born 18th October, 1849. Two children bless their union, Grace Kelly, born 3rd August, 1875, and Clarence Murdoch, born 9th October, 1878.

Christopher James, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
John H. Farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Frederick A. Farmer, P. O. Alta.
Dickinson G. A. Farmer, P. O. Alta.

DICKINSON GRIFFITH, farmer, Sec. 21, P. O. Dunlap. Was born in the territory of Indiana, in what is now Switzerland county, Nov. 27, 1811. Is the eldest son of John and Mary Dickinson. His early

life was spent in the then frontier settlement of Indiana, and his school advantages comprised in a brief attendance in primitive log school houses. He married Miss Achsah Bennett, a native of western New York, in 1829; born Jan. 1, 1800. In 1835, with his wife and two children started West in a four-horse wagon, and landed in Peoria, Ill., on April 24, of that year. His principal business while in the county has been farming and stock raising. Owns 1,000 acres of land of excellent quality. Politically was an old line Whig up to the birth of the Republican party, since which he has been a member of it. His talents and energies as a financier, and his industry and good management in his business affairs has placed him in possession of a comfortable fortune. His first wife died Sept. 12, 1858, leaving three children, two sons and one daughter. On the 24th of November, 1859, married Miss Margaret Johnson, of Peoria county, by whom he had two children, one son and one daughter. His third and present wife was Miss Sarah A. Chamberlain. By this marriage there are six children, three of each sex.

DICKINSON GRIFFITH E. farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Alta. Was born in the township January 21, 1840. His education was obtained in the district schools of this county and at Henry College, Mercer county. In 1866 he married Miss Annie Adkins, a native of Oxfordshire, England, born Feb. 27, 1844. They have five children—Nelly, born July 25, 1867; Fanny, born Aug. 20, 1870; Olive, born Dec. 6, 1872; Laura N., born Aug. 24, 1874, and George A., born June 24, 1877. He owns 375 acres of land in a high state of improvement; is a Republican in politics; has held several local offices. He enlisted May 2, 1862, in Co. A, 2d Illinois Light Artillery, and served to the close of the war.

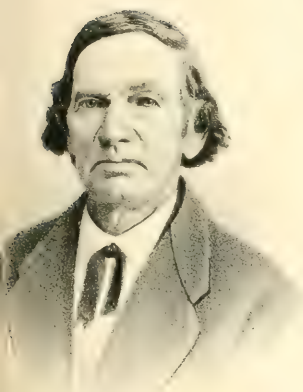
DIVELBISS EDWARD H. farmer, Sec. 36, P. O. Alta. Was born in Kickapoo township, Peoria county, Ill., Aug. 13, 1852, and was educated in the schools of this township. Owns 143 acres of very valuable land; the home place is elegantly improved and abundantly supplied with fruit. Is Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Church.

John Alex. Farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Dorcas Folsom, Farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
Dorcas Patrick, Farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
Drake James M. Farmer, P. O. Alta.
Drake Will, Farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

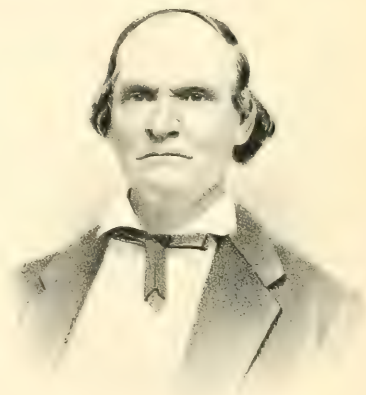
DUNLAP ALVA, retired farmer, Sec. 11, P. O. Dunlap. Was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1805, and is the eldest son of Smith Dunlap, an early citizen of that section of the State. His parents moved to Oswego when he was an infant, settling in the timber, debarring him from the advantages of an education. In 1829 he married Miss Mary Knight, a daughter of Jesse Knight, of Windham county, Conn., born Sept. 10, 1806. They have had eleven children, five sons and two daughters are still living. They moved



NAPOLEON DUNLAP.
RADNOR, TP.



CYRUS TUCKER
RADNOR, TP.



Griffith Dickison
RADNOR, TP.



EB. STOWELL HALLOCK
PEORIA, TP.

West in 1834, and located in Radnor township, Peoria county, Ill., in 1837. In 1871 the town which bears his name was laid out on his estate, and has at present a population of some 200 inhabitants. Politically Mr. D. is a Republican; is the present supervisor of this township, which office he has filled for a number of years, besides has held several other local offices.

DUNLAP BURLEIGH, farmer, Sec. 2, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., May 29, 1830. In the Fall of 1838 with his parents, Alva and Mary Dunlap, moved West and settled in Radnor township on Oct. 5 of the same year, on the farm on which the town of Dunlap now stands. Here he received his early education. Married Sept. 14, 1854, Miss Sylvia Pride, a native of the same county as her husband, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Cook county, Ill. She was born May 21, 1833 and died April 16, 1873, leaving seven children — Helen F., Benton C., Clara H., Andrew Jackson, Minnie, Katie M. and Henry Ward B. Mr. D. is Republican in politics; is at present justice of the peace, and has held other local offices in the township. He is an energetic, rising young man.

DUNLAP GILBERT L. dry goods and notions, res. Dunlap, was born on Sec. 11, Radnor township, June 19, 1849, and was educated in the schools of this county. Is at present town clerk of Radnor township. Republican in politics. In 1876 embarked in his present business and has succeeded in establishing a good trade.

DUNLAP NAPOLEON, farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Sandy Creek, Oswego county, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1823. His early education was principally received in the schools of his native town. In the Fall of 1838, moved West and settled in Peoria county. Married on April 22, 1848, Miss Eliza Robinson, a native of Otsego county, N. Y., born Jan. 2, 1829, and came West in 1836. They have had ten children, three sons and four daughters are living. He owns 260 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; the home place is elegantly improved. Mr. D. is independent in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Is at present commissioner of public highways, and has held various other offices. Is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Dustin George, farmer, P. O. Princeville.

EDWARDS CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 2, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Warren county, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1822, where he was brought up and educated. In 1834 moved with his parents to Switzerland county, Ind. Married in 1844, Miss Julia Ayers, a native of New York. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. In 1854 they came West and settled in Peoria county, Ill. Owns 160 acres of land, well improved and very valuable, which is the result of his own

industry. Republican in politics. Is school director of the district in which he resides.

ELSON JOHN, farmer, Sec. 26, P. O. Alta, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, June 12, 1825. In 1833 his parents removed West and settled in Peoria county, where he was educated, and married in 1849, Miss Elizabeth Clifton, a native of Ohio, born Sept. 19, 1824. They have two children — Eupha, born Jan. 23, 1851, and Eugene, born Jan. 18, 1856. Mr. E. is Democratic in politics. Owns 210 acres of land, the greater part of which is well improved, abundantly supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is one of the prosperous farmers of the county.

Filton John, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.

FLEMING JAMES, retired, Sec. 10, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Washington county, Penn., Aug. 5, 1806. His primary education was received in the district schools of the county. At the age of twenty-two years, attended Cross Creek Academy four terms; then attended Franklin College, at New Athens, one term; passing from there to Washington College, in Washington county, where he graduated in 1833. After graduating, accepted a position as teacher in St. James' Academy in Baltimore county, Md., for some twenty months. On June 26, 1838, was licensed by Washington Presbytery, and exactly one year after was ordained a minister. On October 31, 1839, married at Martinsburg, Knox county, Ohio, Miss Catharine B., daughter of David Parks, of that town, born in Wooster, Ohio, November 14, 1819. Ten children blessed their union, six sons and four daughters; the eldest of his sons is a clergyman in the Presbyterian Church, near Albany, Ills. In June 24, 1840, Mr. F. was established pastor of West Union Church, Marshall county, Va., and remained about seventeen years; was then called to Lower Buffalo, in his native county, and was for the next eleven years pastor of a congregation. Thence to Marshall county, Ills., and occupied the pulpit in the Mansfield Church for seven years, and in 1876, moved to this county and supplied the Limestone pastorate up to the Spring of 1879. Has, during his pastoral life, attended four meetings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. After leaving the Limestone Church, retired from the labors in which he has been so ardently engaged for the past forty years. His family are all members of the Presbyterian Church. Another of his sons is at present at the Academy of Campbellsburg, Penn., preparing himself for the ministry.

FORD JOHN, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 32, Kickapoo, was born in Devonshire, England, March 12, 1821. Was educated in the schools of his native country. In March, 1850, married Miss Phoebe Ann Fry, a native of the same place as husband. They have six children living, all sons. Immediately after

marriage, immigrated to this country and settled in this county, owns 400 acres of very valuable land, well improved; is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church. He is school director of his district; he began poor, but is now one of the prosperous farmers of the county.

FOX WM. blacksmith, Sec. 35, P. O. Alta, was born in Lincolnshire, England, June 1, 1818, was educated in the schools of his native country, and also learned the blacksmith trade. In January, 1846, married Miss Ann Rouston, born January 29, 1823. They are the parents of six children, four of whom are living, two sons and two daughters. In 1851, they came to this country and settled in this county, where he has followed his trade since. Owns one acre of land on which he lives and has his shop. Democratic in politics and a member of the Episcopal Church.

FRY THOS. farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Kickapoo, was born in North Devonshire, England, December 24, 1832, and secured a common school education. Married Miss Christina Symmonds, April 20, 1858, native of the same shire as her husband, born July 12, 1836. They have five children: George, Robert, Hettie, Mary and Annie. Owns 320 acres of land which, for fertility of soil, can not be surpassed in the county. The most of his time has been spent in farming and handling stock, in which he has been quite successful, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors. Is Independent in politics.

GALE STEPHEN, farmer, Sec. 36, P. O. Alta; was born in Sailsburg, N. H., December 28, 1820. He attended the district schools of his native county and pursued the higher branches at Dartmouth College. On April 4, 1844, married in Vermont Miss Sally Ann Bailey, a native of that State, born June 7, 1824. They have four children, three sons and one daughter. In 1852, they came West and settled on the beautiful farm he now occupies on Sec. 36, Radnor township, containing eighty acres to which he has since added eighty acres more; is Republican in politics; has been justice of the peace for six years and has held other local offices in the township.

Gates J. B. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Gates Mary, Widow, P. O. Dunlap.
Garhart Jonathan, farmer, P. O. Alta.

GERMAN CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 12, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Baden, Germany, November 3, 1833, and was educated in the schools of his native country. In 1848 immigrated to the United States and settled in Erie county, N. Y., where he lived up to the Fall of 1853; then came to Peoria county Ills. Married in 1856, Miss Josephine Dinuene, a native of France, born April 1, 1836. He owns eighty acres of farm land in a high state of cultivation; is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Roman Catho-

lic Church. Is at present school director of the district in which he resides.

GIFFORD WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Alta. The subject of this sketch is a son of William and Rebecca Gifford, *nee* Ellis, and was born in the town of Falmouth, Mass., February 5, 1811. He received a good education and at the age of sixteen years entered upon the study of chemistry and pharmacy, to which he devoted several years close application. On the 21st day of November, 1833, in the city of New Bedford, he united in marriage with Miss Meriam H., daughter of John and Anna Baily, who was born at Hanover, Mass., December 5, 1813, and who, like her husband, had received all the advantages afforded by the schools of that period. In June, 1836, Mr. Gifford came to Illinois to "spy out the land," and selected Peoria as a permanent home. November of that year, he returned to the "Old Bay State" for his wife and a stock of goods. On February 1, 1837, they left New Bedford for their future home, and on the 2d took passage on the barque "Jane" for New Orleans. At New Orleans they transferred to a Mississippi river steamboat, and reached Peoria on the 2d day of April, and have resided in the county since. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford are the parents of eleven children—Helen C. B., was born in New Bedford, Mass., June 15, 1835, married Elias H. Pratt, May 28, 1853, and died May 11, 1869; Caroline P., was born at New Bedford, December 2, 1836, and died at Peoria, August 8, 1837; Anna T., was born at Peoria, May 24, 1839, and married Edward Butler, March 19, 1863; John B., was born September 21, 1841, married Miss Emeline Johnson, September 28, 1864, and is living in Champaign county; Susan L., was born April 20, 1844, married Edward Merrill in February, 1879, and is living in Union county; Charles, was born October 30, 1845; Edward, was born December 10, 1847, and died in March, 1856; Irene and Miriam H., (twins) were born August 4, 1850, Irene, married Edward Douglas, December 25, 1872, and Miriam H., married Isaac W. Grant, December 23, 1871; William H., was born October 20, 1852, and died January 12, 1855; Alice G., was born April 5, 1855. The father of Mrs. Gifford is an honored and respected citizen of Lynn, Mass., and has lived to see his ninety-third year.

GILLETT JOHN, M. D., physician and druggist, res. Dunlap; was born in Columbia county, N. Y., on the 5th day of September, 1823, at the age of two and a half years his parents moved to Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y. Is the second son of Gardner and Phoebe Gillett. Father native of Massachusetts and mother of New York. Remained in Wayne county until 1835; thence removed to Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., where he was educated, took an academic course at Waterloo, Seneca county, at which place he

read medicine in the office of Dr. Landon Wells, and graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1850. After practicing one year in his native State came West and located in LaSalle, Ills., and followed his profession up to 1864; thence removed to Trivoli township, this county, and remained up to 1871; thence to Dunlap; made the first improvement in that town. After completing a building engaged in the drug business in connection with the practice of his profession. Married in Varrick, Seneca county, N. Y., in 1852, Miss Julia Manning, who died at LaSalle, Ills., in 1864, leaving one child, Lucy C., born June 20, 1861. In 1866, Doctor married his present wife Miss Almira E. Blood, who is the mother of two children, one living—Jessie B., born June 16, 1872, being the first child born in Dunlap.

Gordon Iradel, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Gordon Samuel, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

GORDON SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Dunlap; was born in Park county, Ind., November 17, 1841. In March, 1856, came West and located in Radnor township, Peoria county, Ills., and married January 1, 1876, to Miss Nancy A. Strain, a native of Iowa. They have three children, Sarah, Elnora and Elizabeth. Owns 176 acres of valuable land, elegantly improved and very fertile. Is a member of the Salem Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. In September, 1861, enlisted in Co. H, 47th Ills. Vol. Inf., and was mustered out October 20, 1864, at Springfield, Ills. Mr. G. is one of the large and well to do farmers of the county, a man and citizen respected and admired in the community in which he resides. Republican.

Hall S. C. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Harlan Moses, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Harlan G. B. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

HARRISON ABSALOM, farmer, P. O. Dunlap, was born in this county, July 17, 1841, and attended the district school of his native county. On May 24, 1863, married Miss Hester A. Kidd, daughter of Richard Kidd (deceased), of Akron township, born October 31, 1842. They have five children: Essie L., born January 24, 1868; Marian J., born March 6, 1870; Lorin E., born April 26, 1872; Lydia H., born December 10, 1873; and Myron A., born December 21, 1876; owns 250 acres of valuable land, 160 acres in a high state of cultivation and well improved. Politically he is Republican; is at present school trustee and has been director; is lecturer of Salam Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, No. 1483.

Hawley P. W. farmer, P. O. Alta.

HAWLEY PETER R. farmer, Sec. 25, P. O. Alta, was born in Bennington county, Vt., September 24, 1813. When but two years old, his parents immigrated to Oswego county, N. Y., where he was brought up and educated. In 1835 moved West and located in Peoria county, where on Dec. 24, 1846, mar-

ried Miss Adelaide Hinman, of Oswego county, N. Y., born February 28, 1825. They have seven children: Alden L., Frank J., Derry L., Justice T., Peter T., Guy and Charles Burt. Mr. Hawley owns 308 acres of land, over half is under a high state of cultivation and well improved; is Republican in politics, and one of the energetic and industrious citizens who have been so conducive to the county's welfare.

HARLAN HARRISON, farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Radnor township, February 12, 1842. His early education was received in the schools of the county. On March 6, 1862, he married Miss Hannah L. Gordon, also a native of this township, born January 10, 1847. They have seven children, three sons and four daughters; own 278 acres of valuable land, elegantly improved; is Republican in politics; entered the service in 1864, during the late war of the Rebellion, and served to its close in Co. "A," 32nd Ills. Vols.

HIBBS EVAN L. blacksmith, residence Dunlap, was born in Lambertsville, N. J., September 15, 1843. While an infant his parents moved to Philadelphia, Penn., where he was educated, and commenced learning his trade, and at the age of eighteen, started for Easton, Ind., and there finished his trade. In March, 1862, moved to Brimfield, Peoria county, Ills., and lived one year; enlisted in Co. "C," 148th Ills. Vol. Inf., but afterwards transferred to the 47th, and served until the close of the war. After returning home removed to Princeville, where he married in the Fall of 1866, Miss Emily Hitchcock, born February 14, 1851. They have one child, Willis, born December 5, 1867. In the Spring of 1876, they removed to Dunlap, where he has worked at his trade since. Mrs. H. died in May, 1870; September 10, 1876, Mr. H. married Miss Ella Young, a native of this county; is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and a Democrat.

HITCHCOCK BURTON A. farmer, Sec. 2, P. O. Dunlap, is the son of Jedediah J. Hitchcock, who was born in Greene county, N. Y., September 8, 1811, and married Miss Elizabeth Artman, who died in March, 1855, leaving three children, two sons and one daughter. In 1857 he married Mrs. Salome S. Cooper, his present wife. One child blessed this marriage. In the Fall of 1836 settled in Peoria county, Ills. The subject of this sketch was born in Greene county, N. Y., October 31, 1834, and when two years old came to the county with his parents. Is Democratic in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Hervey D. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Hitchcock J. J. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

HUBER AQUILA, boots and shoes, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Tazewell county, Ills., April 30, 1854. In 1858, with his parents moved to St. Louis,

Mo., and from there to Peoria, Ill., the Fall of 1864. His early education was received principally in Peoria, where he also learned the shoe making trade. In September, 1870, settled in Dunlap and engaged in his present business, and has by fair dealing and close attention to business built up a very profitable trade. Is Republican in politics.

JACKSON JOHN, farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Dunlap. Was born in Yorkshire, England, August 10, 1807. His education was partially received in his native country. In 1819 immigrated to the United States with his parents, and located in Newcastle county, Delaware, and lived there some eighteen years, and in 1837 moved west and settled on his present farm in section 15, Radnor township. In 1851 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Aukland, a native of Lincolnshire, England. Mrs. Jackson had two children by her former husband, and five by the present marriage; two sons and three daughters. Own 220 acres of valuable land well improved. Mr. Jackson is a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Church. Held the office of highway commissioner for a number of years. His step-son and also the husband of his step-daughter were in the Union army. The former serving one year and the latter three years.

Ready Ellen, P. O. Dunlap.
Ready Thomas, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

KEYS ANDREW, miller, Sec. 30, P. O. Kickapoo, was born in Washington county, Penn., June 23, 1807, and attended the schools in his native county. In 1817 his parents moved to Harrison county, Ohio, where he was married in 1828 to Miss Minerva Young, a native of that county. She died in 1853. They had ten children, three of whom are now living, two sons and one daughter. In 1858 married his second and present wife, who was Miss Martha Kimmel, who has borne him two children, of whom one is living, a daughter. In April 28, 1851, landed in Peoria county, Ill., where he has lived ever since. On January 13, 1876, took charge of Radnor mill, on section 30, of that township. Republican in politics. His son Denton, enlisted in 1861 in Davidson's Battery of Artillery, and served to the close of the war.

King Henry, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
King Henry J. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

KNOTT WM., Sr. farmer, Sec. 26, P. O. Alta, was born in Mason county, Ky., March 21, 1803; was brought up and educated there, and in 1828 married, in Washington, Mason county, Ky., Miss Sarah E. Knight, a native of Baltimore, Md., born March 12, 1813. They have had thirteen children, five living—Emily, John, Joseph, Wm., jr., and Elizabeth. On March 12, 1836, they came West and settled in Peoria city, and in 1850 purchased and began improving the beautiful farm he now occupies in Radnor township, which contains 360 acres in a high state of cultivation.

Also owns 55 acres in other portions of the township. Is Democratic in politics, and has held various local offices in the county. His son William enlisted, in 1864, in the 108th Ill. Vols., and served to the close of the rebellion.

Knot William, farmer, P. O. Alta.

KRAMER JACOB, tin and hardware, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Peoria, Ill., Aug. 27, 1853, and attended the schools of the city. He married Miss Annie Spanner, a native of Richwoods, born April 23, 1855. They have two children—Emma, born March 20, 1877, and Lena, born Aug. 19, 1878. Mr. K. is independent in politics, and a member of the M. E. Church. On the 11th of April, 1876, purchased and began erecting his store and residence in Dunlap, and after its completion began the business in which he is now engaged, and has attained a good trade.

Lambert D. Sr., farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Lambert D. J. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Lambert John, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Woolfson Thomas, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Mankor N. J. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

MATTHEWS WALLACE, grain and stock dealer, Sec. 6, Medina township, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Henry county, Ill., on the 12th day of January, 1843, and six months later his parents removed to this county. His education was obtained in the schools of Peoria city. In 1865 he married Miss Eliza A. Ferguson, a native of this county. They have two children—Harry L., born Dec. 14, 1866, Edward W., born May 21, 1874. Is Republican in politics. In the Fall of 1877 Mr. M. engaged in his present business, which has grown to large dimensions under his judicious management.

Mayo J. farmer, P. O. Alta.
McDonald Joseph, farmer, P. O. Alta.
McDonald J. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
McGrath F. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
McKee Clark, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
McKee James W. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Merritt John, farmer.
McKee Mahlon, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Murphy A. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Nelson Daniel, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Nelson Dennis, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

PARKS JOHN H. farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Knox county, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1835, and was educated in his native county. In 1855, came to Peoria county, Ill., and married in 1857, Miss Dorothy G. Hervey, of Washington county, Pa., born June 25, 1842. Seven children have been born to them, three sons and four daughters. He owns 260 acres of land, elegantly improved and very valuable. Is Republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He enlisted in 1862 in what was then known as the Maine recruits, but after having served nine months, Congress failed to establish such a branch of service and were consequently disbanded. Is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Pollock James, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Powers John, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

Richmond N. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
 Rife Jacob, farmer, P. O. Princeville.
 Riley Thomas, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

ROGERS GEORGE A. farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Westchester county, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1831. His early education was principally received in the schools of his native county. Came to Peoria county, Ill., in 1843, and in 1857 married Miss Maria, daughter of J. L. Wakefield, of Radnor township. They have five children—Adolphus J., born Oct. 26, 1857; Mary J., born Nov. 15, 1859; Grant S., born Nov. 17, 1863; Olive B., born Oct. 2, 1869; Gratta J., born April 1, 1873. Mr. Rogers owns seventy acres of valuable land, well improved. Politically he is Republican. Holds the office of justice of the peace. Enlisted in 1863 and served to the close of the war.

ROGERS JAMES H. farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Westchester county, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1839. In 1843 he immigrated with his parents to Jubilee township, this county. On his way out, his father was drowned in the Mississippi river, below St. Louis. His mother lived in Jubilee township up to the time of her death, which occurred March 12, 1879, leaving seven sons and one daughter, of whom James H. is the fifth son. He was educated in the schools of the county. Oct. 10, 1860, he married Miss Sarah A. Blake, a native of Peoria city, born May 11, 1841, by whom he has three sons and four daughters. Owns 360 acres of beautiful land on the home place, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Has held several offices of the township. Republican in politics.

Rogers Wm. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

ROGERS WM. H. farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Westchester county, N. Y., October 11, 1836. At the age of six years came to Illinois with his parents and the rest of the family and settled in Jubilee township, where he attended school. In 1861 he married Miss Jennett E., daughter of John L. Wakefield, of Radnor township, born Nov. 22, 1841, who is the mother of six children—Logan A., born Oct. 24, 1867; Charles, born Feb. 11, 1870; Leslie J., born Oct. 3, 1871; Wilson N., born May 29, 1873; Wm., born Feb. 1, 1875, and the baby, a son, born May 5, 1879. In 1866 Mr. R. purchased and began improving the beautiful farm on which he now resides, on Sec. 9, containing 120 acres, well improved. Is Republican in politics. Has been commissioner of public highways in Jubilee township.

Russell C. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
 Shaw C. H. A. farmer, P. O. Alta.
 Shaw Thomas, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
 Sheehy William, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
 Sheehan L. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

SMITH DAVID, lumber and grain dealer, Sec. 6, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Champaign county, O., July 13, 1830. In the Fall of 1837, with his parents, James and Maria Smith, and five other children, came

to Tazewell county, Ills., and after three years residence there, removed to Peoria county, where he has since remained. On May 11, 1851, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Chapin, a native of New York. They have had five children, two are living: Alice, born July 14, 1852, and Ann, born March 6, 1854. The greater part of his life has been spent on a farm. In 1872, entered into the grain and stock business, and in 1875 added lumber. Is Republican in politics. Is at present school director, and has been commissioner of public highways in Radnor. He owns about 300 acres of valuable land, and some desirable town property in Dunlap.

Smith James Mrs. P. O. Dunlap.

SMITH JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 8, P. O. Dunlap, was born in Logan county, Ohio, February 14, 1835. In 1839, with his parents, came West and settled in Tazewell county, Ills., and in 1844, removed to this county for three years, then went to Marshall county one year and returned here for permanent settlement. In 1858, married to Miss Hettie Newkirk, a native of Tazewell county, Ills., born November 30, 1839. They have four sons and three daughters. Owns ninety acres of land, the most of which is well improved. Republican in politics.

Smith Peter, farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

SMITH WM. farmer, Sec. 6, P. O. Princeville, was born in Champaign county, O., February 10, 1837. While yet an infant, his parents came West and settled in Tazewell county, Ills., for some three years, and removed to Peoria county where he received his early education, and was married in 1860 to Miss Martha E. Bush, who died in 1876, leaving three children, all sons. On July 4, 1878, he married his present wife, who was Miss Carrie Taylor, daughter of B. S. Taylor, of this county, born June 4, 1860. Mr. S. owns 160 acres of farm land rarely surpassed for fertility of soil and improvements. Republican in politics.

TAYLOR BURTES S. farmer, Sec. 7, P. O. Princeville, was born in New York City, September 9, 1828, and was brought up and educated in that city. Married Miss Alice Gregory, of New Jersey, in 1853, who died in 1867, leaving two sons and five daughters. In 1872, Mr. Taylor married in this county his present wife, Araminta Sawyer, a native of Mercer county, Va., born December 14, 1838. By this marriage there is one child. Mr. T. immigrated to Radnor township, Peoria county, in 1845, where he owns a beautiful farm of 420 acres, under a high state of cultivation. In 1846, enlisted under Col. Ringgold for service during the Mexican war, and served until its close. He is now one of the prosperous and well to do farmers of the county. He started at twenty-five cents per day in a rope walk, and boarded himself.

Tailyn Elizabeth, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.

TRIGER WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 34, P. O. Abia, was born in Devonshire, England, August 15, 1826, where he was brought up and educated. In June, 1851, immigrated to this country, and settled in Peoria county, where he married, in 1856, Miss Ellen Stewart, who died in October, 1866, leaving one son and two daughters. He afterwards married his present wife, who was Miss Jessie Stewart. By this marriage they have one son. Mr. Triger owns 400 acres of very productive and well improved land; is independent in politics, and a member of the Episcopal Church, and school director.

TUCKER CYRUS, farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Kickapoo, was born in Plymouth, Mass., July 19, 1809, was educated in the common schools of his native town. In August, 1841, married Miss Abigail T. A. Shaw, who died in 1846, leaving two children, one of which is now living, Clarence S. On September 13, 1857, married his present wife, Miss Fannie Keim, a native of Somerset county, Penn., born May 19, 1823. The fruit of this union is two children, one is living, George W. In October, 1841, immediately after his first marriage, they removed to Radnor, Peoria county, where he owns 420 acres of superior farming land; is Democratic in politics; has been township supervisor of Radnor for two terms, and held other local offices.

VAN PATTEN ROBERT B., A. M. was born in Sterling, Cayuga county, N. Y., March 17, 1825; is the son of Dr. Peter Van Patten, and Lydia Van Patten, the daughter of John Bullock, a well known English farmer, of Albany county, N. Y. The parents of Mr. Van Patten settled in Sterling, N. Y., in 1816, and were among the first settlers of that section, then known as Western New York. No schools near—the doctor fitted up a log cabin and taught in it himself a free school, for the benefit of his own and his neighbors' children; leaving the school in the care of his daughter—only twelve years of age, when he was called away on professional business. He died in 1829, at the age of fifty-one, leaving ten children to the sole care of their mother; but he had provided by will for a liberal English education of the five younger ones of the ten. Of the five, after leaving a very good common school,—one, Dr. M. B. Van Patten, deceased, well known in this county, by his own efforts, acquired a medical education; and the two youngest, R. B. and John B., also by their own efforts, using teaching as the means, passed through a complete classical college course, at Middletown, Connecticut. Early in life, Robert B. chose teaching as a profession, and qualified himself for the work. Now at the age of fifty-five, he is still at the work of teaching for a part of the year, with the same zeal he did thirty-five years ago, and finds rest and recuperation in out-door labor on the farm. He married, in 1851, Miss Sarah A., daughter

of Rev. Wm. Nipper, of Somersetshire, England. By this marriage there are four children living, viz., Sarah Fieresa born September 18, 1852; Wm. Johnston, born April 6, 1854; Robert M., born November 23, 1861; George Milton, born February 14, 1868. Sarah T. graduated at the Peoria High School, at the age of sixteen, at the Peoria county Normal School at seventeen; taught six years in Peoria city, four of the six in the County Normal School. In 1877 graduated at the State Normal School, at Oswego, N. Y., and since has been engaged in teaching at Jamestown, New York. William J. has been a teacher in Peoria county for the last seven years. Robert M. and George M. are at home. His first wife died November 11, 1865. Married his present wife, Miss Matilda A. Shultz, of Navarre, Ohio, July 4, 1869. Of this marriage there are three daughters and one son: Minnie A., Ellen E., Centa Gertrude, and Albert Bullock.

Worthees Joseph, farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.

VAUGHN BENJAMIN C. wagon maker and blacksmith, res. Dunlap. Was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, Feb. 16, 1837. In Feb. 1854, left home and went to Three Rivers, Mich., and in the Fall of the same year removed to Mount Vernon, Indiana, and remained until January 1858, when he returned home, and in March, 1859 again came West and settled in Callaway Co., Mo., and worked at brick making. In May 1860, went across the line in Boone Co., Ky., and married Miss Mary E. Burnett, the same year, a native of Kentucky. They have three living children, Emily S., Julia A., and Hattie M. In April, 1863 came to Peoria Co., Ill., and in 1867 again removed to Ford Co., Ill., where he remained until 1874, then came to Dunlap where he commenced the wagon making and blacksmith business, and has built up an extensive trade in his line. Enlisted in Sept. 1861 in the First Mo. Mounted Infantry, and served until they were disbanded in the Fall of 1862. Re-enlisted in February 1863 in the 7th Ill. Mounted Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Republican in politics.

WAKEFIELD JOHN L. farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Dunlap. Was born in Chester Co., Penn., June 18, 1794. In 1821, moved to Warren Co., Ohio, and married the same year Miss Martha Strickler of Dauphin Co., Pa., born Oct. 28, 1805, died Feb. 19, 1879. They had fifteen children, of whom nine are now living, Sarah, born March 24, 1825, Joseph, born Feb. 28, 1830, William, born Jan. 30, 1832, Wilson N., born March 17, 1837, Maria, born June 15, 1839, Janetie, born Nov. 22, 1841, Henry D., born Sept. 9, 1846, Sophia L., born Jan. 28, 1849, and Rebecca, born Jan. 27, 1854. Three of this number are now in California and one in Iowa, and the rest in the immediate neighborhood of the old homestead. In the Fall of 1834, Mr.

W. came to Peoria Co., and in 1836, removed to Radnor township on Sec. 18, where he still resides. Owns a fine farm of 160 acres elegantly improved, besides forty-eight and a half acres of timber. Politically is an Old Jeffersonian Democrat, and now after an active life of over eighty-five years, is hale and hearty. Had two sons John and Henry enlisted during the war of the Rebellion and served with considerable distinction.

WAKEFIELD WM. W. farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Dunlap. Was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Jan. 30, 1832. At the age of four years with his parents moved West and settled in Peoria Co., Ill., where he received his early education. Married, in Jan. 1, 1857, Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson, a native of this county, born Aug. 2, 1839. They have four children, Geo. Washington, born Oct. 15, 1857, Frank Leslie, born Aug. 13, 1859, Cora Ada, born July 4, 1866, and Mabel Evaline, born April 7, 1877. Owns 413 acres of very valuable land well improved. Republican in politics. Has been school director for nine years. Is overseer of Salem Grange No. 1483; post of honor.

Wildier E. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.
Wilkins Chas. farmer, P. O. Dunlap.

WILL OTHO B. physician and surgeon, res. Dunlap. Was born in Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., June 27, 1846. Emigrated with his parents in 1856 to Fulton Co., Ill., where he was educated. Began the reading of medicine in 1866, in the office of Dr. Swisher of Canton, and graduated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1869. Immediately after came to Peoria Co., and settled in Kickapoo, where he was married in 1870 to Miss Elizabeth Grant, a native of French Grove, born July 7, 1848. They have two children, Maud E., born Jan. 26, 1873, an infant son Otho Grant, born Aug. 24, 1878. In June, 1875 removed to Dunlap where he has an extensive practice. Politically he is a Republican, and member of the Presby-

terian Church, also a member of Peoria Medical Society.

Williams John, farmer, P. O. Alta.
Williams E. H. (estate) farmer, P. O. Alta.

WILSON CHARLES M. butcher and stock dealer, P. O. Dunlap. Was born in Lafayette, Stark Co., Ill., Jan. 9, 1844. Was educated in the school of his native county. In 1865 married, Miss Jennie Lawson of Hamilton Co., Ohio, born June 7, 1844. They have three children, Henry A., born Feb. 26, 1867, Lizzie B., born Dec. 20, 1868, Minnie A., born March, 26, 1876. They removed to Dunlap in the Spring of 1874, and he entered into his present business. Enlisted in 1864 in Co. E. 139th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served some six months. Republican in politics, and has held the office of justice of the peace and township assessor.

YATES JOS. J. (deceased), farmer, Sec. 1, P. O. Dunlap. Was born in Ohio Co., W. Va., Sept. 8, 1832, was brought up and educated in his native county, and in May 1847 came to Illinois and settled in Peoria Co., where he married, Jan. 1, 1856, Miss Elizabeth C. Ready, a native of the same county as her husband, born Oct. 29, 1834. They have nine children, five sons and four daughters. He died Dec. 5, 1877. Widow still survives him. She owns 235 acres of land; the home place is finely improved. Mrs. Yates is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Dunlap, as was also her husband during life.

YATES WM. L. general merchant, P. O. Dunlap. Was born in Akron township, Peoria county, on the 11th day of Sept. 1857, and received a liberal education in the schools of his native township. On the 23rd day of May, 1878, came to Dunlap and embarked, in April of the following year, in general merchandising, and has met with flattering success. Politically Mr. Y. is a Republican, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Is the only child of Wilson Yates, (deceased) of Akron township.

RICHWOODS TOWNSHIP.

Baker Eva, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Bell George, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Beck J. P. town clerk, P. O. Peoria.

BIRKET JOHN C. real estate, res. Richwoods township, P. O. Peoria, was born in Peoria in 1834. His mother came to Peoria in 1825, and died in 1852. His father came in 1826, and died October 16, 1874. Mr. Birket married January 1, 1868, Miss Ann Jane Grundy, a native of Bolton, Lancashire, England, by whom he has four children — Mary A. J., John Charles, Jr., Walter A., and William Edwin. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. When Mr. Birket's father came to Peoria there were but a few

houses built; he located three fractional quarters in Peoria township, and in 1835 one and one-fourth sections in Richwoods township, upon which the homestead of the subject of this sketch is situated. He laid out two additions to Peoria, which bear his name. He sold land occupied by the water works and fair grounds for public purposes. He donated a square in the first addition (Church Square) for church purposes; one-quarter square for parsonage, and a fractional quarter for school purposes, which has not yet been improved.

Birket Jacob, gardener, P. O. Peoria.

BOERCKEL JOHN F. superintendent
Springdale Cemetery, P. O. Peoria.

BOETZ PETER Mrs. farmer, Sec. 32, P. O.
Peoria.

Bowman, A. gardener, P. O. Peoria.

BRICKEL JACOB Mrs. gardener, Sec. 33,
P. O. Peoria.

Budd Isaac, farmer, P. O. Peoria.

CALHOUN J. H. farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Peoria.

Campbell Wm. retired, P. O. Peoria.

Carrington W. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

Carrington girl Wm. a very man, P. O. Peoria.

Clegg Joseph, retired boot-maker, P. O. Peoria.

CODY JOSEPH, brickmaker, Sec. 22, P. O. Peoria, was born in county Kilkenny, Ireland, in August, 1824, and is the son of Patrick and Annie (Wallace) Cody, natives of that county. He worked on a farm there until twenty-six years old, when he came alone to America, landing at New York in April, 1850; remained in Buffalo for five months, and then went to Bucks county, Pa., for two years, where he worked on a farm, and in the latter part of 1852 came first to Peoria county and resided there until 1859. Between the last date and 1863 he was mostly in the South, moving about a good deal, and in 1863 returned to Peoria county, and began brick making on his own account, which he has since continued. He married August 20, 1865, Miss Margaret Walsh, a native of county Kilkenny, Ireland. He owns eight acres of land, upon which is his yard and residence. Mr. and Mrs. Cody are members of the Catholic Church.

COLE R. M. farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. Peoria, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., September 9, 1822, and is the son of Richard and Emily (Morgan) Cole. His father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother of Vermont. He grew up and was educated in his native county, and learned there the trade of shoemaker. After the acquisition of his trade he went to Chicago, and there worked at it for about two years. He afterwards returned home and learned the art of photography, then in its infancy, and for a number of years traveled through the States of New York, Vermont, Illinois and Wisconsin, plying his craft. He married in Chicago, March 30, 1850, Miss Lydia A. Corlis, a native of New Hampshire, daughter of David and Dolly (Blake) Corlis, natives of New Hampshire, who was born July 6, 1832, by whom he had two children—Nelly, born June 23, 1852, died July 15, of the same year; and Roderick C., born January 2, 1862, died February 16, 1879. In the year of his marriage he came to Peoria, and resided there carrying on business as a photographer till October, 1859, when he bought his present farm and moving to it, has ever since resided there. He owns 217 acres of land, a large part of which is under cultivation, and has a large and handsome residence upon it. Mr. Cole has occasionally filled some of the minor offices in the township.

CONNELY WILLIAM, brick maker, P. O. Peoria, was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, Nov. 22, 1828, and is the son of Thomas and Agnes (Gardner) Connely, natives of Antrim. He grew up to manhood there, and worked for seven years and eight months in a linen bleaching green, and came to America in 1849, landing at New York in the Summer of that year. He came straight through to Peoria, and for a short time worked in a broom manufactory, and then on the railroad. For some years he worked in the brick yards during Summer, and in the Winter time in Farmers' Mill, Peoria. He married April 27, 1856, Miss Ann Kilpatrick, a native of Antrim, who came to America about three years later than himself, by whom he has had eight children, six now living—Thomas, Agnes, Mary, Margaret, Ellen and Mina. In the year of his marriage he began in his present business for himself, and has since continued it on an extensive scale. His brick yard is in Peoria township. He owns thirty-five acres of land, which cost him \$3,000 in 1861, and upon which he has since built a fine house. Mrs. Connely and family are members of Grace Mission Church.

Conrad Jacob, P. O. Peoria.

COOPER MARCUS, farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Peoria, was born in Mercer county, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1830, and grew to manhood in that county. He came to Illinois, settling in Fond Du Lac township, of Tazewell county, in 1848, and married Feb. 13, 1851, Adeline Batman, who was born there Oct. 7, 1831, who bore him five children, only one now alive—Harvey H. Cooper. This son married Oct. 3, 1872, Miss Nettie Atwood, a native of Aurora, Kane county, Ill., by whom he has two children—Edith, born July 22, 1873, and Robert, born Sept. 26, 1875. Mr. Cooper rents twenty acres of land, upon which he grows principally grapes and fruit. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

CRANDALL JOHN W. farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. Peoria, was born in Richwoods township, Feb. 23, 1843, and is the fourth son of Wesley and Jane (Stringer) Crandall, natives of Ohio, who came to Peoria county in 1835. His father died in 1854, but his mother is still alive and resides on the old homestead with him. He was raised upon it, and at the beginning of the war enlisted in an Illinois regiment, and after a period of service was discharged. Shortly afterwards he re-enlisted as a veteran and served until the close of the war. His mother owns sixty acres of fine farming land, worth about \$60 per acre.

Crandall Jane, farmer, P. O. Peoria.

CROWELL C. L. farmer and dairy man, Sec. 21, P. O. Peoria, was born in Middlesex county, Conn., Oct. 1, 1827, and is the son of Adonijah and Hannah Crowell, *nee* Bowe, natives of that county. He went to

school, was raised on his father's farm, and also learned the trade of blacksmith. When twenty-one years old he went to Hartford, and for two years worked in Sharp's rifle factory there. He came to Peoria July 1, 1856, and resided there until 1868, working at his trade, and in the last named year came to his present location in Richwoods township, and has ever since resided there. He owns forty acres of land, and rents 160 acres; keeps about seventy cows, and sends the milk daily into Peoria. He has, by hard labor, made a fine farm out of what was a few years previous a wilderness. He married in Hartford county, Conn., Miss Sarah Steadman, who was born there April 12, 1831, and they are the parents of five children, only one of whom is now living—Clara Louisa, born June 4, 1865. Mr. Crowell has been school director and trustee for a number of years.

DALTON JOSEPH, farmer and brick manufacturer, Sec. 32, P. O. Peoria, was born in county Kilkenny, Ireland, Dec. 29, 1828, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Cody) Dalton, natives of that county. He was raised on his father's farm, and after his death, in 1845, took charge of it for six years. In 1851, he came with his mother, three brothers and a sister to America, landing at New Orleans in March of that year; came straight to Peoria county and has resided there ever since. Shortly after his arrival, he learned the brick making business, and worked at it a number of years. He started manufacturing with a partner in 1859, and since 1864 has manufactured solely on his own account. He married Feb. 28, 1861, Miss Catherine Nail, a native of county Kilkenny, by whom he has had nine children, eight now alive—James, Mary, Richard, Patrick, Elizabeth, Catherine, Joseph and Margaret. He owns ninety-five acres of land, which he stocks and farms. Himself, wife and family belong to the Catholic Church.

Dempsey Wm. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Densberger P. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

DICKISON WM. B. (retired), Sec. 33, P. O. Peoria, was born in Switzerland county, Ind., Feb. 9, 1834, and is the son of Griffith and Achsah Dickison *nee* Bennett. His father was a native of Indiana, and his mother of New York State. In the Spring of 1835 he came with his parents to Peoria county, and resided for some time near Mossville, thence removing to Radnor township, Sec. 21, where he grew up to manhood. He married there, March 15, 1855, Miss Ann Wilkinson, a native of Park county, Ind., born March 15, 1835, who is the mother of three children—Lizzie, now Mrs. Frank Epperson, Charles D. and William Ernest. Some years previous to marriage he bought a farm in Sec. 35, Radnor township, to which he brought his wife, and there all his children were born. He continued to reside there until Sept., 1874, when he retired

from active farming life, and leaving his farm to the care of his sons he came to Richwoods, and bought his present home. He owns there 13 acres pasture land, with residence, etc. In Radnor and Kickapoo townships he owns 400 acres fine farming land, almost all under cultivation, and worth about \$65 an acre. Mr. Dickison's mother died in the Fall of 1858, but his father is still a resident of Radnor township. Mrs. Dickison is a member of Calvary Mission Church.

Elson Sarah, farmer, P. O. Peoria.

ESSEX THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Peoria, was born in Albemarle county, Va., Nov. 15, 1803, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bowen) Essex, natives of Maryland. They were farmers, and he was bred a farmer, on the home farm, until 1830 when the whole family removed to Illinois, and settled for one year near the present site of Wyoming. Afterwards he worked for some time in Peoria, and in 1834 bought his present place, and has ever since resided upon it. He married, in Virginia, Sept. 4, 1827, Miss Ellen Martin, a native of that State, born about 1811, by whom he has had eleven children, eight now alive—Sylvester, Sarah, Nancy, William, Mary Eliza, Ellen and John. His third son, Joseph, died of disease, at Cairo, Ill., while serving in the Union army during the war. Mr. Essex owns 80 acres of land, all under cultivation, and nearly all under plow. He values it at about \$6,000. All his children except youngest son and daughter are married. These two remain at home with him.

Fahnestock H. H. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Fencliter L. gardener P. O. Peoria.
Fennell Wm. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

FLANNAGAN JAMES H. brickmaker, Sec. 32, P. O. Peoria, was born in Salem county, N. J., Jan. 22, 1838, and is the son of James and Rachel Flannagan *nee* Wells, natives of the same county. He grew to manhood upon the home farm, and in 1866 came to Illinois, settling upon the land he still occupies. He married, May 7, 1870, Miss Sarah Jane McKinney, a native of Peoria county, by whom he has two children, Rachel May, born in May, 1875, and Maud McKinney, born in August, 1878. Mr. Flannagan owns 15 acres of land, part of which is used as a brick yard, and on which he also resides. Makes about 1,000,000 brick a year. His parents are still alive and residents of New Jersey. On national issues he votes the Republican ticket, but in local matters for the best man, irrespective of party.

FRYE ABRAHAM, farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Peoria, was born in Washington county, Pa., July 11, 1814, and is the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Schaffer) Frye, natives of that county. He went to school and was raised there until twenty-five years old, when in 1839 came to Illinois alone on a prospecting trip after

land, which extended over eight months, and he then returned with so favorable a report, that in the following year the whole family came West, and his father bought the quarter section Mr. Frye now resides upon. His father died about 1869, and his mother about three years later. Mr. Frye married, Feb. 25, 1840, Miss Eleanor Campbell, a native of Penn., who was born May 21, 1814, by whom he has had four children, three now alive—Benjamin, Mary and Josephine. Mrs. Frye died Sept. 20, 1848, and he re-married, Jan. 27, 1853, Miss Margaret Belford, his present wife, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1829. She has borne him seven children, six now alive—Franklin P., Emma, Andrew Douglass, Ida May, Richard Yates, (deceased), William Everett and Hervey. His oldest son served during the war in the 77th I. V. I. Mr. Frye has ever since coming resided at present location. He owns 80 acres of land, all under cultivation. Has filled the offices of road commissioner and school director for some years.

Frye J. K. P. ferryman, P. O. Peoria.
Frye Smith, farmer, P. O. Peoria.

FRYE NANCY Mrs., Sec. 33, P. O. Peoria.

Frush Peter, gardener, P. O. Peoria.
Fulton Joseph, farmer, P. O. Peoria.

FULTON JOSIAH, farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Peoria. The subject of this sketch is the last survivor of the first seven American settlers who came to Fort Clark in April, 1819. He is the fifth child and third son of James and Jane Fulton, *nee* Crow, and was born near Wheeling, Virginia, February 19, 1800. When he was six years of age his parents removed from Virginia and settled in Randolph county, this State, making the trip from Wheeling to the mouth of the Ohio in a flat boat, and from there to Kaskaskia in a half-keel boat. At that time Illinois formed a part of Indiana territory, and there were but few American settlers in any part of the country, and they were all confined to the extreme southern part. He was somewhat of a roving disposition and moved from one place to another, so that Josiah grew to manhood in Randolph, St. Clair and Bond counties. In 1819 his father was living on School Creek, and it was there that Josiah and six others made up a little colony to form a new settlement at the site of Naples, but when they reached that place they were dissatisfied with the lay of the land, and, as there was considerable noise about the country around Fort Clark, they concluded to push on here. They divided their forces at Naples, a part of them coming by keel boat, and the rest of them on horseback. From that time to the present, Mr. Fulton has resided in the county, and nearly all the time in sight of the place where they pitched their tent at the time of arrival. There were neither roads, steamboats, mills, stores, nor any other conveniences of civilization. St. Louis was the nearest market, and for several years they

were subject to great inconveniences incident to pioneer life. Mr. Fulton has been a part and parcel of the county, and is highly esteemed for good qualities. On the 15th of April, 1831, he united in marriage with Augusta P. Hughes, daughter of Abraham and Nancy Hughes, *nee* Harris, who was born in Savannah, Georgia, November 27, 1801. Her parents came to Illinois and settled at Mackinaw in 1820, so that she, too, is entitled to rank as an old settler, and one who has experienced all the hardships of life in a new country. In early times, before the Indians left, her father's house was often filled with them, and she often tells her young acquaintances of their habits and customs, and how drunken savages often slept in the house where she lived. She became so accustomed to them that she had no fear of them. They have had ten children—Nancy Jane, was born June 15, 1832; married William Simms. Rebecca E., born August 15, 1833; married Edward Mansfield. Samuel, born March 27, 1835. Elizabeth, born June 13, 1836; married Jacob W. Slough. Joseph, born October 28, 1837; married Sarah Henderson. Mary E., born May 6, 1839; married John McDermott. George W., born June 8, 1841. Albert; born October 8, 1842. Josiah, born December 18, 1843. Jacob, born December 2, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton are members of the M. E. Church. He is Republican in politics. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$75 an acre.

GAUWITZ ANTON, farmer and fruit grower. Sec. 22, P. O. Peoria, was born in Germany, February 1, 1819, and is the son of Charles and Christina (Beckman) Gauwitz, natives of that country. He was raised at home, learned the trade of tanner, and married, May 6, 1844, Miss Elizabeth Nix, who was born in Germany, July 5, 1819, by whom he has had nine children, five now living—Peter, Anton, Katie, Jacob, and Emma. He came to America in 1854, landing at New York in May of that year. After ten weeks in New Jersey, he came to Peoria county, and has since resided in it. He lived in the city of Peoria for eleven years, and came to his present location in 1865, where he owns eighty-five acres land. His son, Jacob, who lives at home, owns sixty-five acres land adjoining, worth \$50 an acre clear through. They grow large quantities of grapes, and other small fruit and vegetables, for the Peoria market; have two acres of vineyard. Mr. Jacob Gauwitz is road commissioner and school director.

Gawwitz Anton Jr., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Gawwitz Peter, farmer, P. O. Peoria.

GILES NATHAN, farmer and supervisor of township, Sec. 33, P. O. Peoria.

GILES THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. Moss-ville.

Giles Wm. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Gorman James, P. O. Peoria.

HALE O. A. farmer and dairyman, Sec. 32, P. O. Peoria, was born in Muskingum county, O., June 1, 1828, and is the son of John and Calista Hale, natives of Germany, who came to America about 1820. He was raised in the village of Chandlersville in his native county until sixteen years of age, when he removed to Marietta O., where he engaged in making wheat fans for about three years, then went to Savannah, Mo., for one year, to Logansport, Ind., for one year, then back to Marietta for some time; worked for three years on the Memphis, Clarksville and Lewisville R. R. In 1862, he came to the land he now occupies, and has since resided upon it. He married in Marietta, O., October 12, 1852, Miss Elizabeth Moore, a native of Ohio, by whom he has five children: Calista, Annie, William, Flora and Nellie. Mrs. Hale died May 17, 1872. He rents and occupies 520 acres of land, half of which is under plough, and the rest pasture. He at present milks nineteen cows and sells their milk in Peoria.

Haugs F. M., P. O. Peoria.

HESSLING BERNARD, farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Peoria.

HINES JOHN, Sr. farmer, Sec. 21, P. O. Peoria, was born in Frederick county, Va., October 1st, 1799, and is the son of John and Polly (Roderock) Hines. His mother was a native of Maryland, and his father of Virginia. His early days were mostly spent in Hampshire county Va.; he grew to manhood there, and married February 8, 1820, Ellen Belford, a native of his own State, who bore him ten children, five are living: William, John, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Lewis. About five years after marriage he removed to Muskingum county, O., and after a residence there of about ten years, came to Peoria and settled in Richwoods township in the Fall of 1835, and has resided there ever since. His wife died there October 15, 1874. Mr. Hines, owing to the feebleness consequent upon his great age, has for some time retired from active life, and has, while in the possession of all his faculties, settled all his financial affairs.

HINES JOHN, Jr. farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Peoria, was born in Coshocton county, O., January 6, 1826, and is the son of John and Ellen Hines, *nee* Belford, of Virginia. When nearly ten years old he came with his parents to Peoria, settled in Richwoods township, and has ever since lived there. He married April 27, 1849, Miss Rebecca Frye, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had two children, both now deceased. His wife died in August 1856, and he married June 10, 1857, Miss Laura Carrington, daughter of William Carrington of Richwoods township, and who was born in Butler county, O., March 26, 1838. The fruit of this union are nine children, all living: Lewis M., John B., Mary Eliza, Charles, Walter Sherman, Gilbert

B., Laura Amanda, Everett, and Winfred. He owns eighty acres in the home farm, and seven acres in section 21, all under cultivation, and worth \$75 an acre. Mr. Hines has filled the offices of road commissioner and school director.

HINES LOUIS H. farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Peoria.

HINES LEWIS, farmer, Sec. 21, P. O. Peoria, was born in Richwoods township, July 26, 1839, and is the son of John and Ellen (Belford) Hines, natives of Hampshire county, Va., who settled in Peoria county in 1835. He was born and raised on the section where he now resides. He enlisted July 5, 1861, in Company D., 1st I. C. V., Captain J. B. Smith, with which he served nearly three years, and on discharge, re-enlisted as a veteran in 14th I. V. I. and served with it till the close of the war. While in the cavalry arm of the service, he served principally in Missouri, and was taken prisoner at Lexington. While in the Infantry he belonged to the 17th Army Corps under General Sherman; was present at Johnson's surrender, and was mustered out as corporal at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in October, 1865. He married March 16, 1876, Miss Catherine C. Winer, a native of Pennsylvania. He owns forty acres of fine farming land on the homestead. Is Republican in politics.

Hines Henrietta Mrs. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Hofer Otto, gardener, P. O. Peoria.
Hogan Nicholas, farmer, P. O. Peoria.

HUDSON CHARLES R. farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Peoria. Was born in Peoria, November, 1856, and is the son of John A. and Georgina (Dupre) Hudson. His father was a native of England, and his mother of Illinois. He was raised and attended school in Peoria, and married in Pekin, Ill., Sept. 1, 1876, Miss Mary A. Whitby, a native of Richwoods township, and daughter of John and Anna Whitby, *nee* Hurst, native of England, who was born August 3, 1858, and is the mother of two children—Anna, born July 5, 1877, and Lizzie, born October 18, 1878. Mr. Hudson's parents are both residents of the township, but his wife's parents are both deceased. He owns forty acres fine farming land, almost all under cultivation, and worth about \$2,500. Mr. Hudson is a Swedenborgian, and his wife an adherent of the Presbyterian Church.

JACKSON HIRAM, farmer and general trader, Sec. 19, P. O. Peoria. Was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1824, and is the son of Chester and Phoebe Jackson, *nee* Smith, natives of that county. He was raised and educated in his native county, and also learned the trade of cooper. In the Fall of 1846 he sailed from New York to New Orleans, in the same vessel which carried Gen. Winfield Scott and staff to the Mexican war. After two months in the latter city he came up the river to Alton, and walked from thence to Peoria in the Spring

of 1847. After making a few trips on a steamboat between there and St. Louis, he went to Timber township and made 5,000 rails on a contract. In the Fall of 1847 he started on his own account as a cooper in Peoria, and after a few years he bought out the Kickapoo mills, at what is now Pottstown, in Kickapoo township, which he ran for three years, in connection with a coal bank, and then selling out, returned to Peoria and resumed cooping. Previous to this he had (in 1855) purchased a farm, and kept stock upon it. He purchased part of his present home farm in 1865, and the rest in 1874. He owns 220 acres of land, seventy-five acres under plow and the rest under pasture; also owns eighty acres in section 30. The grocery store at Jackson's Corners, in section 33, is also owned by him, and he has been interested in that line for twenty-five years; the store is at present conducted by his son-in-law, Julius Mobelow. He married in Rock Island, Miss Mary Smith, a native of Alleghany county, Pa., who has borne him six children, five now alive — Ellen, Mary and Martha (twins) Phoebe and Ada. Mr. Jackson has held the offices of poor-master and constable in the township; devotes his time to the breeding and raising of stock. He and his family are Spiritualists.

Jessup, John, farmer, P. O. Peoria.

JOHNSON ASBURY F. farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Peoria.

JOHNSTON C. E. farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. Alta.

JOHNSTON JOHN M. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners, Trivoli township.

JOHNSTON R. F. farmer, Sec. 6, P. O. Alta.

JUDD JACOB C. farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Peoria. Was born in Dearborn county, Ind., June 11, 1834, and is the son of Roswell and Elizabeth (Liddle) Judd. His father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother of England. He was raised at home till seventeen years of age, when he came to Illinois, and has resided within its bounds most of the time since. He came to Peoria county in April, 1855; married at Farmington, Fulton county, Ill., Nov. 25, 1861, Miss Mary Elizabeth Leggett, who was born in New York city in April, 1843. They are the parents of two children, one — William Glaze, born Oct. 20, 1864 — now alive. In 1869 he came to his present location, where he owns 160 acres of land, twenty acres under cultivation, and worth with improvements about \$5,000. Mr. Judd is a man of originality, and an independent thinker on most subjects. His father is still a resident of Dearborn county, Ind.

KELLAR JOHN, farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Peoria.

Keller, George, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Keller, James, farmer, P. O. Peoria.

KELSCH MICHAEL, brick manufacturer,

Sec. 33, P. O. Peoria, was born in Decatur county, Indiana, May 8, 1847, and is the son of Nicholas and Helena (Bumbeck) Kelsch. His father came to Peoria county about 1839, and was married there in 1842. They resided there about three years, and then removed to the county in which Michael was born. His mother died there, and he removed with his father and the rest of his family, to Jubilee township, where they bought a farm. In his eighteenth year he began to learn the trade of brick maker, and has worked at it ever since. Seven years after commencing, he started the business for himself. He married, February 23, 1870, Miss Ann Lawless, a native of Rosefield township, by whom he has had four children, two now alive: Thomas, born March 3, 1872, and Joseph, born February 14, 1879. Mr. Kelsch owns 20 acres of land in Medina township, worth about \$15 per acre, and a house and lot on Flora avenue. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church. His father is still living, and resides upon the old homestead in Jubilee township.

Kees, Mrs. P. O. Peoria.
Kimmel C. H., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Kimmel J. E., dentist, P. O. Peoria.
Kuehling, Frank, dairyman, P. O. Peoria.
Kremer, Harry, P. O. Peoria.
Krelling J., farmer, P. O. Peoria.

LISK ALEXANDER, farmer and gardener, Sec. 33, P. O. Peoria, was born in Broome county, N. Y., September 22, 1815, and is the son of Benjamin and Esther Lisk, *nee* Stillwater, natives of New York State. He remained at home until twenty years old, when he came to Peoria county, and has ever since resided within it. During the first Winter he worked in a livery stable, and in the Spring went to Tazewell county, where he fenced in and made a farm for John Caldwell, which he afterwards rented and farmed for two years. Then returned to Peoria and farmed for one year on the outskirts of the city, later working around at saw mills, etc., until 1851, when he bought his present farm, and has since resided upon it. He owns 15 acres of land, which he grows principally to small fruits, and vegetables. He married, November 19, 1862, in Peoria, Miss Sarah Kenyon, a native of Rensselaer county, N. Y., who was born there July 18, 1822.

Lisk T. A., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Long Joseph, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Lorande M., E. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Ludwig J. B., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Lydenker F. S., speculator, P. O. Peoria.
McIntosh James, gardener, P. O. Peoria.

McKINNEY JOHN E. brickmaker, Sec. 33, P. O. Peoria, was born in Alleghany county, Pa., in June, 1826, and is the son of David and Abigail (Ensley) McKinney. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of Pennsylvania. He was raised at home until fifteen years of age, when he came to Peoria, and has since resided there. In 1844, he went to work in a brick yard, and he has been in that business for himself for over twenty years. He married

April 8, 1847, in Logan township, Miss Eliza Stratton, a native of the city of New York, born January 13, 1827, by whom he has five children: Luther, Julia, Sarah Jane, William and Lily Maud. He settled on his present location in 1859; owns 20 acres of land, partly used for manufacturing purposes, and upon which also stand his residence and barns. He owns also two houses and lots, corner Perry and Laville streets, in Hall's addition to Peoria.

McKINNEY L. B. farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Peoria.

Michael Joseph, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Monagan Thomas, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Moore W. P. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

MUNK FREDERICK, farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. Peoria, was born in Germany, May 4, 1837, and is the son of George Frederick and Doedreda (Schwindratzheim) Munk. He came to America with his parents in 1854, and settled in Peoria county. His father died March 27, 1877, and his mother still resides on the old homestead. He married in 1862, Rebecca Stringer, a native of Peoria county, born Feb. 27, 1838, and they are the parents of eleven children, eight now living—George E., Sarah, Mary, Moses F., Doedreda, William M., Cora and Margaret. Those dead are Louisa, Regina, and one unnamed. He enlisted in Nov., 1864, in Co. E. 48th I. V. I., and served for six months; took part in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and several other encounters. He was discharged May 15, 1865, and returned to his family. He owns fifty-four acres of land under fair cultivation, worth \$75 an acre.

Munk G. F. miller, P. O. Peoria.
Munk Jacob F. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

MUNK WILLIAM, miller, Sec. 22, P. O. Peoria, was born in Germany, Nov., 1844, and came to America with his parents, locating in Peoria in 1854. His father died in March, 1877, but his mother is still alive. He carries on the business of miller, doing mostly custom work, and owns two acres of land, upon which his mill is situated.

NELSON ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Peoria, was born in Franklin county, Mass., September 6, 1832, and is the son of Osmund L. and Sarah Nelson, *nee* Houston, natives of that State. When six years old he came to Peoria county with his parents, settling in Hallock township, and there he grew up to manhood upon the home farm. In 1858 he crossed the plains to California, mined there for three months with poor success, and then learned something of the trade of blacksmith, soon afterwards starting a shop of his own, which he ran for three years, and then returned to his home in Hallock township. He remained there about a year, and enlisted Feb. 28, 1864, in Co. B. 7th Reg. I. V. I., Capt. Cosgrove; joined his regiment at Raleigh, N. C., and served with it until the close of the war; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1865.

He then returned home and resided there until March, 1868, when he came to Richwoods and settled upon the farm he has since continued to occupy. He married April 19, 1866, Miss Josephine A. Keller, who was born in Richwoods township, Feb. 28, 1843, by whom he has six children—Osmund K., Sarah Bell, Andrew, William, Alva and Mabel. He owns 160 acres of land, all under cultivation, and worth about \$40 an acre; has been township collector for four years. Mrs. Nelson is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Olds Justice Mrs. P. O. Peoria.
Partridge A., P. O. Peoria.
Paulie Charles, gardener, P. O. Peoria.
Pearson O. F. gardener, P. O. Peoria.
Pearce Hiram H. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

PERKINS B. H. farmer and justice of the peace, Sec. 9, P. O. Peoria, was born in Danbury, Fairfield county, Conn., Jan. 12, 1832, and is the son of Sands and Abbie Perkins, *nee* Helm, natives of Rhode Island. His mother died in his early infancy, and he received the advantages of the common schools in his native town until the age of sixteen, when he came with his father to Illinois, settling in Princeville township, Peoria county, July 4, 1848. Previous to coming, his father had purchased a farm on Sec. 4, and there they resided for three years, thence removing to Richwoods township, and settling on Sec. 9, on the land Mr. Perkins now occupies. He has resided there ever since. He married in April, 1862, Miss Eliza Overend, a native of Ohio, by whom he has six children, all living—Abbie Helm, Annie May, Jennie, Susan Mary and George Sands. He owns 260 acres of land, eighty of which are under pasture, and the rest cultivated, worth about \$35 an acre clear through. His father died on the old homestead Jan., 1860. Mr. Perkins has filled the office of justice of the peace for nine years, and his decisions give general satisfaction.

PIERCE HIRAM H. contractor and builder, Sec. 28, P. O. Peoria, was born in Middleton, Dauphine county, Pa., September 22, 1826. In 1847, went to New York City, and married in 1855 Miss Harriet Lockwood, who died in September, 1872, leaving two sons and four daughters. Immediately after his marriage he came to this county and began for himself, working at his trade, bricklaying, and being possessed of extraordinary financial ability, has risen to a high rank as a contractor and builder. Has in partnership with him Mr. Miller. They recently completed the contract of mason work on the Monarch distillery, located at Peoria. In 1876, he married his present wife, Mrs. Exie A. Plank, a native of Woodford county, Ill., born September 11, 1839. In 1867, removed to his beautiful suburban retreat in Richwoods township, where he now resides, surrounded by his family and all the comforts necessary to make life worth the living. Is Democratic in politics.

Poppley Wyley, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Poppley A. S. S. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 P. O. Peoria, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Peoria.
 Schenckman C. C. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Schenckman E. M. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Schenckman J. C. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Schenckman Leonard, gardener, P. O. Peoria.
 Sipp Adam, farmer, P. O. Peoria.

SLOUGH JACOB, farmer, Sec. 33, P. O. Peoria, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., May 31, 1793, and is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Genthuimer) Slough, natives of the same county. He was brought up there, learned the trade of barber and hair dresser, and, when about twenty years old, went to Harrisburg, Pa., and married there July 28, 1816, Ann Eliza Seipp, a native of Germany, who came with her parents to America when five years old. After marriage, he started business for himself as barber, and his wife kept a millinery store. In 1834, he left there, and came to Peoria county in October of that year. He opened the Union Hotel on Water street, and ran it for some years. About 1845, he moved with his family to Richwoods township, and opened the farm he now occupies and has ever since resided upon. Their conjugal union resulted in eleven children, seven now living: Mary Rebecca, Caroline Elizabeth, Maria Louisa, Catherine Lavina, Jacob W., Henry C. and George Washington. He owns sixty acres of land, almost all improved, and part of which, from its proximity to the city, is worth \$200 an acre. Mrs. Slough died August 4, 1878. Mr. Slough is a member of the German Reformed Church.

Stuth John R. retired merchant, P. O. Peoria.

SORNBERGER GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Peoria, was born in Butler county, O., Dec. 19, 1845, and is the son of John and Margaret Sornberger, *nee* Sipp, natives of Germany. His father came to America about 1834. When four years of age, he removed with his parents to Illinois, settling on the land he now cultivates, and has resided there ever since, except during the time he was in the army. He enlisted November 2, 1862, in Company A, 14th I. V. C., Captain Carr, and served until August, 1865, when he was mustered out at Pulaski, Tenn. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea; at Knoxville, at the last fight at Nashville, and many other encounters. He married, March 16, 1869, Miss Elizabeth Hilderbrandt, a native of Germany, who was born January 7, 1847, by whom he has had five children, three now living: Lucy, Mary, Catherine (deceased), Emma (deceased), and Annie. He owns seventy-five acres fine farming land, most of which is under cultivation, and worth \$50 an acre.

Spanier Casper, farmer, P. O. Peoria.

STAFFORD WILLIAM, farmer, and gardener, Sec. 15, P. O. Peoria.

Stanley John, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Steele Geoffrey, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Stringer Wm., farmer, P. O. Peoria.

SUTLIFF ANGELO A. farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Peoria, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., May 2, 1822, and is the son of Henry and Betsy (Mulford) Sutliff, natives of that State. He resided at home till twenty-six years of age, when he came alone to Illinois, and settled in McHenry county, and farmed for four years. He then went to the South, and resided in various parts of it, returning to the North on the breaking out of the war. In 1864 he enlisted in the 51st I. V. I., Co. "G," and served about one year, being mustered out in Texas at the close of the war. He married, in Wisconsin, Nov. 16, 1855, Miranda Thompson, a native of New York, who has borne him four children, three now living: Ida, Allie, and Leota. His wife died in 1862. Mr. Sutliff rents 85 acres of land, and raises upon it considerable fruit—principally apples.

Swartz Nicholas, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Sweat Edna, farmer, P. O. Peoria.

TINKER DANIEL M. retired, P. O. Peoria, was born in North Adams, Mass., Feb. 25, 1810, and is the son of Giles Tinker, a native of that State. He is one of a family of thirteen children, five of whom are now living. When twenty-two years of age, he went to Honeye Falls, N. Y., in the foundry business, and the following year embarked in the stove business, shipping principally to Rochester. In this he continued eight years, and then removed into Rochester for one year, and thence to Kingsville, O., where he started a foundry on his own account; resided there two years, and then removed to Kent, O., where for the next six years he continued in the same business. In 1856 he came to Peoria, and after two years in a foundry, started a restaurant and conducted it for three years, buying at the end of that period his present location on the borders of Richwoods township, about two miles from the court house. He married, Aug., 1829, Miss Ann Darling, who was born in Berkshire county, Mass., Nov. 11, 1810, by whom he had six children, three of whom are now living: Susan, now Mrs. Isaac Cady, of Stafford, Conn.; Lida, now Mrs. O. P. Norton, and Louise, now Mrs. John Waugh. Mr. Tinker engages very extensively in the raising of fruit.

Thrush Mary E., P. O. Peoria.

TRENT W. M. farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Peoria.

Voerman D. carpenter, P. O. Peoria.
 Waggoner H. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

WERCKLE HENRY (deceased), residence of his widow, Mrs. Caroline Werckle, Sec. 29, P. O. Peoria, was born in Alsace, France, July 5, 1823, and is the son of Philip and Catherine Werckle, *nee* Beber, natives of Alsace. He grew up to manhood in his native country, and married there, April 5, 1850, Caroline Brua, a countrywoman of his own, and in 1853, came to America, landing at New York, June 24th of that year. He came straight to Richwoods

township, Peoria county, and three years afterwards settled on the land now occupied by his widow and family. Nine children were born to them, six of whom are now living: William, Henry, Caroline, August C., Sarah A., and Frederick W. Mr. Werckle died March 4, 1868. His widow owns 23½ acres of land, and rents for the purpose of cultivation more or less land every year. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and the surviving members of his family are also connected with that church.

Werkley Caroline, farmer, P. O. Peoria.
West J. A., Clerk Circuit Court, P. O. Peoria.
White Samuel H., Prof. Normal School, P. O. Peoria.
Winker F., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Wood C. C., farmer, P. O. Peoria.
Wolf Thornton, farmer, P. O. Peoria.

WOMBACHER FERDINAND, saloon and summer garden proprietor, and brickmaker, corner Pacific and President streets, P. O. Peoria. Was born in Woodford county, Ill., November 28, 1851, and is the son of John and Matilda Wombacher. His mother is dead but his father is living. He married in May, 1875, Louisa Wurst, who was born in Peoria county, in 1851, by whom he has had three children, two now alive — Joseph and John. He owns property to the value of \$1,400, and carries on a brick making and dairy business in connection with his saloon and garden. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Wood John A. F. farmer, P. O. Peoria.

WOOD C. C. farmer, Sec. 27, P. O. Peoria, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., February 1, 1815, and is the son of John and Sarah Wood, *nee* Wait, natives of Vermont. He was reared on a farm in his native county till about twenty-two years of age, and in 1836 came to Peoria. He resided there some eight or nine years, dealing in land, conducting a livery and teaming

business, etc. In 1839 he made a trip of over six months to Santa Fe, N. M. From 1842 to 1846 he filled the office of deputy sheriff of Peoria county, and married February 1, 1843, Miss Galetsa F. Case, a native of his own county, born in July, 1823, by whom he has had eight children, seven now living — John, Eugene, Jennette, Hina, Galetsa, Chauncey and Charles. A year or two after marriage he moved out of town to his present location, and has since resided there. He owns 120 acres in home farm, worth \$100 an acre; 120 acres in section 6; fifty in section 16; eighty in section 28, and eighty in section 32, worth all the way from \$50 to \$300 per acre. Mr. Wood has been several times supervisor, and assessor of the township.

WOOKEY BENJAMIN, brick manufacturer, Sec. 33, box 244, P. O. Peoria, was born in Somersetshire, England, March 1, 1834, and is the son of William and Ann Wookey, natives of that Shire. He was raised partly in his native Shire and partly in that of Monmouth, and came alone to America in 1855, landing at New York, September 18, of that year. He came straight to Peoria county, and has resided in Richwoods township ever since. He married in 1860, and while on a visit home, Miss Mary Ann Lane, a native of his own place, by whom he has three children — William Thomas, Ella Louisa, and Benjamin Lane. Mr. Wookey has manufactured brick for fifteen years. Owns a fine two story brick house on a lot of five and one-fourth acres, which is partly occupied by his brick yard. He has been a school director for many years.

Wookey George, gardener, P. O. Peoria.

WRIGHT GEORGE R. farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Peoria.

Wykle Jacob, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Peoria.
Yates John C., judge Probate Court, P. O. Peoria.

ROSEFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Bineman S. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
Bist F. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
Black G. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
Bohannon M. S. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Bower Dr. farmer, P. O. Rosefield.
Brennan M. farmer, P. O. Rosefield.
Brimly B. laborer, P. O. Rosefield.

BROWN SOLON, farmer, Sec. 12, P. O. Kickapoo, son of Benjamin H. and Fannie (Jewitt) Brown, natives of New Hampshire; immigrated to Peoria Co. in 1844, where his mother died the following year; father still living, at the age of seventy-four. Solon was born in New Hampshire, Sept. 8, 1839, and came with his parents to this county, where he received such an education as the public schools afforded. He married Miss Almira Hanlon, the daughter of John Hanlon, born in Peoria county, Dec. 22, 1842. The fruit

of this marriage is three children, two living — Hattie and Fannie. Mr. B. has 140 acres of land, well supplied with fruit, valued at \$7,000.

Buckley A. farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.
Buttington S. farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.

CLAYTON ISAAC, blacksmith and wagon-maker, P. O. Rosefield, son of William and Sarah (Crittton) Clayton, natives of Virginia; father born 1781, died 1847; mother came to Illinois in 1835 and died the following year. Isaac was born in Perry county, Ohio, July 20, 1819, where he was reared and educated, and in 1835 came to Peoria county, Ill., and followed farming for three years. In 1838 married Miss Eliza Day, who was born in Hampshire county, Va., Dec.

27, 1816. The fruit of this marriage was eight children, six living, viz.: Sarah Ann, now Mrs. William Arnold; William, Elenor, now Mrs. J. E. Jones; John, Margaret, Jane, now Mrs. Sylvester Lines, and Dora. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the M. E. Church. He has held several local offices. The family spent the first Winter in a log cabin, 16x18, all in one room, where they wintered very comfortably. In the Spring of 1836 moved into section 4 and commenced farming. He has worked many a day for 37 1/2 cents, and taken corn and wheat for his pay, and sold corn for 10 cts. and wheat for 25 cents per bushel.

CLINCH JOHN, farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Rosefield, son of John and Caroline Clinch, natives of county Kent, England. John was born in same place, July 26, 1849; came to the United States in 1868 and located in Rosefield township; married Miss Mary H. Manock; she was born in Peoria county, Aug. 9, 1849; two children were born to them—Carrie Viola and Charles Francis. Owns 160 acres of land, 135 under good cultivation, valued at \$5,000. Mr. C. has a fine farm and home, and is in comfortable circumstances.

CLINCH THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Trivoli, son of Thomas and Matilda (Lucas) Clinch, natives of England; father born in 1802, died in 1836; mother born in 1807, died in 1869. Thomas was born in county of Kent, England, Jan. 26, 1827; came to the United States in 1850, and worked on a farm for fifteen months, at \$13 per month; lived in Logan township for three years, where he rented land, and in 1855 came to this place; married Miss Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Maj. S. Bohanan in 1854. She was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1835. Their family consists of four children—Walter A., born Sept. 24, 1856; Charles E. T., born Aug. 11, 1858; Vilu Maud, born Aug. 29, 1864; Sada B., born May 22, 1872. Mrs. C. has been a member of the Congregational Church for nineteen years. Mr. C. has represented this town for six years as supervisor. Has 290 acres of land, 270 under good cultivation, well supplied with fruits, valued at \$12,000. Came to this county with a good will and pair of hands, and by those has made a good property.

Collage L. wagon maker, P. O. Rosefield.

COONGEORGE, farmer, Sec. 33, P. O. Summer-ville. Was born in Dover, Duchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1814. Came to Peoria Co. in 1852, where he has resided since, except ten years in Knox Co. Married Miss Sarah Burhantz, born in the same place in 1819. She died in 1854, having been the mother of six children, three living, viz., George, John and Elmer. Mr. C. married Jane Yenger, who was born in Hampshire Co., Va., Nov. 20, 1826, by whom he has had five children, viz., Bathena, Hattie, Emma, Walter and Winnie. Members of the M. E. Church. Has 160 acres of land

valued at \$5,000. Came here with only \$40 in his pocket, with an invalid wife and six children. Nothing to commence with but by industry and economy has made a good home.

Carroll, P. O. Rosefield.
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DAWSON JACOB, merchant, P. O. Rosefield. Son of Isaac and Hannah Dawson, natives of Morgan Co., Va., where his father died at the age of sixty-five. Mother after coming to this county died in Kickapoo township at the age of eighty-four years and six months. Jacob was born in same county Jan. 28, 1816, where he received his early education in a log house, with slabs for seats and writing desks. Married Mary Ann, daughter of Wm. and Rebecca Roby, born in Washington Co., Md., Nov. 16, 1816, died June 16, 1879. Came from Virginia to Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1837, where he remained seven years. In 1844 came to Peoria county and located in Kickapoo township a short time. Thence to Rosefield township where he has been since. About 1860 engaged in grain and stock business. In 1878 met with a misfortune, having his warehouse and contents of 3,500 bushels of grain burned. Is at present engaged in a general mercantile business. Carries a stock of \$3,000 and does a cash business of \$15,000. Came to the State with a team, moved into a log cabin 14 x 14, with clapboard door, mud chimney.

Dawson, P. O. Rosefield.
Dawson, P. O. Rosefield.
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Dawson, P. O. Rosefield.
Dawson, P. O. Rosefield.

FORNEY E. Y. merchant and postmaster, Oak Hill, P. O. Rosefield. Son of George and Elizabeth Forney, natives of York Co., Pa. The subject of this sketch was born in the same place, where he received his early education. When he was seventeen years old, left home and went to Baltimore, Md., and learned the drug business, and afterwards conducted it for himself for fourteen years. In 1859 came to Peoria, where he had four brothers, and remained one year. Thence to St. Louis in the commission business for a year, and owing to the excitement of the war, he returned to Edwards Station, remaining two years, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Switzer, born in Cumberland, Md., in 1843. She bore him three children, two living, Clyde C. and John W., who was named after the noted John W. Forney of Pennsylvania, who is a cousin of Mr. Forney. On their wedding tour Mr. F. bought the goods for his present business and located at Oak Hill where he has remained since. Mr. Forney was commissioned twice under Abraham Lincoln as postmaster.

Ford W. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Gilliss H. farmer, P. O. Rosefield.
 Green O. B. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
 Greenhulch R. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

GRUNDY JAMES, farmer and coal dealer, P. O. Trivoli. Was born in Lancashire, Eng., March 10, 1830; came to the United States in 1852; stopped in Fall River, Mass., one year, thence came to Illinois. Married Miss Margaret Bowen, who was born in England in 1837. Six children have been born to them—Richard, Henry, Edward, Thomas, Elizabeth and Margaret. Has eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,000; has a coal bank with a vein of 4½ feet. Enlisted in 1868 I. V. I., Co. G. Was in the battles of Magnolia Hills, Siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Jackson, Miss., Guntown, Tenn., and Mobile. Was in every battle of the company, and was always found at his post.

Hammerbacher L. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
 Hanlon Jno. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Harper D. farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.
 Harper W. H. farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.

HASSELBACHER JOHN PETER, farmer, Sec. 7, P. O. Rosefield. Was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 13, 1828, where he received his early education. Married Miss Eva Gundaker. She was born in same place, March 7, 1826. They have four children—Ludwig, Catharine D., Mary L., and Simon P. Emigrated from Germany to the United States, Nov. 27, 1857; came on sailing vessel; was forty-eight days in making the trip; arrived in Peoria Co. Dec. 4, where he has remained since. Has eighty acres of land, valued at \$3,000. They are members of the M. E. Church, of Oak Hill. Mr. H. has held the office of school trustee and other local offices.

Healter F. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Holt Jas. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
 Holt Mary, Oak Hill, P. O. Rosefield.

HOLT THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Rosefield. Was born in Lancashire, England, April 10, 1823. Came to the United States in 1854, and arrived in Peoria June 16, of the same year. In the Spring of 1855 came on the farm where he now lives. Married Susanna Hitchen; she was born in the same place in 1826. Six living children compose their family, viz: James, Benjamin L., Thomas H., Mary E., Lawrence C., Florence E. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church. Has 175 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. When he arrived in Peoria county had only one 5-franc piece in his pocket. On Nov. 12, 1866, was burned out, and lost \$700, which was a big loss for him at that time.

Hullek M. farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.
 Hutchinson, James, carpenter, P. O. Rosefield.
 Hutchinson John, retired, P. O. Rosefield.
 Juler Daniel, laborer, P. O. Rosefield.
 Kauffman Hannah, P. O. Rosefield.

KELLOGG W. R. farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Rosefield. Is the son of Philo and Sally A. Kellogg; father native of New York; mother of Connecticut. Was born in Weathersfield, Conn., Aug. 4, 1827. Came to

Peoria county in 1844, and located in Brimfield township, where he followed farming. Married Miss Cecilia P. Moore, who was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1832. Their marriage resulted in three children—Clarence W., Eva C. and Lena May. Are members of the Congregational Church. In 1856 Mr. K. settled on the place where he now lives. Has 240 acres of land, eighty acres under good cultivation, and valued at \$5,000, and 160 acres valued at \$2,500. Has held several local offices. Mr. K. is a relative of Judge Kellogg, of Canton, also of Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana. In 1836 the father of the subject of this sketch came to this county and located 600 acres of land.

KESSLER HENRY, farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Rosefield, was born in Germany, April 24, 1820, came to the U. S. in 1850, in a sailing vessel; was nine weeks making the trip; landed in New York. Thence went to Jefferson county, Mo. where he lived sixteen years. In 1866, came to this county, where he bought his present farm. Married Miss Elizabeth Black, born in Germany in 1826. Have four children: Henry E., George, Maggie and John. Are members of the M. E. Church. Their homestead consists of 116 acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$6,000. When Mr. K. came to this county he was very poor, but hard work has brought success.

KING DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 26, P. O. Edwards Station, was born in Peoria county, Ills., November 4, 1845, where he was brought up and educated. Married Miss Elizabeth Trigger, who was born in Peoria county, March 28, 1851; and is the mother of four children: Ebenezer, born October 30, 1871; Lenora, born December 16, 1874; Ella May, born April 3, 1876; Maud E., born July 13, 1879. Rents 160 acres of the homestead of his father. Enlisted in 131st I. V. I., Company A., Captain H. H. Andrew; was in several lively skirmishes; mustered out at Columbus, Georgia.

Largent J. K. farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.
 Lariel F. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Letterman H. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Lonsdale W. farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.
 Mann A. retired, P. O. Rosefield.
 McIntyre P. farmer, P. O. Rosefield.
 McIntyre F. farmer, P. O. Rosefield.
 Meecham Jno. P. O. Rosefield.
 Miller W. W., P. O. Rosefield.
 Moody J. M. farmer, P. O. Rosefield.

MOODY JOHN S. retired farmer, P. O. Rosefield, son of James and Peggy (Richardson) Moody, natives of England. Father died at the age of seventy-six years, mother at the age of ninety-four, in England. Were the parents of eleven children, four of which are living. John S. was born in Yorkshire, England, December 26, 1809; came to the United States in 1842, and located on section 29, when the country was wild and the inhabitants scattering. Married Ann, daughter of James Metcalfe; she was born in England, August 23, 1810, died January 18, 1869, having borne

four children James M., Mary Ann, Thomas and Elizabeth, of which the two sons are living. The family are adherents of the M. E. Church. Mr. Moody has held several local offices.

Moody S. farmer, P. O. Rosefield.
 Morris Hester, farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
 Murphy Jas. farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.
 Nader E. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.

NIXON AUSTIN, farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Rosefield, son of George and Catherine Nixon, was born in Hampshire county, Va., May 15, 1817, and immigrated with his parents to Perry county, Ohio, in 1828, when that country was wild, and in 1844, came to Peoria county. Married Adeline Auld in Ohio, in 1841; she was born in Brownsville, Pa., February 11, 1824. Ten children were born to them, seven living, viz: George, Thomas, Louisa, Mary, Robert, Emma and Nettie. Are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. N. has held several local offices. They came through with teams from Ohio; were twenty-one days on the road; moved into a log cabin, 14x16, with a family of seven, and used an old-fashioned fire-place, made of sticks and mud, with puncheons for floor. Their capital consisted of one horse, bedding, and five dollars in his pocket; of that amount, paid out two dollars and a half for a doctor's bill, soon after. Owns 160 acres of land, 140 acres under good cultivation; valued at \$8,000.

Nixon J. farmer, P. O. Rosefield.
 Nixon T. J. farmer, P. O. Rosefield.
 Radley Jno. farmer, P. O. Peoria.
 Ramsburg J. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
 Reinhardt M. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Reinhardt S. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.

ROBBINS H. S. farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Rosefield, son of Henry and Eliza (Hart) Robbins, father native of Conn., mother of N. Y. They immigrated to Rosefield township, where they located, and raised a family of five children, two boys and three girls. Father died in 1874, and mother has been dead for some years. They were members of the M. E. Church, and died in the faith. The subject of this sketch was born in Hartford county, Conn., Dec. 16, 1830. Came to Rosefield township when he was nine years old. At that time there were only two houses between where he now lives and Trivoli. He knew almost every man in the county. The prairies were wild, and there was plenty of game. In 1838 his father came to Rosefield and traded a clock for 200 acres of land. Mr. R. married Christiana, daughter of Nehemiah Stevens, of Hartford county, Conn. She was born in Middlesex county, Conn., March 10, 1834. Has 80 acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$4,000.

Rosenberger J. W. farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.
 Slaughter Dr. P. O. Rosefield.
 Stogard S. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
 Stuart D. farmer, P. O. Kiamas Station.

SLANE SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Kiamas Station, son of Elias P. and Barbara Slane nee Hayes, was born in Seneca county, O., Oct. 9, 1840. Was brought up and educated there until sixteen years

of age, attending school part of the time in Tiffin. Accompanied his parents to Illinois, arriving at Peoria on the 7th day of April, 1856. The first year of his residence in the county, Samuel engaged as a monthly laborer among farmers and others. In the Spring of 1858 he bought a tract of wild prairie land in Woodford county, near El Paso, and commenced improving it. Raised and sold corn at ten cents per bushel to help pay for it. He continued breaking prairie and often got up at two o'clock in the morning, hunted and yoked his cattle, and went to work. In the Fall of 1864, he sold out in Woodford county and came to Peoria county, and bought his present home in this township. In October, 1865, married Miss Celia Gillhorn, by whom he had one child, William L., born Dec. 10, 1867. The mother died when her babe was six days old, and in February, 1868, Mr. S. married Martha A. Casey, widow of John Casey and sister of his first wife. This marriage is without issue. Owns 45 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Politically, a Democrat. Religiously, accepts the Bible as the inspired word of God, and as his rule of faith and action.

Smith J. L. farmer, P. O. Rosefield.
 Smith Jacob, farmer, P. O. Rosefield.
 Soud J. B. farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.
 Staggins M. farmer, P. O. Kiamas Station.
 Steinger F. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Swindler J. W. farmer, P. O. Rosefield.
 Strombosky F. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Vaharadale J. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Watson J. farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.
 Wolford's farmer, P. O. Edwards Station.
 Witherell L. farmer, P. O. Rosefield.
 Wilson R. farmer, P. O. Kickapoo.
 Woodford Geo. farmer, P. O. Rosefield.
 Wrigley James, farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
 Wrigley Joseph, farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
 Wrigley Thos. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

YINGER JOHN, farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Edwards Station. Son of Casper and Winneford Yinger, who immigrated to this State in 1836. In 1837 came to Rosefield township among the earliest settlers. John was born in Hampshire county, Va., March 30, 1831. Left Virginia when he was six years old and came to this county, where he has followed farming since. Married Miss Rebecca Rynearson, who was born November 1, 1833. Seven children blessed their union, viz: Ephraim P., Sarah J., Laura A., Henrietta, Francis E., Ada M., and Winnie. Members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Yinger has 311 acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$12,000. Enlisted in the 77th Regiment I. V. I., Company K. Mustered in at Peoria in 1862. The principal engagements were Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Magnolia Hill, Champion, Black River, Siege of Vicksburg, and capture. Thence to New Orleans at the time of the Red River defeat, when several of their men were captured, was on a furlough. Thence to Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort, and Mobile. Was in the service nearly three years; was orderly sergeant and had command of the company most of the time. Was always found at his post.

TIMBER TOWNSHIP.

lder Geo. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Sheld David, farmer, P. O. Glassford.

BANDY G. W. coal miner and farmer, Sec. 24,
 O. Glassford.

andy Samuel, farmer, P. O. Glassford.

BANDY S. C. coal miner, P. O. Glassford.

ateman Isaac, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 andin William, farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
 shanan John, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 otton J. C., M. D., P. O. Glassford.

BOTTS T. W. ice dealer, P. O. Kingston.

oth James, farmer, P. O. Mapleton.
 otth Thos. ice dealer, P. O. Kingston.
 reese P. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 rown Joseph, farmer, P. O. Kingston.
 ulman Henry, farmer, P. O. Mapleton.
 ulman John, farmer, P. O. Mapleton.
 umphfer P. farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.
 ulley Joseph, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 ark J. G. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 ark Martin, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 ossen Adam, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 elvin Benj. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 elvin John, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 elvin Wm. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 outlee Mary, farmer, P. O. Glassford.

COWSER G. W. farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Glass-
 ford.

rdner Henry M. farmer, P. O. Glassford.

DAVIS J. W. engineer, res. Glassford, is the
 son of John H. and Mary E. Davis *nee* Downing, who
 immigrated to Illinois from Ohio in 1852, and located
 in Bloomington where they resided two years, then
 came to Peoria Co. Mr. D. was born in Bridgeport,
 Belmont Co., Ohio, Jan. 31, 1840, and was educated in
 the common school. He married Miss Maryetta
 Thompson, daughter of J. S. Thompson. She was born
 in Knox Co., Oct. 1, 1847. They are the parents of
 five children, two sons and three daughters. Mr. and
 Mrs. Davis are members of the Baptist Church of
 Alton Co. Mr. D. came to the State a poor boy, but
 by his own energies procured a good property and
 fame.

elvis W. H., miller, P. O. Kingston.

DEMPEY HANNAH, hotel keeper, King-
 ston, P. O., Kingston mines, was born in England,
 and came to this country at the time of the London
 exposition. She married John Harrison, who died
 May 24, 1864, leaving one child. She afterwards mar-
 ried Robert Tremble, who died about five years after.
 Her third husband was Anthony Dempsey, who also
 died about five years subsequent to their marriage.
 Mrs. D. has some property in town, and is in comfort-
 able circumstances.

del J. M., farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 el H. B., farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 el Joseph, farmer, P. O. Glassford.

DUBOIS ISAAH R. farmer, Sec. 17, P. O.
 Glassford.

son John, farmer, P. O. Glassford.

Erford B., farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.
 Ewing R. C., farmer, P. O. Kingston.

EWING R. C. blacksmith, P. O. Kingston.

FAHNENSTOCK CHARLES E. mer-
 chant, residence Glassford; son of Col. A. L. and Sarah
 E. Fahrenstock, *nee* Doane, was born in Timber town-
 ship, Peoria county, on the 29th day of July, 1853; was
 reared in the mercantile business, and married Miss
 Amanda A. Griggs, daughter of Franklin Griggs. She
 was born in Peoria county, July 19, 1855. They have
 two children, Minnie May, and Gertie L.

Fahrenstock J. L., cooper, P. O. Glassford.

FAHNENSTOCK W. F. hotel keeper, P. O.
 Glassford, son of Jacob and Mariah (Harmon) Fahren-
 stock; immigrated to Peoria county in 1837, and located
 at Lancaster, where his father died; mother is still liv-
 ing. Mr. F. was born in Adams county, Pa., on the
 14th day of April, 1830, was bred to the cooper trade,
 and educated at "Dry Run College," a log cabin 16
 by 18 feet, with a fire place in an end. The windows
 were logs left out; and for glass, greased paper was
 used, pasted over the apertures. He married Miss
 Elenor Minnick, daughter of John Minnick. She was
 born in Licking county, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1835. Five
 children blessed their union, three living: Kate, now
 Mrs. Ellis Matthews; Ida C., now Mrs. George Lane,
 and Allen L. He owns a property valued at \$6,500.

Fast Martin, farmer, P. O. Glassford.

FLAGER D. H. M. D., P. O. Glassford.

Foley Thos., farmer, P. O. Kingston.
 Foulk Henry, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Foulk Merritt, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Foulk R., farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Frame John L., farmer, P. O. Mapleton.

FRIESS BERNARD, farmer, Sec. 21, P. O.
 Glassford.

Fruss R., farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Fryman Isaac, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Fuller J. A., farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Fuller T. A., farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.

GILLFOY SAMUEL, coal operator P. O.
 Kingston Mines, son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Rogers)
 Gillfoy. Immigrated to Fulton county in 1840. Mother
 is at present living in Plattsville, Col., at the age of
 seventy years. Father died in 1856. Mr. G. was born
 in Baltimore, Md, on the 4th day of January, 1828.
 Attended school until he was seventeen years old when
 he learned the trade of engineer, which he followed for
 several years. Married Miss Margaret J. Thorp,
 daughter of William Thorp, who came to Tazewell Co.
 in 1824, and later to Peoria county. She was born in
 Tazewell Co., Feb. 1832. She has borne him nine child-
 ren, four boys and five girls. In 1860 Mr. G. com-

menced in the coal business and has been engaged in it since.

Glasford Geo. farmer, P. O. Glasford.
Glasford Geo. Jr. farmer, P. O. Glasford.

GLASFORD SAMUEL A. hotel keeper, P. O. Glasford. Is the son of William and Nancy Glasford *nee* Bell. Father a native of Scotland and mother of England. He was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, on the 16th day of Nov. 1824. Came to Peoria Co. in 1842, and farmed one year, when he engaged in the coopering business, and later in the hotel business which he has followed for several years. Married Miss Sarah Dufield, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Dufield, who came to Peoria Co. in 1832. She was born in Nicholas Co., Va., Feb. 11, 1823. Nine children have been born to them, seven of which are living. In 1869 Mr. G. laid out the town, which was called Glasgown, but was afterwards called Glasford, there being another post-office by the same name. He served in the army during the late war as a member of the 47th I. V. I., Co. A. Mr. G. came to the county poor, but went to work, and although he has met with some losses has yet enough to keep the wolf from his door. He is at present making arrangements to try his fortune in the wilds of Nebraska. Is a member of the Baptist Church.

Goodman John C. farmer, P. O. Glasford.

GREEN A. S. farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Glasford.

GREEN RICHARD, farmer, Sec. 21, P. O. ———, son of John and Keaganah Green, natives of Virginia. Father died on the river with cholera, while coming to the county. Mother died in 1879. Mr. G. was born in Lewis Co., Va., on the 13th day of July 1825. Was reared on a farm and attended the common school. Married Miss Rachael Duffield, daughter of George Duffield, who was born in Virginia April 28, 1827, by whom he has had seven children, five living, two boys and three girls, George, Richard J., Rachael E., Mary E., Annabell. They are members of the Baptist Church. Own eighty-seven acres of land under good improvement, valued at \$4,000. Came to the county in 1833 in limited circumstances.

Griggs Chas. farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.
Griggs F. farmer, P. O. Glasford.
Griffithman Henry, farmer, P. O. Glasford.
Hallen Geo. farmer, P. O. Glasford.
Haller John Sr. farmer, P. O. Glasford.
Haller Ludwig, farmer, P. O. Glasford.
Hanes Jas. farmer, P. O. Glasford.
Harrington M. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.

HARRISON WILLIAM, laborer, P. O. Kingston Mines. Son of Thomas and Mary Harrison, *nee* Newbert, natives of England, where Mr. Harrison was born May 19, 1825. He worked on a railroad before coming to this country. Married Miss Mary Jackson, daughter of John Jackson. She was born in Lincolnshire, June 12, 1833, and bore him thirteen children, five are living. He enlisted in 39th I. V. I.,

Company H. Was in the seven day's fight under G. McClellan, and at the Siege of Charleston, S. C., the time of the expiration of the first enlistment. Enlisted and was with Grant on the last campaign. Richmond, and was stationed there at the time of the march to Washington and grand review. Went in the service as private and was promoted to 1st lieutenant, and served with distinction. Was in the service four years and one month.

Hand Harvey, farmer, P. O. Glasford.

HESS SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Glasford. Was born in Perry county, Pa., January 26, 1818; was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. Came to Peoria county in 1852. Married Miss Hannah Shade, who was born in December, 1818. Six children were born to them, five are living: George W., born September 12, 1852; Martin L., born March 29, 1854, died October 9, 1854; Samuel I., born March 16, 1856; Daniel R., born July 31, 1856; David A., born October 11, 1860; Mary A., born December 9, 1863. Mrs. Hess died November 9, 1864. She was a member of the M. E. Church, and much loved and respected. Mr. Hess married with Nancy McFeaters, daughter of Samuel McFeaters, born Pennsylvania, May 18, 1836, by whom there are ten children — John W., born July 24, 1871, and Rosann born August 28, 1873. Mr. Hess' estate consists of 21 acres of land, valued at \$10,000.

Hill Perry, farmer, P. O. Glasford.
Hinkle Edw. J. farmer, P. O. Glasford.
Holdsworth Geo. miner, P. O. Kingston.

HOOTMAN G. farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Glasford.

Hootman Hannah, farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
Hootman S. J. farmer, P. O. Glasford.

HUTCHINSON S. R. miller and miner, P. O. Kingston.

Hornbaker H. farmer, P. O. Glasford.
Jackson Stephen, farmer, P. O. Glasford.
Jefford Thos. banker, P. O. Kingston.

JEFFORD THOMAS, coal dealer, P. O. Kingston Mines. Is the son of Thos. and Hannah (Hurvey) Jefford, natives of Cornwall Eng. His father was killed while in the mines in England. Mr. J. was born in Cornwall, England, on the 19th day of January, 1836. Came to the United States in 1856 and located in St. Louis, but soon after went to St. Clair Co., where he remained until 1858, then came to Peoria Co., where he has resided since. Married Miss Arabella Ryan, who was born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill. March 4, 1845, by whom he has three boys and two girls. Mr. J. is at present engaged in the coal and mercantile business at Kingston, and is an energetic business man.

Johnson E. M. farmer, P. O. Glasford.

JONES ELI, carpenter, P. O. Kingston Mines. Was born on the 3rd day of August, 1839. Married Miss Eliza Jones, daughter of James Jones, a native of

io, who was among the earliest settlers. She was born in Peoria county, June 15, 1841, and is the mother of two children, Finny and Rose.

JONES EDWARD J. Capt. farmer, Sec. 1 P. O. Glassford, is the son of Richard and Sophia Jones *nee* Edwards, natives of Wales. They immigrated to the United States and came directly to Peoria in 1814, where Mr. Jones, Sr., followed farming. He died in 1842. His widow died Feb. 28, 1878, at the age of ninety-two years. Edward Jones was born in the city of London on the 21st of February, 1818. Received a liberal education till twelve years of age, when he went to sea to learn to be a sailor. Married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Andrew M. Hunt, born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1822. This union resulted in seven children, three girls and two boys living. Owns 160 acres of land, is also proprietor of the Hollis Coal Gas Company mines. He enlisted in May, 1862, in the 11th I. V. I., Co. K. (three months), raised the company and was commissioned its Captain. In 1863, recruited Co. D., 17th Ill. Cav., and went as Captain. Served nearly two years. Was disabled by the fall of his horse at California, Mo., where he had three ribs broken and was otherwise injured.

Insler John, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Ing Alexander, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Jones Geo. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Joss Geo. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Kicher Lewis, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Kytton W. H. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Londard J. H. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Lewis H. C. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Lighthby J. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Lutz F. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Lutz F. J. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Lombard Geo. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Lanning Michael, farmer, P. O. Kingston.
Laratt John J. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Lacey James, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Lelbaney Wm. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Lewison J. C. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Leyers John, blacksmith, P. O. Glassford.
Lills Geo. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.

MILLS JAMES, farmer, Sec. 1, P. O. Harker's Corners, is the son of Joseph T. and Elizabeth Mills *nee* McCoy, natives of Washington county, N. Y., where Mr. M. was born July 11, 1811. His father was in the war of 1812. James married Dec. 24, 1835. His wife was born Oct. 2, 1815. She bore him ten children, nine are living: Hannah, Joseph T., Sarah M., David, Ennette, Mary, Jane, William, George, and Susan, who died Sept. 15, 1876, at the age of twenty years and three months. Mrs. Mills died April 5, 1879. She was a member of the U. P. Church, a consistent Christian, and loved and respected by those who knew her. Mr. Mills has 80 acres of land, valued at \$3,000. One son was in the Union army, 77th I. V. I. Was captured in the Red River expedition, and lay in a rebel prison thirteen months, in Tyler, Texas.

MCCORMICK LEWIS N. farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Glassford, is the son of John L. and Sally McCormick *nee* McGinnis, natives of Ohio, who immigrated to Grant county, where Lewis was born June 4, 1830.

Attended the district school and grew up to manhood on his father's farm. He married Miss Rebecca, daughter of James Turner, who was born in Indiana, March 18, 1832. They had seven children, five living: Sarah A., Mary J., Josephine, Thomas, Martha Ellen. Members of the Baptist Church at Glassford. Mr. McC. owns 62½ acres of land, valued at \$2,000. He enlisted in the 86th I. V. I., Co. I. Was in the service nearly three years. Went out under Capt. Fahrenstock, who was promoted to Colonel. Was in the engagements at Perryville, Chickamauga, and with Sherman on the march to the sea, march to Washington, and grand review. Mustered out at Washington, and was discharged at Chicago.

Miskimuns H. W. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Mitchell James, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Noble E. G. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Owens James, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Parr A. Y. farmer, P. O. Harker's Corners.
Payton James, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Peters Samuel, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Peters Sandy, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Peterson E. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Petty Joseph, farmer, P. O. Glassford.

PHILLIPS H. T. farmer, P. O. Glassford, Sec. 4, is the son of Luke M. and Maria (Houghtaling) Phillips; father born in Rhode Island, September 7th, 1812, and immigrated to Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1835, remaining nine years, and while here, married Miss Maria Houghtaling. She was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., June 4, 1811. In 1844, they removed to Peoria county and located in Kingston, where he followed the carpenter business; thence to Limestone township, where he remained seven years; thence to Timber township to their present residence. There were born to them four children, three are living. Mrs. Phillips was the wife of James D. Finch, by whom she had four children, three still alive. Mr. Phillips' grandfather on his father's side was of Irish descent. There were three brothers came to the United States, one locating in Pennsylvania, one in Chenango county, N. Y., and one in Rhode Island. Mother was of Scotch parentage.

Phillips L. M. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Porter E. M. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Reeves Simon, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Reynolds Maria, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Riddlebaugh Christ, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Riddlebaugh J. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Robbins John W. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
Roberts Lewis, farmer, P. O. Glassford.

ROBINSON DRUCILLA, farmer, Sec. 25, P. O. Kingston Mines, was born in Mason county, Ky., December 18, 1816. Immigrated to Peoria county with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Clifton, who located in Peoria in 1835, and in 1836 came to Kingston where she has resided since. She married Mr. William Egman, son of Isaac Egman; he was a native of Ohio, and his father a native of New Jersey; and came to the county in 1824, among the earliest settlers. Mr. E. died November 12, 1842, having been the father of three children, all of which are dead. One

died in the Union army. Mrs. Egman married Frederick J. Bush in 1844, who died about four months afterwards. There was one child by this marriage, which is also dead. Mrs. Bush married Thomas Robinson, a native of England, in 1849; he died February, 1861, leaving four children—three girls and one boy. She has 150 acres of land in this township and eighty acres in Hollis, valued at \$10,000. She is a member of the Methodist Church.

Satins Levi, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Sample Hiram, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Saunders Dora, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Seaford Eliza, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Seagriff T. W. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Seatt John Jr. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Scott J. A. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Scott J. L. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Scott S. L. farmer, P. O. Glassford.

SCOVIL JOHN, farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Glassford. Was born in Seneca county, N.Y., May 23, 1823; followed the lakes until he was seventeen years old. He married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of John W. McCoy, native of Virginia. She was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1828. They had ten children, six living—Benj. W., born June 27, 1851, died Nov. 5, 1852; Charles S., born April 1, 1853; Leroy E., born Nov. 13, 1854; John W., born Dec. 25, 1856, died Aug. 20, 1879; Gerald L., born Sept. 6, 1858; Lincoln, born Jan. 15, 1860, died Sept. 7, 1863; Elmer E., born Nov. 15, 1862; Viola E., born March 23, 1865; Clara A., born Dec. 27, 1868; Mary Ann, born May 23, 1874, died Sept. 16, 1874. Owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$10,000.

Serabe H. farmer, P. O. Glassford.

SHAUGHNESSY M. O. attorney at law, Kingston.

Sharp Benj. N. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Shepard Daniel, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Sheek J. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Shredder Daniel, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Shryock Alvina, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Shryock Samuel, farmer, P. O. Glassford.

SHRYOCK WILLIAM F. millright, P. O. Glassford, Sec. 20. Was born in Virginia, Sept. 1, 1825, and came to Peoria county in 1864, from Coshocton county, Ohio, where he learned his trade. Married Miss Eliza Johnson, daughter of James Johnson, of Ohio, where he was born July 1, 1806. His daughter Eliza was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, July 14, 1826, and was married to Mr. Shryock, March 29, 1849. They have seven children living—Alonzo, Alzina, Willis, Eva, James F. Lewis, Ella, Oron and Minnie, two of which are dead. Mr. S. has 100 acres of land, valued at \$5,000; he is an experienced workman and known widely through the West; and by his trade has made a good property.

Smith Norman, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Smith W. farmer, P. O. Kingston.
 Southermaker H. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Spaulding Amos, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Sprague S. C. farmer, P. O. Glassford.

Starks Elijah, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Stewart Walter, farmer, P. O. Glassford.

STRUBE H. farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Glassford.

Taylor E. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Taylor Geo. W. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Taylor Julia A. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Thompson Joseph, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Thompson Thos. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Thorpe Wm. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Threlk James, laborer, P. O. Glassford.

UPHOFF HENRY, farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Glassford, was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 30th day of March, 1836; came to the U. S. in 1853. Married Miss Louisa Horn. She was born in the same place in 1848. They have had five children, four now living: Rena, Garidena, Reka, and Catherine. M. Uphoff has 50 acres of land, valued at \$2,000. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

Vickers Isaac, farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Watson W. V. millwright, P. O. Glassford.

WOLGAMOT H. R. farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Glassford, is the son of John and Mary Wolgamot, of Cogh, who immigrated to this county in 1845. The subject of this sketch was born in Indiana, Jan. 1, 1840; was reared on a farm and enjoyed many advantages in the district schools. He married M. Lucinda Bandy, who was born in Ohio, in 1842, to whom he had seven children, five living, three boys and two girls; owns 137 acres of land, 70 acres under good cultivation, valued at \$4,000. He enlisted in the 32nd I. V. I., Co. "I," was at the engagements at Shiloh, Corinth, Hatchee River, Siege of Vicksburg, and the capture also, at the siege of Jackson, Miss. and attached with Sherman on his march to the sea and to Washington, and participated in grand review was sent on an Indian expedition to Leavenworth, Ft. Kearney, and returned, making 600 miles; was in the service three years and four months.

WOLGAMOT JONATHAN, teamster, re Glassford, was born in Peoria county, Oct. 16, 1844. Married Miss Margaret Warren, who was born in 1844. They are the parents of three children: Warren, Charlie, and Francis. He enlisted in the 86th I. V. I., the regiment first commanded by Col. Irons, and afterwards by Col. Fahnenstock, and served nearly three years; was in the engagement at Perryville, Chickamauga, when he was wounded, having his right thumb shot off; was transferred to the V. R. C., and stationed at Washington until the close of the war. Mrs. W. is member of the Baptist Church.

Weaver James, laborer, P. O. Glassford.

WEERTH JACOB DE, farmer and mill raiser, Sec. 8, P. O. Glassford.

Wilson H. W. farmer, P. O. Glassford.
 Wilson Jacob, farmer, P. O. Glassford.

YAAGER GERHARD, hotel keeper, Kingston.

TRIVOLI TOWNSHIP.

Ackin W. N. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
 Albright Geo. farmer, P. O. Brunswick.

ANDERSON J. H. farmer, Sec. 13, P. O. Trivoli. Was born in Hampshire Co., Va., Sept. 15, 1829, where he was reared to the cooper trade. Came to Peoria county in 1852, and located in Trivoli township. Married Miss Alice Preston, who was born in New Jersey, April 15, 1830. They were blessed with a family of nine boys, all of which are living, Emery, Ross H., William H., John A., Thos. M., Robert F., Joel Edgar, Charlie and Frank. Mr. Anderson owns eighty acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$4,000. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Ash J. farmer, P. O. Farmington.

BARBER D. W. farmer, Sec. 25, P. O. Trivoli, is the son of John and Prudence Barber *nee* Kenyon. His father was born in New York State, Dec. 5, 1794, and died Dec. 12, 1871, his mother in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1799. They immigrated to Peoria Co., in 1838. Their family consisted of five children, two boys and three girls. The subject of this biography was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., on the 16th day of Feb. 1834. Was reared on a farm and educated in the common school, and married Miss Rebecca J. Natstine, who bore him four children, two are living, Oscar S., born Oct. 14, 1860, Ida J., born March 7, 1863, died Sept. 23, 1864, John E., born Jan. 12, 1865, died Feb. 4, 1865, Mary C., born April 22, 1868.

Barlow J. farmer, P. O. Farmington.

BARLOW JOSHUA, farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Farmington, Fulton Co., Ill., was born in Nicholas Co., Ky., June 15, 1817. Learned the gunsmith trade when a boy. Married, June 29, 1847, Miss Martha T. Burden, daughter of James Burden, a native of Kentucky. She was born Nov. 1, 1821. Their union resulted in seven children, six living, as follows: John J., born June 24, 1849, Mary O., born Feb. 12, 1853, Nancy E., born Jan. 15, 1856, Luther C., born May 9, 1857, Jesse H., born July 11, 1858, died March 6, 1859, Sarah A., born Jan. 31, 1861, Wm. H., born July 17, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. B. have been members of the Christian Church over thirty years. Own 130 acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$6,000. Also thirty-nine acres in Timber township. Mr. Barlow came to the county in October, 1855.

Bell Thomas, farmer, P. O. Farmington.
 Bird Noah, farmer, P. O. Farmington.

BORST NELSON, farmer, Sec. 8, P. O. Farmington. Was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1817. Is the son of Joseph M. and Asenath Borst, natives of the same county. Mr. B. married Miss Ann Maria

De Noyelles. She was born in Richland Co., N. Y., in 1819. Three children blessed this union, E. Adelia, now Mrs. Snyder, Josephine D., now Mrs. Higgs, Asenath, now Mrs. Heroon, Theresa Anna, now Mrs. Emmons. Mr. B. came to the county in the Fall of 1868, and settled in Trivoli township, where he owns 145 acres of land well improved, valued at \$6,000. He held the office of supervisor for two years, during the erection of the new Court-house and has assessed the township two years, and other local offices. Are members of the Methodist Church.

Brebner William, farmer, P. O. Farmington.

BREIBER GEO. A. miller, P. O. Trivoli.

Buchanan A. farmer, P. O. Farmington.
 Bybee David, farmer, P. O. Farmington.
 Callahan James, carpenter, P. O. Trivoli.

CARR WALLACE W. minister of the Gospel, M. E. Church, P. O. Trivoli. Was born in Middlebury, Addison county, Vermont, July 2, 1850. His early school advantages were very limited, but earnestly desiring an education he fitted himself for college while working upon a farm with his father, among the rocks, hills and valleys of his native State. In 1874 he entered as freshman The North-Western University, at Evanston, Ills., and graduated in 1877, having completed in the four years a regular college course; also a partial course in the Garrett Biblical Institute, also situated at Evanston, and filled the pulpit of the Brighton Park M. E. Church, Chicago, two years of this time. In the Fall of 1877, he married Miss Mattie L. Piper, of Middlebury, Vt., and feeling called to the ministry as his life's work, he entered the Illinois Conference and was stationed at Yates City, Knox county, where he labored one year, and at the present writing is pastor of the M. E. Church at Trivoli, Peoria county, Ills.

CHRISTIE WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Farmington, Fulton county, Ills. Son of James and Mary Christie, *nee* Stewart, natives of Ireland. They came to the United States and located in Westmorland county, Penn., where William was born on the 4th day of December, 1812. Was bred a farmer and enjoyed such school advantages as the district schools afforded at that time. Married Matilda Wilson, daughter of Robert Wilson, of Ireland, in 1841. She was born in Ireland, December 25, 1820. By this union there were four boys and two girls. In 1865 they came to Trivoli township, where they have resided since. Own 130 acres of land, valued at \$9,000, and are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Christy Y. M. farmer, P. O. Farmington.
 Clark J. L. farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.

CLARK SAMUEL W. farmer, Sec. 22, P.

O. Brunswick. Was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 11th day of August 1835. Married Miss Phoebe R. Barton, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, and died six months after the marriage. Mr. Clark married Phoebe E. Vickery, born in Peoria county, in 1844. By this union there were seven children, born, five, three boys and two girls, are living—Laura M., Leoni Leoti, Elias S., Roy S., and Eddie. Mr. Clark owns 120 acres of land, ninety acres under cultivation, valued at \$4,000. In the years 1861 and 1862, he was employed by the government as teamster, and stationed at Fort Leavenworth.

George J. P. Farmer, P. O. Farmington.
 George Wm. Farmer, P. O. Farmington.
 George Sylvester Farmer, P. O. Farmington.
 Oliver W. J. Farmer, P. O. Farmington.
 Curtis J. C. Farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

COX JENIS S. farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Farmington.

DUFIELD HENRY, retired farmer, Sec. 27, P. O. Brunswick. Was born in West Virginia, on the 13th day of March, 1813. Married Catharine, daughter of Thos. Hunt, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio, August 15, 1820. She was the mother of four children, two of which are living—John, born May 13, 1839; William, born October 19, 1849, who died at Nashville, Tenn., August 8, 1864, from a wound received at Kenesaw Mountain; Elizabeth, born April 25, 1848; Henry N., born June 30, 1855. Mrs. Dufield died April 15, 1857. Mr. Dufield married Catharine Rumfield, daughter of Jacob Rumfield, born in Union county, Penn., on the 17th day of February, 1831, who bore him two children—Sarah C., born December 29, 1858, died December 24, 1870. Anna M., born March 12, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the Lutheran Church. Own 160 acres of land valued at \$4,000. Came to this county in 1832 and settled in Timber township, remaining about sixteen years, when he purchased land in Trivoli and settled where they now reside. When they came to Timber township this county was a vast wilderness, and wild game was abundant. Their first dwelling was a log cabin 16 x 20, where they lived with a family of nine.

Deborah E. Mrs. P. O. Trivoli.
 Deborah J. Farmer, P. O. Farmington.
 Douglas W. L. Farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
 Edward James Farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
 Erford H. farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.

ERFORD JACOB D. farmer, Sec. 36, P. O. Pass Ridge, son of Henry and Barbara (Koons) Erford, natives of Pa., was born in Cumberland county, Pa., on the 16th day of March, 1822. Was reared on a farm and educated in the common school. His father died, leaving them poor. He worked out by the month, for \$10 per month, for two seasons. Married Miss Mary Ann Shoop, who was born in Junietta county, Pa., Nov. 25, 1818. They were blessed with nine children, six boys and three girls, two of which are living, Wm. H. and Henry. Mr. E. is a member of the Evangelical

Church, and Mrs. E. is a member of the Church of God. Own 120 acres of land, valued at \$6,000.

Erford Jacob Farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.
 Erford Jacob H. P. O. Farmington.

FAHNENSTOCK WM. retired farmer, P. O. Brunswick, Sec. 28, was born in Chester county, Pa., March 8, 1808, and was reared on a farm, and attended the country schools. In the Spring of 1854 came to Peoria county and settled on the place he now occupies. Married Miss Ann E. Ernst, the daughter of J. C. Ernst. She was born in Bucks county, Pa., Nov. 25, 1811. They were the parents of eleven children, five of which are still living, four sons and one daughter, Mrs. F. died Oct. 20, 1876. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a consistent Christian, and was loved and respected by all who knew her.

Fakes L. Mrs. farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.
 Fought John, farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

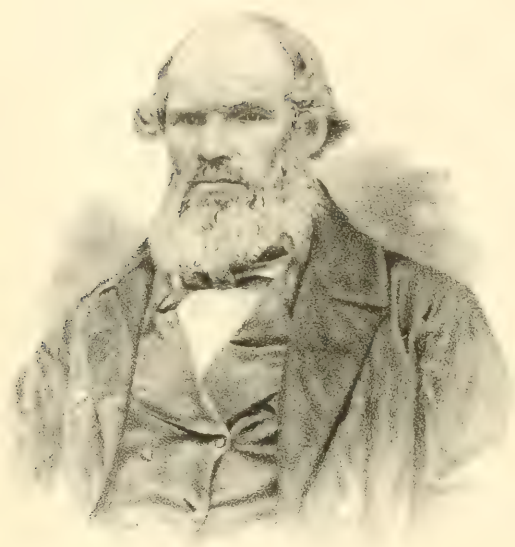
FLETCHER JOHN S. blacksmith, residence Trivoli, was born in Derbyshire, England, Aug. 11, 1822, and was apprenticed to his trade when twelve years old. In the year 1856 came to America, and located in Knox county, Illinois, a short time, then came to Peoria city and remained about three years; and in 1860 came to Trivoli township, where he has resided since. Married Miss Caroline Else. She was born in England in 1823. There were eight children born to them, four survive, viz: Sarah, Hannah, Olive and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. F. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. F. is still engaged in the blacksmith business, also is in company with John Greenhalgh in a general store, where they are doing a good healthy business.

FRANKS JESSE, farmer, Sec. 24, P. O. Trivoli, son of George and Mary Franks, was born in Pa., and came to Peoria county in 1850, and located on Sec. 24, where he still resides. Married Miss Sarah E. Baker, daughter of John Baker. She was born in Virginia Oct. 18, 1852. Three children blessed this union, one living, Wm. Earle, born Oct. 1875. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Own 200 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Mr. F. enlisted in the 86th I. V. I., Co. D. Was in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, siege of Atlanta, with Sherman on his march to the sea, then on the march to Washington and grand review.

FRANK MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

Gardner Patrick, farmer, P. O. Brunswick.
 Gillett J. B. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

GORDON AZARIAH, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 18, P. O. Farmington, Fulton county, Ills., son of Anderson and Nancy Gordon, *nee* Rogers, natives of Indiana. They immigrated to Henry county, Ills., in August, 1863, where they still reside. Azariah was born in Putnam county, Indiana, on the 8th day of March, 1832. Married Miss America Denman, daughter



Isaac Harkness,

TRIVOLI, TP.



ter of Isaac Denman; she was born in Polk county, Indiana, October 16, 1830. One child blessed their union, William Edgar, born March 9, 1869. Mr. Gordon has represented the town as supervisor, also held the office of Justice of the Peace. Has forty acres of land, valued at \$2,000. Makes a specialty of fine stock. Owns some thoroughbred short-horn cattle.

GOVE JAMES K. farmer, Sec. 1, P. O. Trivoli, son of David A. and Olive (Knight) Gove, who immigrated to Illinois in 1837, and settled in Trivoli township. His father and mother both died in 1855, father at the age of eighty, and mother at the age of seventy years. Mr. Gove was born in Penobscot county, Me., on the 28th day of December, 1811; was bred a farmer and educated in the district schools; came to the West with teams, bought his land and started out to make a farm. Married Miss Mary Bryant, the daughter of Martin Bryant; she was born in Pennsylvania, January 24, 1824, died January, 1873. Their marriage resulted in nine children—three boys and six girls—seven of which are living: Martha E. David A., Charles F., Elizabeth, Charles H., Olive, Ellen M., Caroline and Elizabeth (Charles and Elizabeth, deceased). Mr. G. has held several local offices. Owns 150 acres of land, all under good cultivation, beautifully located near the town of Trivoli, valued at \$6,000. He came to the county when it was a wilderness and has lived to see it transformed to its present prosperous state. He hewed the timber to build the first house in Trivoli township. Is a member of the A. F. & A. M. at Farmington, Ills.

GOVE ORVILLE E. farmer, Sec. 1, P. O. Trivoli, was born in Corinth, Penobscot county, Me., on the 17th day of September, 1807. In the Summer, used to work on the farm, and in Winter worked in the lumber woods by the month, and received \$14 to \$16 per month. Married Miss Rosella, daughter of Levi Bowden, of the same county; she was born in March, 1815. They had four children born to them, three of which died in infancy. The daughter living is Maria, now Mrs. John Manning. Came to the county in 1842, purchased eighty acres of land and built a frame building. Now owns ninety-six acres under a high state of cultivation, well improved and valued at \$5,000.

GRAHAM MARY, farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

Graham Wm. P. farmer, P. O. Brunswick.
Green, Eliza John, blacksmith, P. O. Trivoli.
Gregory David, farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Gregory D. R. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Grohinger K. W. farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.

HAMBLIN ISAAC, retired farmer, Sec. 11, P. O. Trivoli, is a son of Joseph and Mary Hamblin, nee Frost, natives of Cumberland county, Me., where they lived and died; raised a family of six boys and five girls, all of which lived to be men and women. Isaac was born on the 6th day of September, 1798, in Gorham, Cumberland county, Me., came to Peoria

county in 1837, he had heard of the beauties of the prairies of Illinois, and longed to see them; when he came he found that the half had not been told. The next year he went back and brought his family, which came through with teams, and were on the road over two months. After a weary journey they landed in Trivoli township, and located on the section where he has resided forty-three years. Married Martha A. Tinney. She was born in Maine, Aug. 7, 1799. She died in 1844, leaving four children, of whom one is living. Martha L., now Mrs. Edward Hovenden. He married Miss Mary P. Thompson. She was born in New Jersey. Two children were born to them, both deceased. Mr. H. owns 147 acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre; has held several local offices in the township. Before coming to this country he was a member of the State Legislature, in Maine.

HANAFORD J. H. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

HARKNESS DEXTER F. farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Farmington, was born in Peoria county on the 4th day of Nov., 1849, where he was reared on a farm, and attended the common school. Married Miss Jennie E., daughter of Nathan Manock, born in Elmwood township, Aug. 28, 1858, who bore him two children, Frank P. and Harland. Mr. H. has 420 acres of land, valued at \$15,000; makes a specialty of manufacturing cider vinegar, and has been in the business for a number of years; has run as high as 40,000 bushels of apples, and made and stored as high as 1,500 to 1,800 barrels per year. His principal sales are in Kansas.

HARKNESS ISAAC, (deceased) was born in Salem, Washington county, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1804. He was the youngest son of James and Betsey Harkness, who were born and married in Massachusetts, and moved to Washington county, N. Y., in 1767. They had a family of ten children, six of whom became early settlers of Illinois, and some of them of Peoria county. Anna, wife of Ichabod Smith, settled in Elmwood township, in 1835; James and David, in St. Clair county, in 1820; Edson and Daniel, in Elmwood township, the former in 1836, and the latter in 1845; Isaac, of Trivoli township, in 1830. When Isaac was an infant, his parents removed to Bradford county, Penn., here he was raised on a farm until he was twenty-six years of age, enjoying in his boyhood, a limited attendance at the district schools. He married, in Bradford county, Penn., on the 20th of February, 1825, Miss Sarah, daughter of William and Margaret Wilson, of Bradford county. In 1830 he came to Illinois, in company with his parents, and selected the land on which he resided in Trivoli township, and went to work to make a home. He first built a log cabin, in which he lived with his family three years. This was superseded by a hewed log house, which

served them as a home for fifteen years, until his present substantial and highly stone dwelling was ready for occupancy. Mr. H. began with eighty acres of land, which he increased to 175 acres before his death. He engaged quite extensively in manufacturing cider and vinegar, using some 30,000 bushels of apples per annum, producing 400 to 500 barrels of vinegar per year. By the marriage above recorded, Mr. Harkness has had seven sons and six daughters, nine are now living. Mr. Harkness was a quiet, modest citizen, intelligent and industrious. He was noted for honesty and integrity of character, and was firm and outspoken in his views; was a strong anti-slavery man from youth. When he arrived, all the fine farms in that vicinity were raw prairie; no house for miles around, with an Indian camp but a few rods from his door. He died at his home in Trivoli township, December 23, 1879, in his seventy-sixth year, and on Christmas Eve, the forty-ninth anniversary of his arrival here, in the little family burying ground, his body was consigned to the grave.

HARMON PATRICK, farmer, Sec. 26, P. O. Brunswick, was born in Peoria county, September 12, 1847, son of Patrick and Mary Harmon, *nee* Boyle, who now reside in the city of Peoria. He married Miss Katie Galigan, October 10, 1876. She was born in Brimfield township, Peoria county, April, 1860. They have two children, Lucy M. and John H. Mr. H. owns eighty acres of land worth \$3,500. He has resided in Peoria county all his life, with the exception of a trip to Salt Lake, whence he came back satisfied with Peoria county. His family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically, Democratic.

HARTMAN CHRISTOPHER, farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Brunswick, was born in Germany on the 27th day of August, 1844; was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. Married Miss Abigail Hunt, daughter of Joseph C. Hunt, born in Trivoli township March 13, 1847. Three children were born to them, Charles H., Wm. Lewis and Oluff B. Mrs. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Owns forty acres of land under good cultivation, valued \$1,500. Mr. H. enlisted in the 86th I. V. I., Company B., Col. Fahrnenstock. Was in the battles of Perryville, Chattanooga, Ringold, Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, and Kennesaw Mountain, where he was wounded by a musket ball; received a furlough for forty days, at the expiration of which he reported to the regiment; was at Bentonville, N. C.; marched with Sherman to Washington and participated in the grand review.

Hartman, Chris., farmer, P. O. Brunswick.
Harvey, Emma, farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.
Hanson, John, farmer, P. O. Brunswick.
Hanson, Edie, farmer, P. O. Farmington.
Higgs, Jas., farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Higgs, J. D., farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

HIGGS JOHN W., farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Tri-

voli, was born in Peoria county, Ill., April 20, 1845; was the second son of Thomas and Harriet Higgs, who are among the early settlers of the county. Was married, Sept. 14, 1869, to Josephine D. Horst. She was born in Stephenson county, N. Y., May 11, 1841. They have three living children: Ira E., Asenath L., and Meta Da Lahti. Their farm consists of 80 acres of land under a good state of cultivation, valued at \$5,000. Are members of the M. E. Church at Trivoli. Politics, Democratic.

HIGGS THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Trivoli, was born in Northamptonshire, England, Oct. 13, 1810; immigrated to the United States and landed in New York city April 24, 1831; thence to New Jersey, where he was employed as a farm hand three years. He married Miss Caroline Doty in July, 1834. She was born in the State of New Jersey in 1810. After their marriage moved to Peoria county, Ill., and settled in Trivoli township, where he purchased a quarter section of land and commenced farming, having but one horse and a wagon. In the Summer of 1839 his wife died, having been the mother of two children, one dead, one son, Joseph D., living. On July 17, 1842, he married Mrs. Harriet Holcomb, *nee* Richmond. She was a native of Connecticut, born Feb. 12, 1816. By this union they had seven children, four living: Thomas D., John W., Carrie H. and Charles R. Mr. H. came to the county a poor man, but went to work with a will, and has accumulated a good property; has 420 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation, valued at \$20,000. Mr. H. is a member of the Methodist Church.

HITCHCOCK A. farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

Housed, C. farmer, P. O. Brunswick.

HUNT C. C. farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Trivoli.

Hunt S. farmer, P. O. Brunswick.

HURD RILEY, farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. Farmington, is the son of Nehemiah and Harriet Hurd, who immigrated to Peoria county in 1851, and located in Elmwood township. The subject of this sketch was born in Portage county, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1828; was reared on his father's farm and educated in the district school; came to the State in 1847. Married Miss Eliza Ann Harkness, who was born in this county in 1841. They own thirty acres of land, valued at \$1,000.

Jack Samuel, farmer, P. O. Farmington.

JACOBS M. M. Mrs. farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.

JOHNSON JAMES, of the firm of James Johnson & Co., merchants, and proprietor of the Trivoli *News*, a paper devoted to the interest of the farmers and the business men of the township; is issued semi-monthly, at the subscription price of 60 cents per year.

They also keep a full stock of dry goods, clothing, groceries, drugs and notions in great variety, and in which they have a fine trade.



Jacob Linick
TRIVOLI.



James H. Gove
TRIVOLI.



THOMAS HIGGS
TRIVOLI.



T. R. PLUMER.
TRIVOLI.

KELLOG NATHAN (deceased). Was born in Castleton, Rutland county, Vt., Dec. 25, 1794, and immigrated to Peoria county in 1834, and to Trivoli township in 1836, locating on section 3. He was among the early settlers of the township. He married Miss Anna Hoffman, March 3, 1829. She was born in Ontario county, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1799. She is still living, at the age of 81 years. Mr. Kellog died Dec. 29, 1876.

Kimsey William, farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
King James, farmer, P. O. Brunswick.
Kitch Robt, farmer, P. O. Brunswick.

LARKIN HAZARD, farmer (retired), Sec. 10, P. O. Trivoli. Was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., April 8, 1800; was the fifth son of John and Mary Larkin. Married Miss Nancy Borst, in 1828. She was born in the same county, Oct. 4, 1809. By this union there were seven children, four of which are still living, viz: Almira, Joseph B., Asenath and John. Mr. L. came to Peoria county and settled in Trivoli township in 1839, in limited circumstances, but by perseverance, industry and economy, gathered a fine property. At one time he owned 790 acres of as fine land as there is the county, most of which he has divided among his children.

Lane Alva, farmer, P. O. Farmington.
Lane Geo. J., farmer, P. O. Farmington.
Lane T., farmer, P. O. Farmington.
Larkins John, farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

LINCK JACOB, harness and collar maker, residence Trivoli. Was born at Walheim, Grand Duchy Darmstadt, Germany, June 24, 1830; was the eldest son of Jacob and Anna Maria Linck, both deceased; commenced at his trade when fifteen years old and continued at the same until Sept. 12, 1856; and immediately after immigrated to the United States and came to Peoria, where he remained about two years; began business in Trivoli, Feb. 15, 1858, where he still prosecutes the same with fair success and general satisfaction to his patrons. Married, Oct. 7, 1862, Miss Agnes Haas, who was born in Oberbergen, in Baden, Germany, Jan. 21, 1844. She came to the U. S. May 1, 1859. By this union there are three children—Emma Catherina, born July 13, 1863; Henry Charles, born Sept. 22, 1864; Otto Bismarck, born March 9, 1875. Mr. L. was appointed postmaster during Grant's administration, May 1, 1868, which position he now occupies. Is a member of the A. F. and A. M. at Farmington, Ill.

Lloman Thos, farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.
Manning Isaac, farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Manning Mary A., P. O. Trivoli.
Matthys W. D., farmer, P. O. Farmington.
McAllister Jas, Jr., P. O. Trivoli.
McConnell F. W., farmer, P. O. Trivoli.

MCCORMICK WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Farmington, Fulton county, Ill., was born in Antrim county, Ireland, June, 1832, and came to the U. S. when he was a young man. Married Miss Mary

Ann Rogers. She was born in Ireland, Oct., 1841. Has ten children born in America—William J., John, Mary A., Jane A., George S., Martha M., Henry D., Charley M., Rachael L., Effie May. Mr. McC. is a member of the M. E. Church, and Mrs. McC. of the Presbyterian Church at Farmington. Has 140 acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$6,000.

McMasters Wm, farmer, P. O. Brunswick.
McMuller Wm, farmer, P. O. Farmington.
Meeker N., farmer, P. O. Brunswick.

MEEKER WM. H., farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Farmington.

Merchant E. T., farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Morley John T., farmer, P. O. Brunswick.
Moss John, farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Newell Samuel, farmer, P. O. Farmington.
Notestine G. W., farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.
Notestine M., farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.
Opie A. B., farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.

ORTON DENNIS, farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Farmington, was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1820. Is the son of Azariah and Harriet (Hungerford) Orton, who came to Peoria county in 1836. He married Miss Mary Simpson in 1844. She was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1820. They had six children born to them—Harriet, now Mrs. Wm. Longfellow, Matthew S., Mary E., now Mrs. Seth Farmer, Elizabeth N., now Mrs. Zadock Stevens, and Wilber B.; one deceased, Margery Ellen. Mr. O. came to the county with his parents when the county was a vast wilderness. Was reared on a farm, and has continued the same occupation through life. About thirty years ago he met with a serious accident, while digging a well, which partially disabled him for life. He owns 160 acres of land, 150 of which is under good improvements.

ORTON SYLVESTER, farmer, Sec. 8, P. O. Farmington, Fulton county, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1824. Is the son of Azariah and Harriet Orton nee Hungerford, who immigrated to Peoria county in 1836, where they settled with a family of three boys and three girls, who all grew to manhood and womanhood and married in the county, and started out to obtain a home for themselves. Sylvester married Esther Martin, by whom he had eleven children, eight of which are still living—Mary, Josephine, Julia H., James A., Frederick, Carley Estella, Nella, Henry H. Mr. Orton owns a good farm, under a good state of cultivation, and very valuable. They are members of the Congregational Church at Farmington. Politics Republican.

Percy J. C., farmer, P. O. Brunswick.
Pierson Peter, farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
Plumer T. R., physician and surgeon, P. O. Trivoli.
Quinn Edward, farmer, P. O. Brunswick.
Rice O. P., farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.
Rice Z., farmer, P. O. Brunswick.
Richards J., farmer, P. O. Farmington.
Riddle K. A., farmer, P. O. Brunswick.

ROBINSON GEORGE, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 12, P. O. Trivoli, was born in Trivoli township, on the 17th day of Dec. 1839; was the son of George and Maria Robinson, nee Gaylord, father a na-

time of New York, mother of Connecticut, who came to Peoria county in 1836, and settled on Sec. 2 and 3, and raised a family of twelve children, all of which lived to a ripe old age. In August, 1861, Mr. R. enlisted in the 47th Reg. of Ill. Infy., Co. "A," mustered on at Peoria, under Col. Bryner. The first engagement was at the siege of Corinth. Then came Iuka siege and capture of Vicksburg. Thence up the Red River expedition; was mustered out at Springfield, Ill. Oct., 1864; was in the service three years and three months. Married Miss Lizzie V. Van Patten, daughter of Dr. M. B. Van Patten (an influential citizen who was chairman of the board of supervisors at the time of his death, being killed by a railroad accident in Farmington, in 1874). She was born in Trivoli township, Feb. 9, 1848. They have three children by this union, two girls and one boy: Ruby M., Fannie I., and Ernest G. Their farm contains 334 acres of land, valued at \$15,000.

ROBERTS, ELMER, farmer, P. O. Trivoli.
ROBERTS, SAMUEL, farmer, P. O. Farmington.
ROBERTS, W. R., farmer, P. O. Farmington.

SELTZER WILLIAM, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 14, P. O. Trivoli, was born in Germany, June 6, 1833, and when nine years of age, immigrated to America with his parents, and located on Sec. 23, where he was brought up and still resides. When he first came here, he worked out for a man by the name of Easton, for \$5 per month. He married Miss Catherine Linck, who was born in Germany. She died, leaving four children: John D., Henry W., Mary E., Katie; Mary E. died in 1867. Mr. S. afterwards married Lizzie Griffin. She was born in Fulton county, Ill., by whom he has five children: Bert, Nellie A., Leonard M., Frank A., and Marion. Mr. S. has held several local offices in the township; has 100 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, well improved, and valued at \$6,000.

SNYDER, J. P., farmer, P. O. Pass Ridge.

STAIR LEVI, farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Farmington.

STEVENS J. F. farmer and supervisor, Sec. 4, P. O. Farmington, was born in Danbury, Fairchild county, Conn., 1814; came to Peoria county, 1844, and located on Sec. 4; was married 1845, to Sallie Rice. She was born in Crawford county, Ind., Feb. 1824. They have six children: Zolac P., Onslow S., Thebe A., Ella, Emma, and Eva. He owns 240 acres of land in Trivoli and Elmwood townships, worth \$12,000. Mr. Stevens' father was born 1777, and died 1838; mother born 1776, and died 1865, aged nearly ninety years. Mr. S. has also been officially identified with the township, having held nearly all the offices of the township, been supervisor for several years, and is a member of the present board (1879). He is pleasant-

ly located, and has a desirable home to spend his declining years in. He is a man well liked among the citizens of the township. Politically, he is and has always been a Democrat.

STONARD, W. FARMER, P. O. BROADBENT.
STONE, G. FARMER, P. O. TRIVOLI.
STONE, NICHOLAS, FARMER, P. O. TRIVOLI.
STONE, A. I. FARMER, P. O. TRIVOLI.
STONER, J. B. FARMER, P. O. BROADBENT.

THOMPSON A. farmer, Sec. 2, P. O. Trivoli. Was born in the State of New Jersey, in 1817; is the son and youngest child of Moses and Hannah Thompson. Came to the State in 1847 and settled in Peoria county. He married Catherine Doty, in 1861. She was born in New Jersey in 1835, and is the mother of one child—Charles, born in 1865. Mr. T. owns 66 acres of land under a fair state of cultivation.

THOMAS FRANK, FARMER, P. O. TRIVOLI.
THOMAS, J. W. FARMER, P. O. FARMINGTON.
THOMPSON, JOHN, FARMER, P. O. TRIVOLI.
THOMSON, THOMAS, FARMER, P. O. FARMINGTON.
THOMSON, W. FARMER, P. O. FARMINGTON.
THOMSON, W. FARMER, P. O. FARMINGTON.

WHITE DANIEL, farmer and fine stock breeder, Sec. 12, P. O. Trivoli; is the son of James and Keurah White, nee Hurff, natives of New Jersey. Immigrated to Illinois in 1839 and located in Salem township, Knox county. His father died in 1860 from an injury received in Elmwood; mother still living; was among the earliest settlers, and first to leave the timber and settle on the prairies. Daniel was born in Delaware, and when one year old came with his parents to Knox county, where he was educated and bred a farmer. He married Miss Eliza McConnell, daughter of Robt. McConnell, born in Trivoli township, August 27, 1839. Have two children—Edgar E. and Orrin G. Own 70 acres of land in Trivoli township, valued at \$4,000, and 160 acres in Montgomery county, Iowa, valued the same. Mr. White makes a specialty of fine stock, of which his stables contain Clays and Abdallahs. His horses are of the best blood, and have taken a number of prizes at public exhibitions.

WICKWIRE J., farmer, P. O. Farmington.

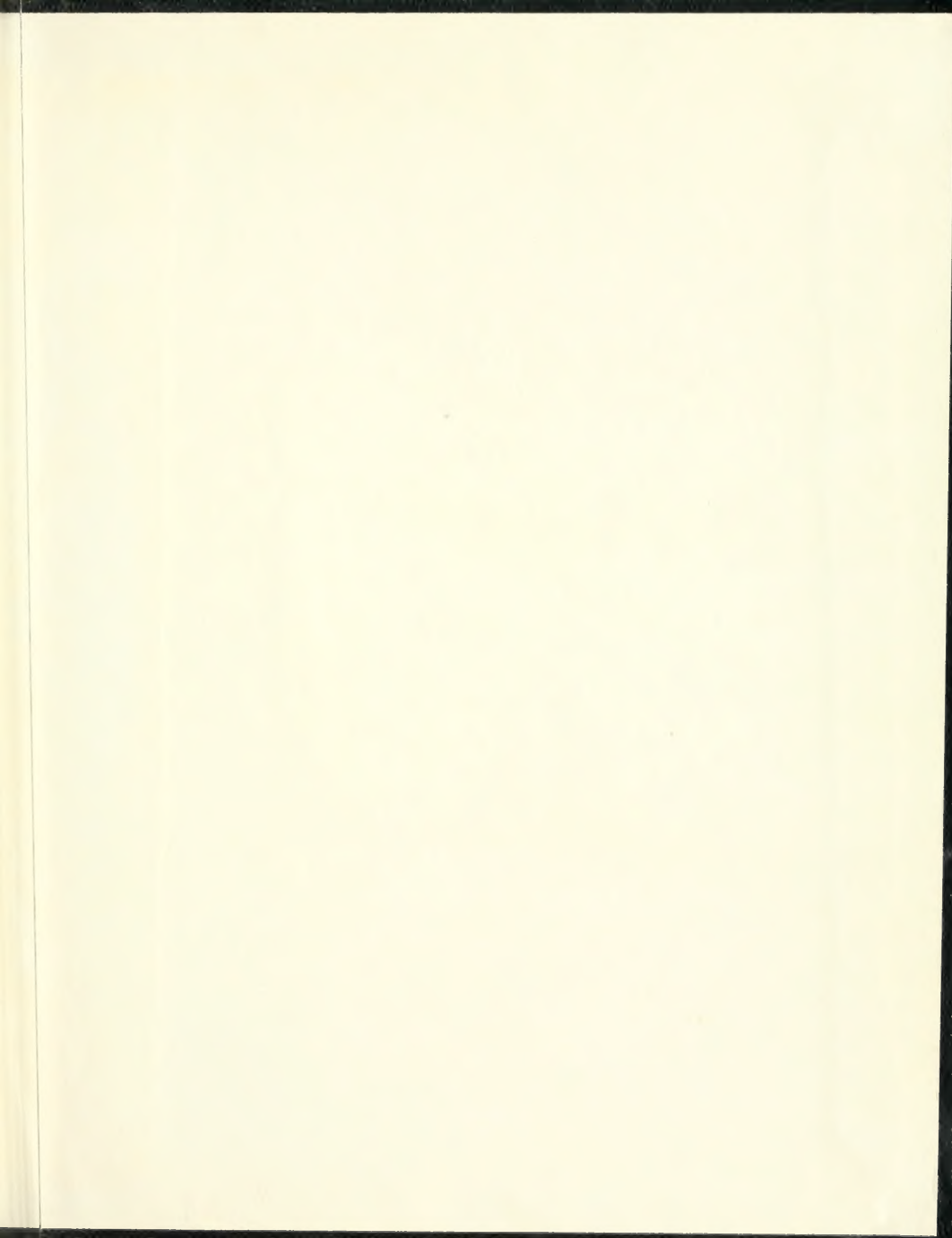
WILLIAMS JOSEPH, farmer, P. O. Farmington, Fulton county, Ill. Was born in the District of Columbia, August 15, 1821; at the age of seventeen he went to New Orleans, and remained two years, returning to Washington, thence to Philadelphia, where he followed teaming. Married Miss Eliza Getman, October 29, 1846. She was born in Bucks county, Pa., Jan. 3, 1822. There was born to them seven children, six of which are living—Mary M., Samuel J., Chas. H., Alrick W., Emma E. and Anna. Came to Peoria in 1852. Mr. W. enlisted in the 11th Ill. Cavalry, Co. B, under Col. Robert G. Ingersoll; was at the battle of Lexington, Ky., when Col. Ingersoll was taken prisoner; was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., in 1865; came back, and since that time has followed farming. Republican in politics.

WILSON ELI P. farmer, res. Sec. 7, P. O. Farmington, was the eldest son of Eli and Julia (Candee) Wilson, natives of Harwinton, Litchfield county, Conn. His father was reared on a farm and received a liberal education, which well qualified him to teach, which occupation he pursued in the State of New York for a number of years. In May, 1813, he married Miss Candee, daughter of David Candee, (who lived to be over ninety years of age), and by which union there were four sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to adult age, and seven of whom are still in active life. In 1818 they immigrated to Camden, Oneida county, N. Y., where he became an active member of the Congregational Church, teaching vocal music and leading the choir for many years. He was somewhat of a politician of the Dewitt Clinton and Gerrett Smith style, though he never sought office. In the Spring of 1824 he immigrated with his family to Peoria county, and located in Trivoli township on Sec. 8, where he remained in comfortable circumstances until his death, which occurred Sept. 7, 1875, at the age of eighty-four. His widow is still living at the age of ninety-one, retaining all her mental faculties to a remarkable degree. The family came by the lakes and rivers to Peoria, arriving June 3, 1834. Through the kindness and hospitality of the Hon. Charles Ballance a room was obtained for the stay and lodgement of the family of ten for the night, free of charge. The next morning started out for their future home on the west line of the county, and were all day making the trip, twenty-four miles. The land not yet being in market, he purchased a claim of Joel Brown, ten acres broke and a small log cabin on it, partially finished. Thus he became located, and soon made his family a new and comfortable home. He was liberal minded and reformatory in his views, both in church and state; was a friend to the poor and friendless of every class and condition. From his boyhood he was opposed to slavery, and his place was known as a leading depot on the underground railroad

between Cairo and Galena. E. P. Wilson was born in Harwinton, Litchfield county, Conn., April 26, 1814; resided with the family up to the time of their new location; after which he left home and attended a high school two years in Canton, Fulton county, Ill. On July 12, 1838, he married Miss Mary M. Grant, of Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., born Feb. 23, 1812, and was a daughter of Deacon William and Rachel Grant, of Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., and cousin to Gen. U. S. Grant. They came to Illinois overland in a two-horse wagon, arriving in Trivoli township on the 13th of June, 1837, being six weeks on the journey. In 1841 they settled on the southwest quarter of Sec. 7; improved 175 acres of land, where they still reside. There were born to them five children, two sons and three daughters: William Eli, born Aug. 20, 1839, who was married to Annie Slater, Aug. 31, 1870, and now resides at Prairie City, Ia.; Mary E., born June 12, 1842, now Mrs. J. G. Gilbert, of same place; Judith I., born Jan. 12, 1844, and now Mrs. W. H. Curley, of same place; Emma M., born Feb. 2, 1845, now Mrs. T. A. Reding, and resides in St. Louis, Mo.; Eugene P. died in infancy. Mr. E. P. Wilson resides one and a half miles southeast from Farmington. Is in religion a free thinker, and in politics a Republican.

WINGERT HENRY, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 12, P. O. Trivoli, was born in Alleghany county, N. Y., on the 11th day of March, 1818; reared on a farm and enjoyed the advantages of the common schools. In 1843 he came to Peoria county, Trivoli township, and located on the section where he has resided since. Married Miss Eliza Scott, who was born in Maryland, Aug. 30, 1821. They have had nine children, seven boys and two girls, five of whom are living: Charles, Annie, Walter, Henry J., Winfield S. Mr. and Mrs. Wingert are members of the M. E. Church of Trivoli. Have 240 acres of land valued at \$15,000.

Wykoff William, merchant, P. O. Trivoli.
Verlon J. farmer, P. O. Brunswick.



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